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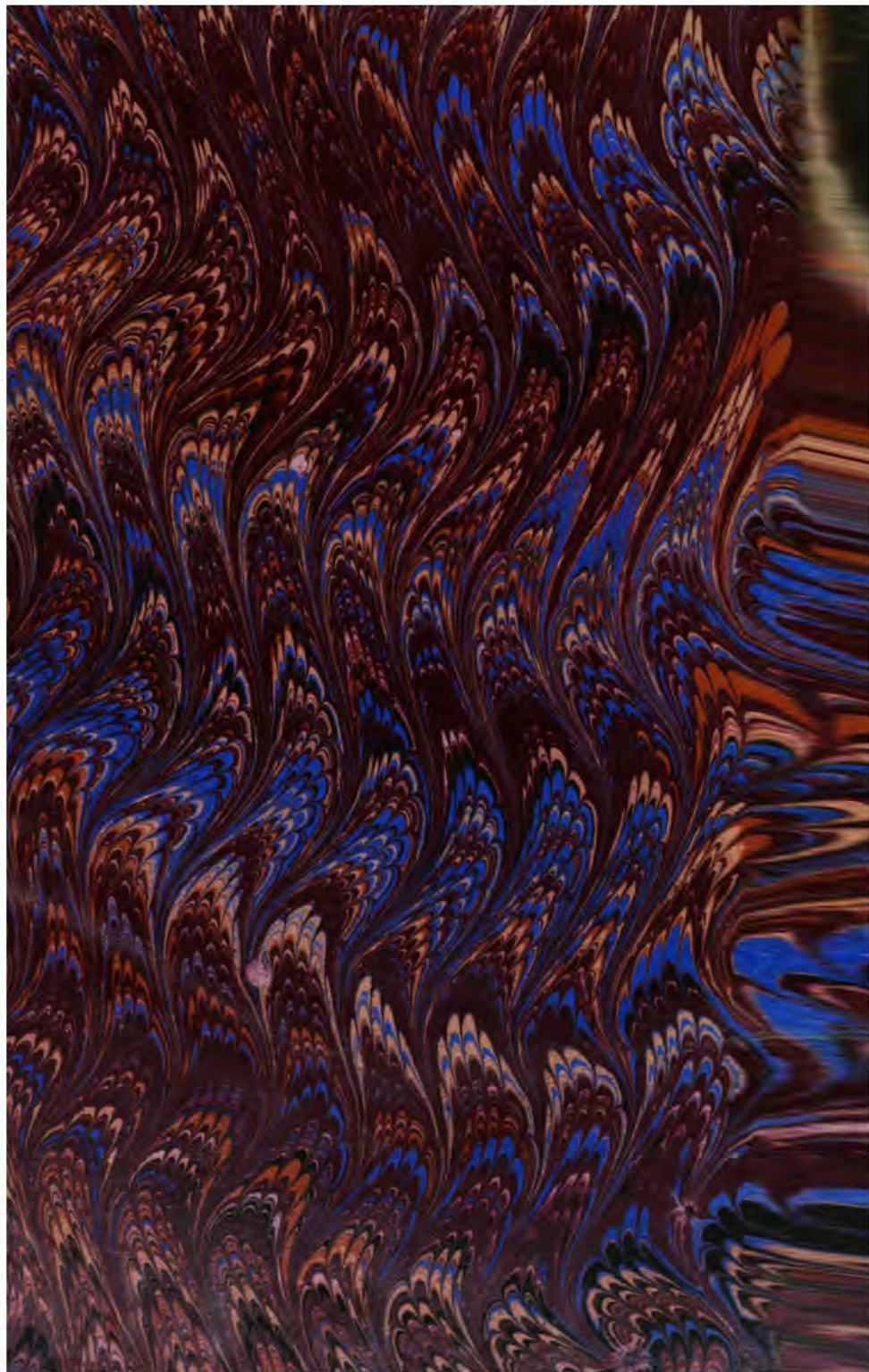
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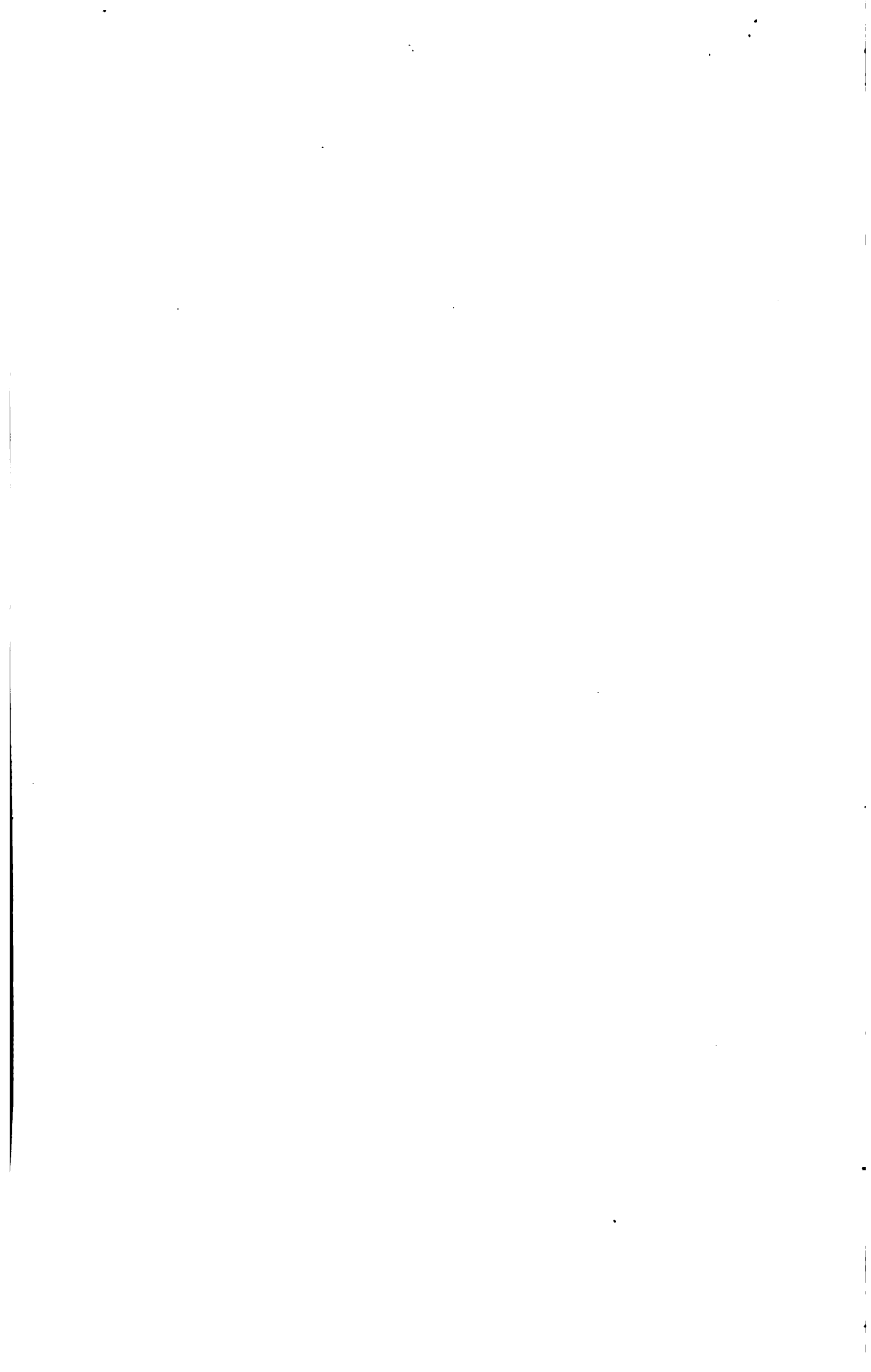


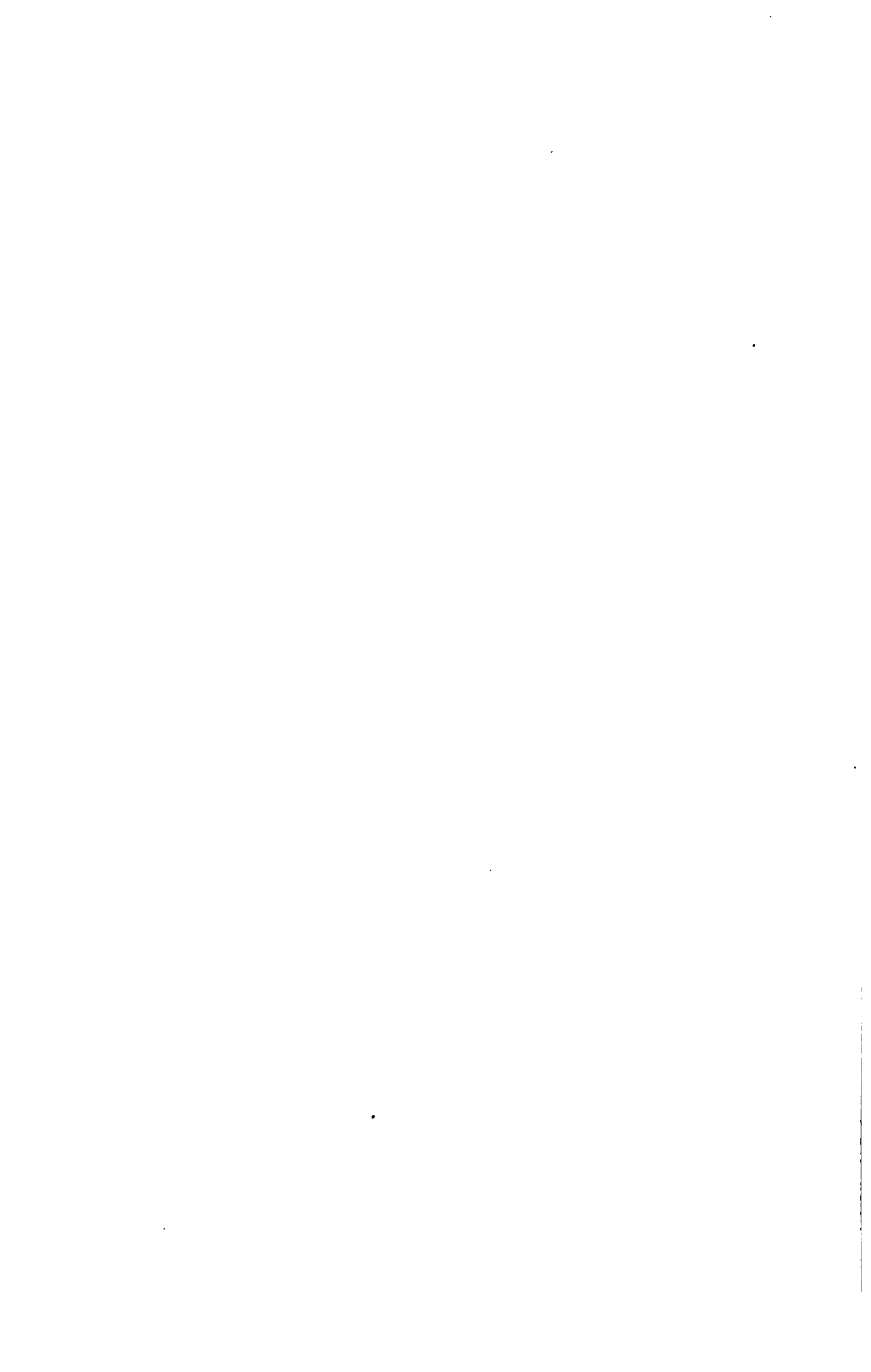
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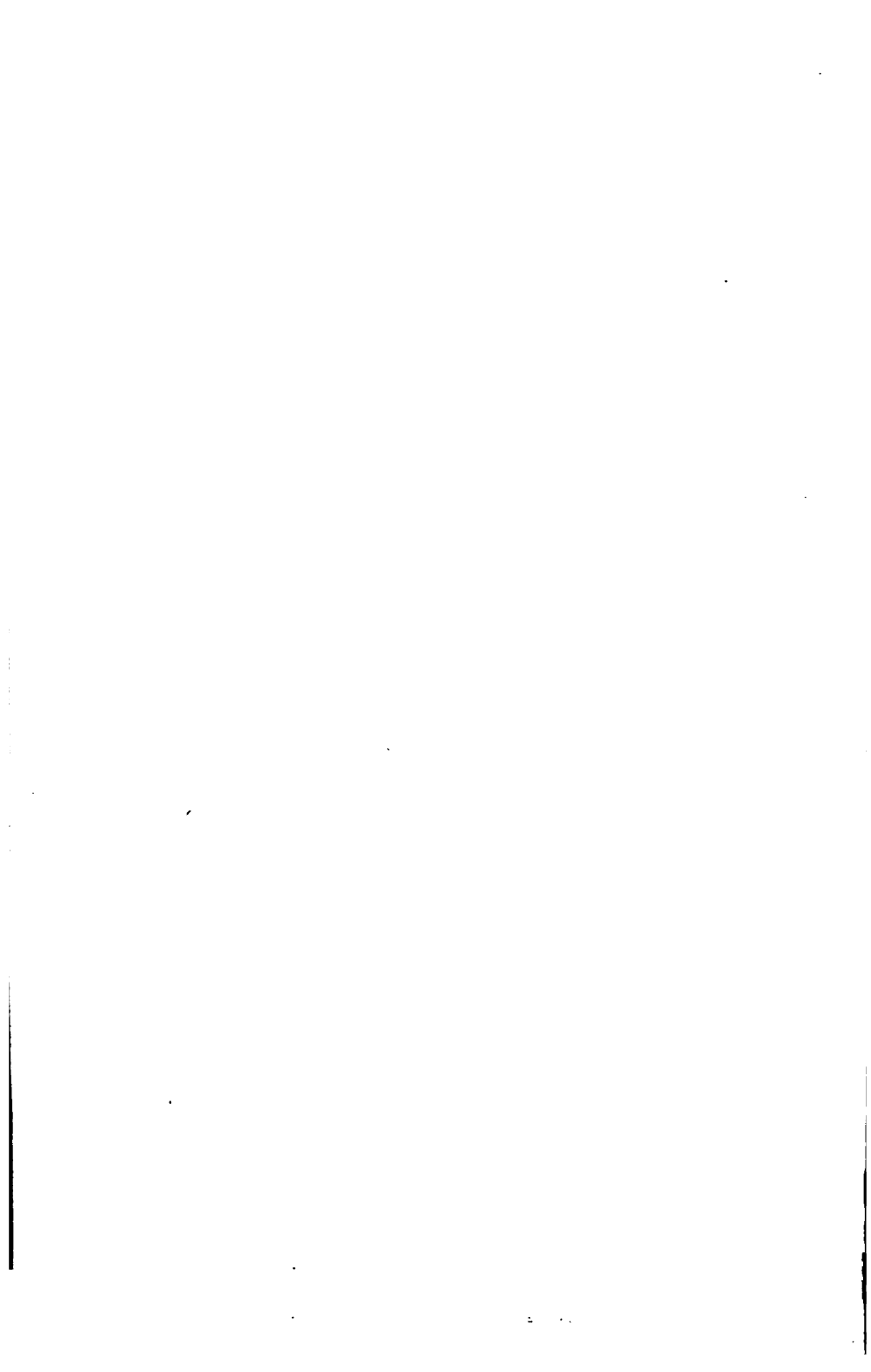


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PREFACE TO VOL. XII.

THE distinguishing feature of this twelfth volume, which is now issued to the Cambrian Archæological Association, is the series of papers on the antiquities of the Isle of Man. Their near relationship to remains in Wales, and the hearty reception given to the Association when it met at Douglas, demanded this at our hands. In this volume, too, the long series of "Notes on the Perrot Family" is continued and completed. When the influence of that family in Pembrokeshire, and its connexions by marriage in many parts of Wales and England, are remembered, the value of this very elaborate and minute genealogical account, by our Secretary for North Wales, will be duly appreciated. The account of ancient relics found at Llangwyllog in Anglesey will be found of much interest. "The Life of Griffith ap Cynan," in Welsh and Latin, from two MSS. in the Peniarth Library, is an important document for that period of Welsh history to which it belongs. We wish to call the attention of members to the accounts of Penrice Castle and family, and the

parishes of Llancarvan and Llantrithyd in Glamorgan-shire, as models of what is wanted to be done for every parish in the Principality. We would also direct attention to the Welsh and Latin vocabulary, by the late Rev. W. Williams of Llandebie, as a valuable addition to the labours of Edward Lhwyd and other philologists. The further elucidation of the early charters of Valle Crucis Abbey will not escape the notice of Denbighshire antiquaries; and the interesting paper on "The Ornamentation of Runic Crosses in the Isle of Man," will, we hope, attract that of all our friends and members in this most interesting island. It is right that we should point out to members the excellence of the woodblocks with which Mr. Blight has illustrated this volume; they are preeminently good, for their archæological fidelity and spirit.

The Editorial Sub-Committee desire to thank all contributors of papers, and beg of them not to relax in their praiseworthy exertions for illustrating and preserving the antiquities of Wales and the Marches.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XLV.—JANUARY, 1866.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF LLANCARVAN, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

(Continued from vol. xi, p. 360.)

MANOR OF CARNLLWYD.

CARNLLWYD is a mesne manor, within the hamlet of Lllancarvan, held in free socage under St. Nicholas, but paying an annual chief rent of 3s. 6d. to the lord of Lllancarvan. No early evidence concerning it has been discovered; but it is reputed to have been in Mathew Evan ap Griffith Gethyn, of Brynwith (Mathew of Lllandaff), whose third son, Lewis Mathew of Carnllwyd, married a daughter of Griffith Rhyn, and left a daughter and heiress, Joan or Catherine, who married John Raglan, and conveyed the manor into that family.

There is, however, another and more circumstantial account of the early descent of the lordship. Thomas Merlaw is said to have been lord of Carnllwyd in 1329, and to have left a daughter and heiress, who married Hugh Basset of Gower, a son of John Basset of Beauprè, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas ap Madoc ap Rhys. Joan's first husband was Lewis Mathew, by whom she had Catherine, heiress of her father, and who married John Raglan. Catherine and Hugh were therefore sister and brother by the mother's side. Hugh Basset is said to have forfeited his Gower lordships by killing Thomas Ddu ap Sir Gronow ap Evan

ap Lleison, but Leckwith (qy. Leche-Castle), and probably Carnllwyd, were seized upon by John Raglan, as devolving upon his wife. However acquired, John Raglan certainly had the manor. This account is taken from one of the numerous manuscript genealogies of the age of Elizabeth or James, which are current in the county, or preserved in the British Museum, and which seldom, if ever, adduce any contemporary or valid authority for their—often, by no means improbable—statements.

The Raglans were the eldest representatives of the house of Herbert in Glamorgan, and derived their name from the Monmouthshire seat of that family. They had acquired property in Llantwit-major, in the generation before their settlement at Carnllwyd, where they flourished for four or five descents, giving off several vigorous branches. They were also allied to the principal families of their district. To whom the Raglans sold the manor is unknown; but Ann (Mansel), widow of Sir Edward Carne, of Nash, held it late in the sixteenth century, and in 1591 it was vested in John Wildgoose, possibly as her executor, and perhaps widower. In that year, the Court Rolls, now at Fonmon, show him to have paid 6s. 11d., chief rent, to St. Nicholas, of which he himself, as Sir John Wildgoose, Kt., was a free tenant in 1608.

Soon after Lady Carne's death, the proceedings in chancery, *temp.* Elizabeth (ii, 117), show Carnllwyd, Moulton, Lydmerstone, and Leche-Castle, to have been in George Kensham, who demised these manors to the father of Miles Button, of Worlton, who was sued to compel performance of an agreement. Kensham or Button probably sold Carnllwyd to Sir Edward Lewis, of Van, in 1615-16, who bequeathed it, in 1628, to his fourth son, Nicholas Lewis, whose nephew, Edmund Lewis, was of Carnllwyd in 1665, and paid 3s. 6d. to Llancarvan. From the Lewis's, the manor passed by will to the Kemeys's of Penmark Place, and from them to the St. John's of Highlight, of whom Oliver St.

John paid 9s. 3^d. to St. Nicholas in 1715. The last St. John, no doubt, left the estate to the Aubreys of Llantrithyd, whose heiress still retains it.

PEDIGREE OF RAGLAN.

The founder of this family was—1. EVAN, younger brother of Sir William ap Thomas, of Raglan, ap Thomas ap Gwillin Jenkin, who by Margery Grant had, 11. ROBERT ap Evan, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of Williams, otherwise Wilcock Clerk of Llantwit-major, and probably sister of John Clerk, who died *s. p.*, and related to John Clerk of Blackemoor's Hall, a juror on the inquisition after the death of Sir L. Berkerolles in 1411. There is also a "Prebenda Magistri Wilhemi Clerke," in Llandaff cathedral, given in the *Valor Eccles.* in 1535. The particulars of the Clerk family are from Raglan deeds at Fonmon. The *Valor* gives William Raglan as having a stipend of £4 in the cathedral of Llandaff [iv, 345].

Robert and Joan had—1. *Jankyn*, who had Knolle or Knoyles Place, in Llantwit, by gift and feoffment, from Joan Clerk, and died, *s. p.*, before 1480? 2. John. 3. *Thomas* Raglan, to whom John conveyed Knoyles Place by the deed of 1480(?), which recites its descent through Jankyn, and who was therefore, probably, the next brother. The Welsh pedigrees marry Thomas to Ann or Agnes Cradock, widow of Lewis or Howel Vaughan of Merthyr Tydvil, and give them four daughters, coheirs. (a) *Elizabeth*, married John Mathew, of St-y-Nill; (b) *Joan*, married William Prees Lloyd, of Prisedwyn; (c) *Ann*, married Thomas ap David Powell of Llandow; and (d) *Catherine*, who is said to have had a daughter married to the Rev. W. Pranch of Peterston, by John ap Thomas Basset of Llantrithyd, after which she married William Andrews of Cadoxton. 4. *William*, a trustee named in a Raglan deed, 17 Aug., and 20, E. IV. The pedigrees make him ancestor of RAGLAN OF LLANTWIT-MAJOR. 5. *Lewis*, who married Jane, daughter of

Llewelyn ap David. He is a trustee in the same deed and usually called ancestor of RAGLAN OF LLYS-Y-FRONYDD or LLYSWORNEY. 6. *Hugh*, called in a deed of 1475, Magister Hugh Raglan, when he was a feoffee in trust of Batyns Lands in Llantwit. In the cited deed of 20 Edward IV, he is a witness as Vicar of Llantwit. He seems to have been a brother. 7. *Anne*, married William Lewis of St. Pierre. 8. *Jenet*, married Oliver St. John of Highlight.

III. JOHN Herbert or Harbert, otherwise called Raglan, is so described in various deeds, 1475-80. He seals with a lion rampant, and above, the word "Herbert". 20 Edward IV (1480), by a deed now at Fonmon, he conveyed all his lands and tenements in Llantwit, for his life, to thirteen feoffees, of whom six are described as incumbents of Glamorgan parishes. Also, by another deed, dated 6 June, 22 Edward IV, John Herbert, *alias* Raglan, Esq.; Master Hugh Raglan, clerk; William Naylor of Llantwit; Lewis Raglan; David ap Ievan ap Jer...; and Ievan ap Gwilim ap Llewelyn Bagh, leased to Howel ap Gwilim, a in $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Welsh St. Donats, within the lordship of Talavan; and 2 acres of land within the fee of Llancovian, in the lordship of Llanblethian, one or both of which paid a rent to the Abbot of Neath. He married, as before stated, Catherine, daughter and heir of Lewis Mathew, and by her became of Carnllwyd, and had— 1. Robert; 2. *Alice*, married John Turberville, Gloff; 3. *Jane*, married, as his first wife, Thomas Bawdripp of Penmark Place, and had Catherine, married — Llewelyn of Llancarvan; 4. *Mary*, married Thomas, of Willersley, son of Robert Havard of Cwrt-Sion-Yonge, co. Brecon, by Margery Gibbon (Jones, *Brec.*, i, 129); or, by other accounts, Hugh ap Thomas ap Lewis, of St. Pierre. They had *Jenet*, married Walter, fourth son of Robert Vaughan, of co. Pembroke, a cadet of Tyle-Glâs. Perhaps Mary Raglan should be a daughter of, v, Sir John Raglan, by Elizabeth Courtenay (Lewis Dunn, i, 127).

IV. ROBERT Raglan, of Carnllwyd, married Wenllian, daughter of Sir Roger Vaughan, the first of Tretower, and had—

V. Sir JOHN Raglan of Carnllwyd, married, 1st, Elinor or Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay; and 2nd, Mary or Ann, daughter of Sir William Dennis, who bore "*gules*, a bend engrailed *azure* between three pards heads jessant fleurs-de-lys *or*," and who married, 2nd, Sir Edward Carne of Eweny. By Elizabeth he had—1, Thomas; 2, Sir *John*, Knight of Rhodes. By Mary he had—3, *Alice*, married, 1st, William Mathew of Castell-y-Mynach; 2nd, William Herbert of Cogan-Pill, son of Sir George Herbert, builder of the manor house there, and sheriff 1551 and 1556;—4, *Margaret*, married, 1st, John Carne of Nash, sheriff 1561; 2nd, John Sheppard of Allston, Wilts; and 3rd, Richard Basset of Beauprè;—5, *Mary*, whose parentage is more doubtful, married John Fleming of Flimston; 2nd, Thomas Havard. Some pedigrees make Mary the only child by the first wife, and the other four by the second wife. (6, *Ann*, married William Lewis of St. Pierre). Sir John was lord of the manor of Llantwit-Raleigh, which, with lands in the parish of Llantwit, he conveyed to certain persons, probably trustees, by deed dated 10th November, 17 Henry VIII.

VI. Sir THOMAS Raglan of Carnllwyd, is said to have sold his estates. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Roger Wood (George Woodhouse) of Norfolk, and had—1, *Thomas*, 2, *John*, 3, *Egremont* Raglan, who appears as a free tenant in St. Nicholas in 1591; 4, *Martha*.

The pedigree of a landless family is seldom recorded. The Raglans of this line are, however, believed to have been continued for several generations, and to have become extinct in the present century, in the person of a missionary in China. Coedriglan, the seat of a late eminent antiquary in this county, is a corruption of Coed-Raglan (Raglan's Wood), and is so styled in the Herbert Roll of 1597-8.

The manor-house of Carn-Llwyd, so called from a

local deposit of "grey" tufaceous rock upon which it stands, and which forms a knoll, not unlike a "carn," near the building, is the remain of an ancient and important manor-house, of which, though mutilated, it still retains many striking features. It stands in the valley, and on the left bank of the Carvan, about a mile above the church, and opposite to the old house of Llanveithin. The mass of the building is composed of a hall of the age of Henry III or Edward I, in the early decorated style, and measuring within thirty feet long by twenty-two feet broad. The entrance was probably in the west side, near the south end, and the fireplace in the middle of that side. Opposite to it, in the east wall, is a small door which opened into a tower, recently destroyed, and led, it is said, to a vaulted cellar, now closed up. The wall of the southern end is very thick, or rather double, as at Llanveithin, containing a staircase leading from a door, near the entrance, up to what was the gallery of the hall. From thence, as at Cantleston, there is a second staircase over the first, which seems to have led to a second and upper gallery, about on a level with the springing of the roof principals. These staircases are lighted by exterior loops; and the upper gallery has a south window of one small trefoiled light, with a splayed recess and side seats of stone. Close to this window is a fireplace in the south wall, also original.

Though much repaired and renewed, the roof is, in pitch and outline, old, and one of the three pair of principals seems to be original. It has a good carved central boss. The south end of the hall was an exterior wall, and is crowned by a parapet resting on corbels. The building contains several good but plain decorated doorways, of small opening, with a plain chamfer for moulding. The hall is at present filled up with a modern farmhouse, being divided by a floor, and partitioned off above into bedrooms and passages, so that its examination is not everywhere practicable. The old staircase, however, is still in use. Some Tudor

buildings have been added on the east side, and others remain, detached from the house, at the mill. Close to the house a remarkable spring of water bubbles up from the rock, and at once forms a tolerable rivulet.

Although the Raglans lived at Carnllwydd, the present house was evidently built long before they possessed the manor, and its builders must have been persons of considerable local rank and wealth. The early pedigree of the Mathews is so utterly without proof, that it is in vain to speculate upon the length of time during which they held the property, if indeed they did hold it. No doubt, however, they were from an early period a family of importance, who, if they resided at Carnllwyd, might well construct such a dwelling as that of which the ruins remain. In the 15th Charles II, Thomas Powell, of Whitwell in Lllancarvan, gent., and Rachel his wife, conveyed land in Llantwit-major to David Nicholls, clerk, of that parish.

LLANCADLE manor is nearly, if not quite, conterminous with the hamlet. It probably derives its name from the Saint to whom the parochial chapel, which it once contained, was dedicated. It abuts on the east bank of the Thaw river. Llancadle contains, or did contain, both free and copyhold lands. It appears to have been a part of the original St. John property, and to have passed with Fonmon from the Earl of Bolingbroke to Colonel Jones, in whose descendant, Mr. R. O. Jones, the manor is still vested, although a part of the demesne lands have been sold.

Llancadle is generally reputed to have been held in socage under St. Nicholas manor; and the St. Johns paid 10s. annually to its lord, and on several occasions to the Earl of Pembroke in that capacity. Mr. R. Jones paid this in 1715; but the manor is also said to be held directly under Cardiff Castle, and there is some doubt as to whether half the chief rent was not carried on to Cardiff, and certainly, on some occasions, Lord St. John paid only 5s. to St. Nicholas.

Several of the Court Rolls of Llancadle are preserved

at Fonmon, from the reign of Elizabeth. In 1627, Oliver Earl of Bolingbroke was lord; Sir Thomas Aubrey, Knight, seneschal; and Henry Penry, Gent., deputy. They remained in office many years, possibly till the sale. In 1671-7, Hugh Mathews was seneschal. The Rolls cease about 1679. In 1627, the names of the tenants include Edward Earl of Worcester. Sir Edward Lewis, Knight; Richard Mason, Gent.; several of the Deeres; and Johan Marcross, widow. In 1628, Nicholas Lewis, Esq., replaces Sir Edward, and in 1630 Richard becomes Roger Mason. In 1635, we have Henry Earl of Worcester, Thomas Bussy, and Nicholas Lewis, Esq. Bussy's name disappears in 1637-8; and in 1641, David Jenkins (of Hensol) comes in. In 1672, we have Edmund Lewis and D. Jenkins, Esqs., and Robert Button, an infant. In 1678, there are Earl Henry; Nicholas Lewis and D. Jenkins, Esqs.; and Richard Jones, Gent. Jenkin Cradock, Gent., is a copyholder. In 1679, William Dawkins and Robert Edmund, Gents., appear, and R. Button is still an infant. Among the copyholders are Domina Anna Lewis (of Van), Anthony Howard and Philip Williams, Gents., Edward Kemeys and Richard Gibbon.

Here, and in the adjacent manors, the favourite complaints of the homagers are the absence of stocks, the bad repairs of the lord's pound, and the need of a "crownett." In 1677, the alehouse keepers are presented for not selling a quart of ale for a penny.

Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Harry of Llancadle, married the Rev. Thomas Wilkyn, Rector of Porthkerry and St. Mary Church, who died 1623. Their son, the Rev. Roger Wilkin, Rector of St. Mary Church, was ancestor of the family since called de Winton.

LLANVEITHIN manor and extra-parochial district, is the supposed seat of the original Welsh monastery of St. Cadoc. Upon the western slope of the Carvan, opposite to and below Carnllwyd, stands what remains of Old Grange, the manor-place of its extra-parochial

hamlet, and, in later times, the seat of a branch of the Bassett family. Until very recently, the house presented an excellent and rather rare specimen of the residence of a squire of moderate means in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It formed two sides of a court, laid out in gardens, and completed on the north by a wall; and on the east, or entrance side, by a small but very compact late Tudor gate-house. The house itself was chiefly of Tudor date, and presented some curious examples of carved wood and embossed plaster-work. The south wing contained the principal rooms, one access to which was by a staircase contained in the double wall of the east end. Unfortunately, the estate and house fell into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who gutted the wing, cut away the carved beams and plaster-work, broke into a very spacious and curious cellar, and raised the central part of the building; thus utterly destroying its character, and altering the conditions which made it an excellent farmhouse for the property.

Mr. Traherne (*Coll. Top.*, v, 18, *note*) states, that Mr. Talbot, of Margam, possesses a deed of grant from Hugh, son of Robert de Lancarvan, giving to Margam "30 acres of his land of Llandoyeuthin, with a croft which joins the old cemetery, with the consent of his lord, Henry de Umfravill. Witnesses, P. de Marecros; W. Flamenge; John le Sor; P. de Turbill; Odo de Newburgh; and W. Prior of Goldclive;" and in the text of the same page is printed in full another deed from the same source, from the same Hugh, which may be thus rendered:—

"To his beloved Father W —, by the grace of God Bishop of Llandaff, and to all sons of the holy Church to whom this present writing may arrive, salvation. I make known to your Universityship that I have given, and by my aforemade charter have confirmed, to God and the blessed Mary and to the monks of Margam in free and perpetual alms, by the counsel and consent of my friends, and wife, and the Lord Henry

de Humfravill, one acre of land in aid of the building of a chapel in honour of St. Meuthin, at their Grange called Llantmeuthin. Which same acre lies near the 30 acres of land which I formerly gave them on the south part, that those same monks may hold the afore-said acre freely, and quit from all service and secular exaction for ever, for the salvation of my soul, of my wife, and of my lord, and of my predecessors and successors. Witnesses. Roger the cellarer, and Godfried, a monk of Margam; Avel, priest of St. Hilary; Walter, chaplain of Llancarvan; Brother Witsare, and Richard Terre, [and] Walter Rufus, 'conversi' of Margam; Margery, my wife; Roger Cole."

These thirty acres, however, by no means gave the monks their first footing in Llanveithin. It appears that there was already a chapel and cemetery there, and that the principal house was a Grange, inhabited of course by the abbey tenant or farm bailiff. Henry de Umfravill of Penmark was lord of the fee, and his consent to the alienation was therefore necessary.

There is another charter printed in the appendix, without date, by Henry de Humfraville, in which he gives to Margam all the land which Gilbert his father gave to Urban de Penducaet, at Lantmeuthen, for the soul of Nest, his wife, etc. Witnesses: Wm. de St. John; Engelran, son of Odo; John de Boneville; Sibil, wife of Henry de Humfraville; Odo Bothan; Henry Walsh; Lake de Budicam; William, the cellarer of Margam; William de Bedint; Henry, a monk of Margam; Godfrey, a monk; Jordan, a "conversus"; Richard, Master of Lantmeuthin; and many others (B. Mus. Cart. Harl. 75, D 15).

By another charter, also given in the appendix, of about the same age, in the same repository, Gerebert, son of Robert [de Llancarvan], with the consent of his lord, Henry de Humfraville, and of his own brothers, Adam and Jordan, confirms to Margam all the gifts which his brother Hugh made them; that is, thirty acres of his land nearest to their land of Lamaseuthin, etc., the

donations being described with great minuteness. This charter mentions the Grange of Lammethin and St. Meuthin's chapel. The witnesses are—Henry, Bishop of Llandaff (1196-1218); Urban, Archdeacon; Roger, Abbot of Margam; Henry de Humframvill; Sibil, his wife; William de Beditum, a monk of Margam; Henry Walensis or Walsh; Geoffrey, the Chaplain; and Henry my brother (Cart. Harl. 75, C. 48).

By another deed, also given afterwards, Henry, Bishop of Llandaff, confirms the donations of Henry de Hunframville and Gerebert, the witnesses being Walter, Abbot of Neath; Urban, the Archdeacon; Urban de Pendmelin; and William de Langtwit, Deans; Gerebert, son of Robert; Nicholas Gobion; Henry, a monk of Margam (Cart. Harl. A 19).

Llanveithin also received a grant of protection, and of certain advantages and privileges described as Housebote and Heybote, from Meredach ap Caradoc and Nest his wife. Meredith, no doubt, was a powerful Welsh landowner in the neighbourhood. His seal remains attached to the deed, which is witnessed by Kenewrec, son of Madoc; Madoc, son of Cadugan; Isaac Sedan; Roger, son of Wiawan; and Evelin, the porter.

At the dissolution, Llanveithin passed into secular hands, 6 August, 38 Henry VIII. Sir Edward Carne, —one of the commissioners who signed the schedule of pensions allotted to the abbot and monks of Tewkesbury, 12 January, 31 Henry VIII (N. Mon. ii, 83),—and himself a great recipient of such property, sent in the usual request to purchase the farm of the Grange of Llanveithin, late of the monastery of Margam (P. Records, 9th Report, p. 188). Sir Edward appears to have obtained his request, and probably to have converted the lease into a freehold, as was not unusual with grants of church lands, and to have transmitted the property in his brother's family. From the Carnes, Llanveithin passed to the Griffiths; probably as a portion with Jane Carne, great-niece to Sir Edward, on her marriage with William Griffith, early in the reign of

Elizabeth. The Welsh pedigrees state that William Griffith, of Llanveithin, married Jane, daughter of John Carne of Nash, sheriff 1661, by Mary Raglan of Carnllwyd; and that Thomas Griffith was second husband to Barbara Carne, sister to the above Catherine. Among the "Memoranda," attached to Jones's Originalia, appears an entry "De Hugone Griffith occasionato ad ostendendum quo titulo tenet Grangiam de Llanvethan in com. Glamorgan. Paschæ recorda. 8 Eliz. Rotul. 15."

A deed preserved at Fonmon, of which the following is an abstract, relates to this period of the history of the property:—"An indenture, 10th Feb., 44 Elizabeth, between (1.) William Griffith, of Combe in Llanrothill, co. Hereford, Gent., and Jane his wife; and (2.) Hugh Sanford, of Wilton, co. —"

"Witnesseth, that William and Jane, in consideration of £1300 paid by Hugh, and for other good causes, did sell to Hugh and his heirs all that the Grange of Llanvithen, otherwise called...Monkton Farm...in the parish of Llancarvan...and the rights...to the same belonging, late part...of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Margam...and all that messuage and tenement¹ of Llanvithen and farm of Llanvithen, with the appurtenances to Llanvithen...Also two water grist-mills...in Llanvithen...late part...of the possessions of the said monastery...Also the chappel...parcel of the said grange, and all the tenths and tythes of...corn, grain, hay...growing out of the said grange, messuage, tenement, farm, mills, together with muniments...to the use of Hugh Sanford and his heirs."

Among the covenants is one reciting that Thomas Carne of Eweny was bound by recognizance of record in Chancery, 20 Feb., 7 Eliz., to the said William and to Hugh Griffith, his deceased father, in £600, to perform all that was contained in a pair of indentures dated 7 — 6 Elizabeth, between—(1), Thomas Carne, and

¹ The messuage and tenement seem, from the form of conveyance, not to have belonged to Margam, though part of the extra-parochial district.

(2), Hugh and William Griffith, and covenanting that the new purchasers should have the benefit of the Carne covenant.

The deed of 44 Eliz. is executed by William Griffith and Jane his wife. She seals with the Carne arms. His witnesses are, W. Thomas, John Thomas, — Bassett; her witnesses, John Waters, Ambrose Griffith, and Thomas Hackett. Attached is a schedule of existing leases,—1, a term of years upon fifty-four acres, not exceeding seven years yet to run, at £15 per ann.; 2, of lands called Kae-Maine, seventy acres, ending Lady Day 1603, now at £16 per ann. and duties; 3, a lease to John David of a mill and thirty-two acres, for two lives, at £12 per ann.; 4, the interest of Thomas Matthew in the dwelling-house until next Philip and Jacob's day; 5, the interest and term of John Mason in thirty-five acres, not exceeding six years, at £10 per ann.

Llanveithin next passed to a branch of the Bassett family, of whom no pedigree has been discovered. By an indenture (20 Nov., 1679) between—1, Thomas Bassett, late of Llanveithin, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, and 2, Richard Bassett, late of St. Hilary, but now of Llanveithin, it is stated that, in consideration of £2,300 paid by Richard Bassett either to the vendors or to their creditors, he is confirmed in “all that grange, capital messuage, and tenement, with the appurtenances, called Llanvithin, *alias* Llanvythin, *alias* Llanvathan, in Llan-carvan.”

In 1711 the manor house and lands passed to Robert Jones of Fonmon, by a private act of Parliament, and are described as “all that mansion house commonly called Llanvithin, together with all the buildings, barns, stables, lands, pasture, meadow, woods, underwoods, furze, heath, and common, with all and singular its appurtenances, now or late in the possession of Thomas John or his under-tenants, etc., in the parish of Llan-carvan.

Llanveithin was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Lisle in the present century, and on his death sold to the Eccle

siastical Commissioners. Now, or recently, the lands are or were held as follows: Mrs. Ricketts, 10a. 2r. 16p., with part of Carnllwyd; Richard Bassett, 28a. 1r. 9p., 1a. 2r. 18p.; Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 193a. 29p., the Grange; Charles Spencer Ricketts, 149a. 3p., Cae Maine; John Samuel [Gibbon], 24a. 7p.; George Traherne, 4a. 2r. 11p.; Edward Thomas, 23a. 2r. 21p., the mills. Cae Maine was probably purchased by the Awbrey family. The mills must also have been separated from the rest of the estate at an early period.

LIEGE CASTLE, the most northern of the hamlets, is also a manor. It is named from an ancient earthwork which crowns a detached hill within its precincts, about half a mile south of the Port Way, and which commands both that road and the head of the Llantrithyd valley. It is quadrangular, measuring about a hundred yards within the bank, outside of which is a ditch, parts of which are clear and well-defined, as is the entrance in the south side or rear of the work. Traces of a second and outer line of defence, also rectangular, may be seen. The figure of this camp seems to point to a Roman origin, which is supported by its position upon the old main road traversing the county. It is about two miles from the Cottrell Camp, and three and three-quarters from Cowbridge, both of which are upon the same road. The camp is not upon the Llantrithyd estate, but on a farm owned by the Savours family.

The origin of the name Liege, Leech, or, as it is sometimes spelt, Leeds, is unknown, as is the early history of the manor. The fact of its existence makes it probable that it was a separate estate with a house, necessarily fortified, soon after the Norman conquest; and this supposition is strengthened by there having been formerly a parochial chapel in the manor.

In 1377 "Leche Castel" was the property of John Norreis, a minor, son and heir of John Norreis of that place. The abbot of Margam seems to have had the wardship, for a lease by him and his convent, 30th Nov. 1377, is extant in the British Museum, by which they

let eighty-nine acres in Bonvileston, during the minority of John, son of John Norreis of "Lache Castel," to John Denys of Waterton, at 13s. 4d. per ann. The designation makes it probable that there was a residence. (M. Brit., Cart. Harl., 75, A. 45.) The abbot may also have been the feudal lord, as he was of Bonvileston.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Liege Castle manor had been demised by the father of George Kensham to Miles Button; and in the same reign George Kensham sued Lewis Morgan to recover a tenement of land, parcel of "Leeke Castel" manor in Lllancarvan parish. (Proc. in Chancery, ii, 109, 117.)

Sir Edward Lewis of Van died seized of this manor in 1628, having no doubt acquired it with his Lllancarvan and Penmark property by purchase. It was then held of the manor of Wenvoe in free socage. Sir Edward, by will dated 1 James I, and codicil of 3 Charles I, bequeathed to his third son, Nicholas, the manors of Molton, Leech Castle, and Lllancarvan, and the capital messuage and demesne lands of Carnllwyd in Lllancarvan, and the farm of Lydmerston, and a tenement called "David Mason's tenement," all situate in the parishes of Lllancarvan, Bonvileston, and Wenvoe. They go to Nicholas for life, and to the heirs male of his body in succession; remainder to Thomas Lewis, senior, fourth son of the testator; remainder to Thomas Lewis, junior, [grand]son of testator; remainder to Sir Edward Lewis, junior, testator's eldest son; remainder to Sir William Lewis; remainder to Sir Edward Lewis, senior; all in tail male. It has since descended, with Carnllwyd, to the Aubrey family, and belongs to Mrs. Ricketts.

A conveyance of lands in Lllantwit, between 1652 and 1658, so mentions Thomas ap Thomas, of Leech Castle, yeoman, as to make it clear that he married Ann, third daughter of Elizabeth Prichard, otherwise Jones, of Lllantrithyd, widow.

MOULTON manor contains the hamlet of that name, and is reputed to include the island of Barry, which,

however, parochially is in Sully. The western part of Wenvoe is in Moulton, which is further said—but the matter is very obscure—to contain Penon hamlet.

Nothing has been recovered of the early descent of Moulton. In the reign of Elizabeth it is designated as the inheritance of George Kensham, who sued Miles Button for performance of an agreement, and declared this and other manors to have been demised by plaintiff's father to Button. (Proc. in Chancery, ii, 117.) Sir Edward Lewis died seized of the manor in 1628, and his son Nicholas had it under the will already cited. The manor house was afterwards the seat, and the manor probably the property, of a family named Thomas. Jesus College has long owned the greater part of the land. Mr. Jones of Fonmon is the present lord.

Barry Island was in 1630 the property of Herbert of Cogan, who leased it to Spencer. About 1650-60, Col. Jones purchased the freehold, which his descendant recently sold. It pays an annual chief-rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* to Cardiff Castle.

There is at Fonmon a Moulton court-roll for 1719. Among the tenants named are, William Roberts, Richd. Watkins, Thomas Hopkins, Rachel Jones, widow ; Chas. Mathew, sen. ; and David Spencer.

The Thomas's were of Moulton in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their pedigree does not appear to have been recorded, but they matched with the neighbouring gentry. Thus William Thomas of Moulton, gent., married Catherine Bassett of Treguff ; and another William of Moulton, gent., married Mary, daughter of Miles and Margaret Button of Worlton, and was probably father of Capt. Thomas, R.N., who so gallantly seconded his uncle, Admiral Button, in the reign of Charles I. Also Hopkin Thomas of Moulton married Jane, daughter of Andrew Morgan of Pant-rhiw-goch, a cadet of Bedwelty and Tredegar.

The most interesting feature in Moulton is the earthwork known as "Castle Ditches." This encampment is about half a mile east of Llanarvan Church. It occu-

pies the lower part and end of a tongue of high ground lying between the Walterston and Moulton brooks, which unite with the Carvan a little below and to the west. Its general figure is oval, but there is a sort of square shoulder at its south-eastern quarter; and the eastern side runs nearly straight across the tongue, in the form of a single but deep ditch, with a strong interior bank; by which means the camp is defended on its weakest side, and isolated from the wider and somewhat higher land. The camp is of large size, being about five hundred yards east and west, by three hundred north and south. There appear to have been two entrances, one at the west end, and the other at the south-eastern shoulder.

The greater part of this camp is probably British: the square portion may possibly be an addition. Most of the interior is under the plough; and as the bank and ditch are covered with brambles, it is difficult to obtain an accurate idea of the details. The view from the enclosure is extensive, and includes a considerable range of sea.

TREYGUFF and PENON manors have always been church property. Their donation by Robert Earl of Gloucester to the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, in the twelfth century, has already been recorded. Penon is not called a manor in the records of the monastery, though so reputed in later times. At the dissolution both Treyguff and Penon were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and Treyguff was farmed out to a branch of the Bassett family, who long resided there. A Fonmon deed of 22 Nov. 1522, gives the names of certain feoffees of half the manor and advowson of, and certain lands in, Eglwys Brewis, to the use of William Basset of Treygoff, who in another deed, 8 Aug. 1524, gives a quittance of one hundred marks for the said half manor and advowson to Alderman David ap Jevan Sais (Seys) of Cowbridge, and seals with the Beauprè arms. Probably some other members of the family succeeded, for Arnold Basset was of Treyguff in 1558. The name

of Basset of Treyguff is of not infrequent occurrence in the seventeenth century; but the following fragment is all that has been recovered of the pedigree.

BASSET OF TREYGUFF.

ARNOLD, second son of William Basset of Beauprè (sheriff 1558), by Catherine Mansel of Margam, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Vaughan of Dunraven, by Catherine Johnes of Abermarlas, and had,—1, *John*; 2, *Herbert* or Robert, *s. p.*; 3, *William*; 4, *Elias*, *s. p.*; 5, *Mary*, married Edward Williams of Sully; 6, *Elizabeth*, married William Williams, or John, of St. Nicholas; 7, *Catherine*, married William Thomas of Moulton; 8, *Ann*, married William Edwards of Caerau or Llandaff; 9, a *daughter*, married George Kemeys; 10, *Cecil*, married William Lloyd.

JOHN Basset of Treyguff married Mary fifth child of Edward Basset of Beauprè, by Catherine Carne.

There is an old monastic grange still standing, which was no doubt the Basset residence. It is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

WALTERSTON, or Trefwalter, occupies the hamlet of the same name at the north-east angle of the parish. It is reputed to derive its name from Walter de Mapes, its possessor in the reign of Henry III. Walter is supposed to have been the son of a certain Blondel de Mapes, who followed in the train of Fitzhamon, and obtained a part of the lands of Gweirydd ap Seisyllt the aged, lord of Llancarvan and Penmark. Blondel, however, strengthened his title by marrying Flur, the daughter and heir of Gweirydd, who brought him two sons, Hubert and Walter. Hubert died childless, and Walter settled upon the lands now bearing his name. Walter was chaplain to Henry II, with whom he was in high favour. He appears to have studied at Paris about 1160, and to have been employed in divers missions to foreign princes. He obtained much church preferment, and became archdeacon of Oxford about 1196.

The celebrated drinking-song, "Mihi est propositum in taberna mori," has always been imputed to him, as have certain satirical poems in leonine verse, and he left a prose work entitled *De Nugis Curialium*. He was also intimate with Giraldus Cambrensis, and seems to have been conversant with the Welsh language. Among his friends were Geoffrey of Monmouth and Caradoc of Lllancarvan; and he is supposed to have been more or less concerned in the *Brut y Tywysogion*. Walter is also said to have left a treatise on agriculture, in Welsh. He is reported to have rebuilt the church of Lllancarvan, and to have bequeathed most of his lands to the heirs of the original proprietors.

The manor of Walterston belongs to Lord Bute. The demesne lands were sold by the late lord to Mr. Jenkins, who had inherited a property in the hamlet from a family of the name of Petre, whose monuments remain in the churchyard.

Francis Williams, who is designated "of Walterston," married Susan, daughter of Morgan Mathew of St. y Nill, by Mary Prichard of Llancayach.

The manor house of Walterston remains, and parts of it are old; but its conversion into a farmhouse has not proved favourable to a critical examination into its details.

At the survey of 22 August, 1650, Philip Earl of Pembroke was lord, and Robert Williams, gent., steward. The manor contained freehold and copyhold tenures. The latter are subject to a heriot of the best. The duties are the same as in the other manors of the lord of Glamorgan. The schedule shews—free rents, 10s.; copy rents, £17 5s. 6d.; capons, 10s.; three wethers, £1 4s.: total rents and duties, £19 9s. 6d.

G. T. CLARK.

Dowlais. August 1865.

APPENDIX.

CARTA MERCHIAUN FILII RIDERCH.

(*New Monasticon*, V, 1235; *Liber Landav.*, 233.)

Perpetualiter regnanti Domino nostro Jesu Christo honor laus et perhennis doxa per infinita secula. Ego Merchiaun filius Riderch post plurima delicta immensaue crimina ad te, qui es fons indulgentie largifluus affectuosis nisibus imo lachrymosis planctibus penitentialiter suppliciterque nimia aviditate Deus meus reverti desidero; hec jugiter recolens quod Petrus amarissime flevit et veniam impetravit; Paulus conversus confestim apostolus; latro credidit paradisum coluit. Inclitis igitur confessoribus Dubricio Teliano Oudoceo et Gucauno episcopo utrisque gemmis decorato sapientia viz. sanctarum Scripturarum divine et humane et regali nobilitate parentele simul cum dignitate pontificalis cathedræ, abbati totius dignitatis ecclesie S. Catoci Lancarvanie simul et hereditario jure hos duos fratres Gustin et Ebba cum sua paterna hereditate et cum captura piscium, ut merear beata tranquillitate adipisci perenne gaudium, tribuo pro animabus conjugis meæ, et parentum meorum Riderch et Acgareat cum sua tota libertate, et sine ullo censu ulli homini terreno nisi ecclesiæ Landaviæ, et pastoribus ejus in perpetuo, et cum libera communione in campo et in silvis, in aqua et in pascuis. De clericis, testes sunt Gucaunus episcopus, Eidef lector urbis Guenti, Bledgur, Gulbrit, Catgen, Gurci, Duna; de laicis vero, Arthmail Rex filius Nongui, concedens hanc elemosynam in perpetuo, Merchiaun, et filius ejus Gurcant, Gurci filius Gurcunanau, Malcant, Gunda. Quicunque custodierit, custodiat illum Deus; qui autem ab ecclesia Landaviæ separaverit, anathema sit. Amen.

(Bishop Gwgan died A.D. 982.)

DE TREYGOF ET LANKARVAN. 1139-1149.

(*Cart. Sti. P. Gloucestris* cccxxxix.)

Robertus regis filius Gloucestris consul, Wthredo Landavensi episcopo, et Roberto Norr' vicecomiti de Glammorgan, et omnibus baronibus suis et amicis et fidelibus et Francis et Anglis et Walensibus, salutem.

Sciatis me, pro salute animæ meæ, et M[abiliæ] comitissæ, et antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse et concessisse, et

hac presenti carta confirmasse, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Gloucestris, abbati et monachis ejusdem loci, villam de Treigof cum terra de Pennune et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis; similiter et ecclesiam de Lankarvan cum omnibus terris et decimis ad eam pertinentibus, ita libere et quiete ut mihi vel hæredibus meis nihil reservem, nisi tantum orationum devotiones. Volo etiam et præcipio quod dicti abbas et conventus quieti sint per totam terram meam a theloneo quicquid emerint ipsi vel servientes sui de curia sua ad opus eorum. Similiter et confirmo totam illam elemosinam prioratui de Eweny quam Mauritius de Londinia eis contulit. Teste Mabilia comitissa.

(Robert, Consul of Gloucester, died 1147. Uchtred was bishop from 1139 to 1148.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(*Cart. Sti. P. Gloucest.* ccccxlvi.) 1139-1148.

H[enricus] Wintoniensis Dei gratia episcopus, et Sanctæ Sedis Apostolicæ legatus, dilecto filio suo Uthredo, Landavensi episcopo, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem.

Dilectus filius noster Gilebertus abbas Gloucestris conquestus est nobis, quod in parochia ecclesiæ suæ de Lankarvan capellæ noviter, ipso reclamante, constructæ sunt; unde vobis mandamus, et mandando præcipimus, ut in illis divina celebrari officia non sinatis, nec alias ulterius in eadem parochia, nisi ipso volente, ædificari permittatis. Nam ecclesias ejus omnes quas in vestra diocesi habet, illam scilicet de Lankarvan, et alias quas ex dono Mauricii de Londonia suscepit, videlicet ecclesiam Sancti Michaelis, et ecclesiam Sanctæ Brigidæ, cum omnibus pertinentiis et additamentis earum, in protectione nostra suscipimus, et earum subjectionem ecclesiæ Gloucestris in perpetuum præsentis scripto assignamus. Valete.

(Henry of Blois, cardinal, abbot of Glastonbury, brother to King Stephen, consecrated to Winchester 17 Nov. 1129. Died 6 Augt. 1171. Uchtred, bishop 1139 to 1148. Gilbert Foliot consecrated abbot of Gloucester, Whitsunday 1139; bishop of Hereford, 5 Sept. 1148; bishop of London, 1163; died 18 Feb. 1187.

DE CAPELLIS IN LANCARVAN.

(*Cart. Sti. Petr. Glouc.*, ccccxlv.) 1139-1149.

Theobaldus, Dei gratia Cantuariensis archiepiscopus Uthredo dilecto fratri, eadem gratia Landavensi episcopo, salutem et benedictionem.

Mandamus vobis, atque mandando præcipimus, ut in capellis quæ in parochia Sancti Cadoci de Lancarvan absque assensu et voluntate abbatis Gloucestræ nuper constructæ sunt, divinum officium fieri non sinatis, nec amplius alias fieri, aut in aliquo jus præfatæ ecclesiæ minui permittatis et parochianis redditus, et decimas persolvere rigore justiciæ coerceatis. Illam namque, et alias quas habent ex dono Mauricii de Londonia, videlicet ecclesiam Sancti Michaelis, et ecclesiam Beatæ Brigidæ, cum omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus, in tutelam et protectionem nostram suscipimus, et præsentî scripto ecclesiæ Gloucestrensi in perpetuum assignamus. Valete.

(Theobald, abbot of Bec, elected archbishop of Canterbury Dec. 1138; died 1160. Uchtred, bishop of Llandaff, 1139-48.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(*Cart. Sti. P. Gloucest. ccccxl.*) 1163-1183.

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, Nicholaus, Dei gratia Landavensis episcopus, perpetuam in Christo salutem.

Universitati vestræ notum fieri volumus, quod Radulphus Landavensis archidiaconus in præsentia nostra ecclesiam Sancti Cadoci de Lancarvan, tenendam de abbate et conventu Gloucestræ, sub tali conditione suscepit, quod si sexaginta solidos eis annuatim statutis terminis vel infra octavum ab eis diem non solverit, cadet a jure et possessione ipsius ecclesiæ, ita ut neque appellationis obstaculum, neque reclamatio, neque contradictio, per ipsum vel per alium facta, sibi prosit aut valeat, quin monachi statim eam auctoritate propria sicut suam et vacantem cum pertinentiis suis libere ingrediantur et plena integritate possideant. Capellanos etiam deinceps in eadem ecclesia ministraturos prædicto abbati et monachis jurare faciet, quod si ipse a predicta solutione defecerit, reddita statim monachis Gloucestræ clave ejusdem ecclesiæ, et nullo sibi jure inibi retento sed ipsis monachis in ea receptis absque omni impedimento et præjudicio, liberi ab omni obligatione qua prædicto Radulpho super memorata tenebantur ecclesia, non per eum decætero sed per monachos si voluerint et ipsi ministrabunt. De hiis omnibus fideliter et legitime conservandis memorato abbati et monachis idem Radulphus archidiaconus juratoriam præstitit cautionem, et in præsentia domini Cantuariensis et G[ilberti] Londinensis episcopi et nostra conventionem istam recognitione et confessione propria roboravit. Inde est quod ecclesiasticæ paci debittans adhibere volentes cautelam, prædictam conventionem auc-

toritate nostra et præsentis scripti testimonio communimus et corroboramus, etc.

(Nicholas bishop 1153 to 1183. Gilbert, bishop of London 1163 to 1187.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(*Cart. Sti. P. Glouc. ccccxli.*) 1163-1188.

Dilectis sibi in Domino universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos istæ litteræ pervenerint, frater G(ilbertus), Londinensis ecclesiæ minister, salutem in Christo.

Sicut ex recognitione et confessione Radulphi archidiaconi Landavensis, sicut etiam ex litteris ejus signatis, accepimus ecclesiam Sancti Cadoci de Lancarvan de abbate et conventu Gloucestræ, interveniente auctoritate dyocesani episcopi, sub hoc tenore habendam ipse suscepit, quod si sexaginta solidos memoratis fratribus annuatim statutis termini vel infra octavum ab eis diem non reddiderit, cadat a jure et possessione ipsius ecclesiæ, ita ut neque appellationis obstaculum, neque reclamatio, neque contradictio, per ipsum vel per alium facta, ei debeat suffragari, quominus monachi statim auctoritate sua, inconsulto episcopo et ministris ejus, eandem adeant et ingrediantur ecclesiam, et tanquam suam et tanquam vacantem cum pertinentiis suis omnibus libere et quiete possideant. Capellanos etiam postmodum in eadem ecclesia ministraturos prædicto abbati et monachis jurare faciet, quod si a prædicta solutione cessaverit, reddita mox eis clave ipsius ecclesiæ, ipsisque in ea sine impedimento receptis, absoluti ab obligatione qua illi tenebantur astricti, non per eum decætero sed per monachos, si monachi voluerint, inibi ministrabunt, si minus, penitus decessuri.

Quod quia pleno partium hinc inde assensu, juratoria quoque cautione a Radulpho præstita, firmatum est, et auctoritate dyocesani episcopi comprobatum.

Nos quoque, ne indubium decætero id queat revocari, præsentis scripto vobis notificare, et sigilli nostri attestatione, coram universitate vestra testificari curavimus. Hiis testibus.

(Gilbert, bishop of London 1163 to 1187.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(*Cart. Sti. P. Glouc. ccccxlii.*) 1149-1179.

N[icholaus], Dei gratia Landavensis ecclesiæ minister humilis, omnibus ad quos litteræ istæ pervenerint, salutem in Domino.

Notum vobis facimus, quod Urbanus archidiaconus noster Landavensis recepit a domino abbate Gloucestriæ Hamelino custodiam ecclesiæ de Lancarvan, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, exceptis decimis de Traygof, pro sexaginta solidis per annum, et tactis Sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, et in Verbo Veritatis se juramento constrinxit, quod fidelis erit monasterio Gloucestriæ, et quod nec artem, nec ingenium exquiret, quo per tenu-ram suam monasterium prædictum aliquod detrimentum incur-rat, et quod præfatum censum fideliter persolvat annuatim hiis terminis, medietatem ad Pascha, et medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Juravit etiam quod si a solutione prænominati cen-sus infra octabas terminorum defecerit, restituet monachis Gloucestriæ præfatam ecclesiam absque omni reclamazione sui vel suorum, et libere nobis audientibus concessit ut districtiori sententiæ subiaceat, si postquam a solutione defecerit, eandem ecclesiam monachis detinere præsumperit.

Quod quia ratum volumus permanere, præsentī scripto sigil-lum nostrum apposuimus, etc.

(Nicholas, bishop 1153-1183. Hamelin, abbot 1148-1179.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(*Cart. Sti. P. Glouc.* ccccxliii.) 1149-1183.

N[icholaus], Dei gratia Landavensis episcopus, universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, salutem et benedictionem.

Notum facimus caritati vestræ, quod Urbanus archidiaconus noster, divinæ ductu pietatis, et amore venerabilium fratrum nostrorum monachorum Gloucestriæ, in præsentia nostra renun-ciavit juri, si quod habebat, in ecclesia Sancti Cadoci de Lan-carvan, quæ de jure ad eosdem monachos pertinere dinoscitur. Et eandem ecclesiam coram nobis et pluribus tam clericis et laicis abjuravit, quod et prius in-capitulo prædictorum mona-chorum tactis fecit evangeliiis. Quoniam autem ad nostrum spectat officium paci et quieti omnium, præsertim Deo servien-tium, devotius intendere, præfatam renunciationem præsentis scripti serie testificamur, et prænominatam ecclesiam liberam et quietam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis Deo et ecclesiæ Beati Petri confirmamus, præsentem cartam sigilli nostri munimine roborantes, etc.

(Nicholas ap Gwrgant, bishop of Llandaff 1153-83.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(Cart. Sti. P. Glouc. ccccxliv.) 1149-1183.

Nicholaus, Dei gratia Landavensis episcopus, J. decano de Pennune, et Waltero de Mech', et O. de Landr', et W. de Sancto Hyllario, salutem et benedictionem.

Mandamus vobis, et in vi obedientie injungimus, quatinus proxima die Jovis post Pascha, omni occasione remota, ad Lankarvan veniatis. Sciatis enim quod Willielmus archidiaconus ecclesiam de Lankarvan in manu mea et abbatis Gloucestrie liberam et quietam absque omni calumnia tradidit, et se dimisit; inde est quod mandamus vobis, et mandando precipimus, quatinus nuncios abbatis et monachorum Gloucestrie de predicta ecclesia Sancti Cadoci cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus vice mea saysiatis, et si qui aliquam vobis vim fecerint, sententiam ecclesiasticam auctoritate mea in illos exerceatis.

(Nicholas, bishop 1153-83. William, archdeacon of Llandaff; not in Le Neve.)

CARTA HENRICI DE HUMFRANVILLE.

(Brit. Mus. Harl. Chart. 75, D. 15.)

Universis Sancti Ecclesie filiis ad quos presens carta pervenerit H. de Humfranville salutem. Notum facimus universitati vestre nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et monachis de Margan in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam quietam et immunem ab omni servitio et seculari exactione illam totam terram quam pater meus Gillebertus dedit Urbano de Penducaet apud Lantmeuthen pro anima Neste uxoris sue ut videlicet prefati monachi de Margan habeant et possideant predictam terram libere et quiete et integre in perpetuum pro salute anime mee et patris mei et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et antecessorum et successorum. Hiis testibus Willielmo de Sancto Johanne, Engelranno filio Odonis, Johanne de Boneville, Sibilla uxore Henrici de Humfranville, Odone Bothan, Henrico Walensi, Luca de Budicam', Willielmo Cellario de Margan, Willielmo de Bedint', Henrico monacho de Margan, Godefrido monacho, Jordano converso et Ricardo magistro de Lantmeuthin, et aliis pluribus.

(Endorsed) Henr' de Umfranville.

CARTA GEREBERTI FILII ROBERTI.

(Cart. Harl. 75, C. 48.)

Reverendo patri suo Henrico divinâ gratiâ Land. episcopo, et universis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Gerebertus filius Roberti, salutem. Noverit Universitas vestra me concessisse et presenti cartâ confirmasse consilio et consensu Domini mei Henrici de Humframvill, et fratrum meorum Adæ et Jord., et amicorum meorum, Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Margan in perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et seculari exactione pro salute animæ meæ et antecessorum et successorum meorum, omnes donationes quas frater meus Hugo illis fecit in terris et croftis per omnia et in omnibus rebus sicut cartæ ipsius testantur: scilicet, xxx acras terræ meæ quæ proximiores sunt terræ eorum de Lamaseuthin cum croftâ quæ proximo adjacet vetere cimiterio ex occidentali parte, necnon et quatuor alias adhuc croftas, quarum una jacet subtus vetus cimeterium, et tres reliquas a magnâ viâ versus fontem descendunt de Lanmeuthin et tres acras terræ quarum duæ jacent ad occidentalem partem rivuli qui descendit per Curtem grangiæ a fonte et tendunt sursum a prato monachorum, versus aquilonem, et una jacet super montem ad occidentem viæ magnæ quæ venit a Lantcarvan ad grangiam de Lâmeuthin, et unam acram terræ ad ausilium fabricandæ capellæ in honorem Sancti Meuthini, quæ videlicet acra jacet juxta xxx prædictas acras ad australem partem illarum. Ut ipsi eas habeant liberè et pacificè et integre in omnibus sine vexatione aliquâ et molestiâ in perpetuum. Et si aliquod servitium de præfatis donationibus fuerit aliquando requisitum sive Domini Regis sive aliud; ego et heredes mei illud adquietabimus, ita quod monachi in perpetuum quieti erunt, et nemini de aliquo respondebunt. Et quando præfatis monachis hanc confirmationem feci, ipsi necessitati meæ compatiens xx solidos argenti mihi dederunt, et fratribus meis unum bissantium. Hiis testibus, Henrico Land. episcopo, Urbano archidiacono, Rogero abbate de Margan, Henrico de Humframvill, Sibillâ uxore ejusdem, Willielmo de Beditun monacho de Margan, Godefrido monacho, Henrico Walensi, Galfrido capellano, et Adam fratre meo.

(Seal in red wax, of the size of a penny. Legend, "Sigillum Gerberti fil. Rodberti." In the centre is a cinquefoil, well preserved, adopted evidently from the Umfranvilles. Henry, bishop of Llandaff, consecrated before 1196; died Nov. 1218.)

CONFIRMATIO HENRICI EPISCOPI.

(Cart. Harl. 75, A. 19.)

Henricus Dei gratia Landavensis episcopus universis Sancte Ecclesie fidelibus in episcopatu Landavensis constitutis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Noverit universitas vestra dilectos filios nostros Henricum de Hunframville et Gerebertum filium Roberti terras quasdam ecclesie de Margan in perpetuum contulisse elemosinam liberam ab omni seculari servitio exactione et consuetudine. Et quia fidelium elemosine locis religiosis collate ut debitam optineant libertatem episcopali sunt auctoritate confirmande. Nos ad petitionem predictorum Henrici et Gereberti terras quas prenominate ecclesie de Margan in nostra presentia concesserunt scilicet ex donacione Henrici de Hunframville totam terram de Lanmeuthi et ex concessione Gereberti filii Roberti xxx acras proximiores terre de Lanmeuthi cum crofta que proxima adjacet veteri cimiterio ex occidentali parte necnon et alias adhuc quatuor croftas quarum una jacet subtus vetus cimiterium et tres relique a magna via versus fontem descendunt de Lanmeuthi et tres acre terre quarum due jacent ad occidentalem partem rivuli qui descendit per curtem grangie a fonte et tendunt sursum a prato monachorum versus aquilonem et una jacet super montem ad occidentalem vie magne que venit a Lantcarvan ad grangiam de Lanmeuthi et unam acram ad ausilium fabricande capelle in honorem Sancti Meuthini que jacet juxta predictas xxx acras ad australem partem illarum. Has omnes predictas terras presentis scripti serie testium inscriptione et sigilli nostri appositione confirmamus ecclesie de Margan. Habendas et tenendas ita libere et quiete sicut predicti Henricus et Gerebertus cartis suis confirmaverunt auctoritate qua fungimur inhibentes ne quis predictis monachis de Margan de predictis terris que ab omni seculari servitio exactione et consuetudine exempte sunt contra tenorem cartarum quas monachi habent vexacionem molestiam aut gravamen inferre presumat. Hiis testibus Waltero abbate de Neth., Urbano archidiacono, Urbano de Pendmelin et Willielmo de Langtwit decanis, Gereberto filio Roberti, Nicholao Gobion, Henrico monacho de Margan.

In dorso.—Confirmatio H. Episcopi de donationibus H. de Hunframville et Gereberti filii Roberti.

CARTA MOREDACH DE HUSBOTE ET HEYBOTE.

(Harl. Chart. 75, B. 28.)

Omnibus Sancte Ecclesie filiis Moraduth filius Karadoci salutem. Sciatis quod quoniam receptus sum in plenam fraternitatem domus de Margan tunc recepi et ego domum ipsam et omnia que ad ipsam spectant et maxime grangiam illorum de Lantmeuthin cum omnibus catallis et pertinentibus suis in custodia et protectione mea sicut propria catalla mea. Et tunc concessi et dedi assensu uxoris mee Nest et heredum meorum pro salute anime mee et Karadoci patris mei et uxoris mee Nest et omnium antecessorum meorum eidem domui in perpetuam elemosinam aisiamenta in bosco meo in usus grangie sue de Lantmeuthin quantumcunque opus habuerit ad meirimumm et ad focalia et communem pasturam terre mee quantumcunque opus habuerit in usus ejusdem grangie ad boves et equos et porcos et animalia pascualia. Et hoc totum warentizabimus eis et acquietabimus ego et heredes mei ut habeant et teneant hoc totum libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio et consuetudine et omni exactione sicut ulla elemosina liberius teneri potest. Et quoniam eis hanc donationem feci dederunt michi monachi predicti domus de Margan c solidos karitatis intuitu. Hiis testibus Henea sacerdote, Willielmo sacerdote de Sancto Juleta, domina Nest uxore predicti Moraduth, Kenewrec filio Madoc, Madoc filio Kadugan, Isac Sedan, Rogero filio Wiawan, Evelin portario.

(A large circular seal of brown wax remains attached, bearing the device of a branch curled like the head of a pastoral staff; and the legend, ✠ SIGIL...M MOREDVC FILII CARADOCI.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(Cartul. Sti. Petr. Gloucest. cccclxviii.) Circa 1362.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus præsens scriptum visuris vel auditis, Johannes, Dei gratia abbas et conventus Sancti Petri Gloucestriæ, salutem in Domino.

Noverit universitas vestra, quod nos hoc præsenti scripto concessimus et confirmavimus Herewaldo filio Habrahæ et hæredibus suis terram illam quam habet de dono Emmæ de Cogan; videlicet tres acras et dimidiam terræ arabilis, et dimidiam acram prati, et unum hortum in feodo nostro de Pennune; tenendas et habendas prædictas acras cum horto sibi et hæredi-

bus suis, libere et quiete, absque alicujus contradictione vel calumnia, prout in carta quam habet de dicta Emma plenius continetur.

In cujus rei testimonium, etc.

(John de Felda, abbot of Gloucester, ob. 1263.)

DE LANCARVAN.

(*Cartul. Sti. Petri Gloucest.* ccccxlvii.) *Circa* 1320.

Notum sit omnibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, quod ego Willielmus Corbeth miles relaxavi et quietum clamavi, pro me et hæredibus meis in perpetuum, abbati et conventui Sancti Petri Gloucestriæ, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in quodam mesuagio cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa de Lancarvan, de quo mesuagio eos implicitavi in comitatu de Cairdif per breve de ingressu. Pro hac autem mea relaxatione et quietâ clamatione dederunt mihi prædicti abbas et conventus tresdecim marcas argenti.

Et quia volo quod hæc mea concessio et quietâ clamatio stabilis et firma in perpetuum perseveret, præsentî scripto sigillum meum, apposui, etc.

(William Corbet, of St. Nicholas, mentioned in the *Despenser Survey* about 1320.)

(The Gloucester charters are cited from the *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Sti. P. Glouces.* 8vo., 1863.)

EMAN E DECHREU HISTORIA HEN GRUFFUD VAB KENAN VAB YAGO.

En dydyeu edward vrenhin lloegyr a therdelach vrenhin ywerdon e ganet gruffud vrenhin gwyned en ywerdon en ninas dilyn ac yg kymwt colomcell y magwyt y lle a elwir yg gwydelec swrth colomcell. A tri milltir yw henne y wrth y lle yd oed y vam ae vamvaeth. y dat oed kenan vrenhin gwyned. Ae vam oed raguell verch avloed vrenhin dinas dilyn a phymet ran ywerdon. Ac urth henne vonedicaf gur oed ygruffud hwnw o vrenhinyawl genedel a llynoed goruchel. megys y tysta ach a bonhed y reeni. Canys mab oed gruffud y gynan vrenhin. m. yago. m. idwal. m. elissed. m. meuryc. m. anaraut. m. rodri. m. esill. verch kenan o gastell dindaethue. m. idwal dre. m. catwalader vendigeit. m. catwallaun. m. catvan. m. yago. m. beli. m. run. m. maelgun. m. catwallawn llauhir m. einnyawn yrth. m. cuneda vrenhin. m. edern. m. padern peisrud. m. tagit. m. yago. m. guidauc. m. kein. m. gorgein. m. doli. m. gurtoli. m. dwuyn. m. gorduvyn. m. anwerit. m. onuet. m. diuwng. m. brychwein. m. ewein. m. auallach. m. aflech. m. beli maur. &c. Rodri maur m. mervyn. vrych. m. guryat. m. elidir m. santef. m. alcwn. m. tagit m. gweir m. diuc. m. llowarch hen m. elidir lledanwyn m. meirchyaun gul. m. gorwst ledlum m. keneu m. coel gotebauc m. tecvan gloff m. deheweint m. urban m. grad m. riuedel m. rideyrn m. enteyrn m. endygant m. endos m. endoleu m. avallach m. aflech m. beli maur m. manogan m. eneit m. kerwyt m. cryton m. dyvynuarach m. prydein m. aet maur m. antonius m. seirioel m. gurust m. riwallaun m. regat verch lyr m. rud m. bleidud m. lliwelyt m. brutus ysgwyt ir m. evroc m. membyr m. madauc m. locrinus m. brut tywysauc o ruvein m. siluius m. ascanius m. eneas ysgwyt wyn m. anchises m. capis m. assaracus m. trois m. herictonius m. dardanus m. iupiter m. sadurn m. celius m. cretus m. ciprius m. iauan m. iaphet m. noe hen m. lamech m. mathussalem m. enoc m. iaret m. mahaleel m. cainan m. enos m. seth m. adaf m. duu.

Bonhed gruffud o barth y vam. Gruffud vrenhin m. raonell verch avloed vrenhin dinas dilyn a phymhetran ywerdon ac enys vanaw a hanoed gynt o deyrnas prytein. a brenhin oed ar lawer o enysed ereill. denmarc. a galwei a renneu. a mon. a gwyned en e lle y gwnaeth avloed castell cadarn ae dom ae fos etwa en amlwc ac aelwit castell avloed vrenhin. yg kymraec hagen y gelwir von y dom. Avloed enteu oed vab y sutric

VITA GRIFFINI FILII CONANI R. VENEDOTIÆ
VEL NORTHWALLIÆ.

Cum in Anglia regnaret Edwardus (dictus Confessor) et apud Hybernos Therdelachus, Rex nascitur in Hybernia apud civitatem Dublinensem Griffinus R. Venedotiæ, nutriturque in loco Comoti Colomkell dicto, Hibernice Surth Colomkell, & tria miliaria distante a domo suorum parentum. Eius pater Cynannus erat R. Venedotiæ, mater vero Racvella filia Auloedi regis Dublini civitatis, ac quintæ partis Hiberniæ. Prosapia quidem quam nobili ac regia oriundus erat Griffinus cum paterna tum materna, quemadmodum modum genealogiæ recto ordine a parentibus deductæ monstrant, quarum series sequitur. Siquidem Griffinus filius fuit Cynan filii Jacobi, filii Idwali, filii Elissæ, filii Merrick, filii Anarauti, filii Rhoderi Magni, filii Essildis, quæ fuit filia Cynanni de Castro Dyndaythwy, filii Idwali Dyre, i. Capriæ, filii Cadwaladeri Benedicti, filii Cadwallani, filii Catmani, filii Iacobi, filii Beli, filii Runi, filii Maglocuni, filii Caswallani Longimani, filii Eniani Yrth, filii Cuneddæ regis, filii Ederni, filii Paterni vestis Ceruleæ, filii Tageti, filii Jacobi, filii Guidauci, filii Caini, filii Gorgaini, filii Doli, filii Gurdoli, filii Dwvyn, filii Gordwyn, filii Anwerit, filii Onnet, filii Diawng, filii Brychweni, filii Yweni, filii Avallach, filii Aflech, filii Beli Magni. At rursum Rhodericus Magnus fuit filius Mervyn Vrych, i. versicoloris, filii Gwryat, filii Elideri, filii Sardest, filii Alkwm, filii Tagiti, filii Gwen, filii Diuc, filii Llywarch senioris, filii Elidir Llydanwyn, i. lati candidi, filii Meirchiani Macri, filii Gorwst Lledlwm, i. Subnudi, filii Keneu, filii Coeli Godebawc, filii Tegvan Claudi, filii Deheweint, filii Urbani, filii Gradi, filii Rivedeti, filii Rydeyrni, filii Endeyrni, filii Endiganti, filii Endos, filii Endolei, filii Avallach, filii Aflech, filii Beli Magni, filii Manogani, filii Eneit, filii Kyrwyt, filii Crydoni, filii Dyvynarthi, filii Prydeni, filii Aet Magni, filii Antonii, filii Seirioel, filii Gurwsti, filii Rywallani, filii Regatæ, filii Lyri, filii Rudi, filii Bladudi, filii Llywelit, filii Bruti humeri candidi, filii Eboraci, filii Mambricii, filii Madauci, filii Locrini, filii Bruti Ducis Romani, filii Sylvi, filii Ascanii, filii Æneæ Ysgwydwyn, i. humeri candidi, filii Anchisis, filii Capis, filii Assaraci, filii Trois, filii Erictonii, filii Dardani, filii Jovis, filii Saturni, filii Cœlii, filii Creti, filii Cypri, filii Javan, filii Japhet, filii Noe, filii Lamech, filii Mathusalem, filii Enoch, filii Javet, filii Mahaleel, filii Cainan, filii Enos, filii Seth, filii Adæ, filii Dei. Nobilitas

vrenhin. m. avloed vrenhin cuaran m. sutric m. avloed vrenhin m. harfagyr vrenhin. m. brenhin denmarc. A bit honneit bot harald harfagyr æ deu vroder yn veibeon y vrenhin llychlyn ac alyn y vrawt oed vrenhin kyssygredicaf ac enwocaf ym phlith holl denmarc ac a ladaud thur tywyssauc ym brwyder. A thra ytoed hwnw ene yspeillyaw ac en tynnu torch vaur o eur y am y uwnugyl mal y gnotæi y brenhined ar bonhedigyon y arwein gynt : y glynws y dwylaw urth y dorch æ glinyeu urth y groth. A hunnu vu y gwyrt kentaſ a wnaeth duw yrdaw. Ac o henne allan y kymerassant yr holl daenyssait evo en sant ac y hanrydedassant or dyd hwnw allan. a llawer o egluyssau a steilwt eny enw ac ene anryded ef yn denmarc. Ar mordwywyr a alwant arnaw en wahanredaul, ac a aberthant idaw ac a offrymant idaw llawer o rodyon pan beryclont ene mor. E tywyssawc æ lladaud enteu a elwit or gweithret hunnu allan thur kiauſ am lad o honaw y brenhin guiryon. A bit honneit rygerdet ar vor o dri broder y racdywededic hwnw y gyrchu miluryaeth gan vrenhinyaul lynchges, ac ene diwed wynt a doeth y gyt hyt en ywerdon. haralld harfagyr eissyoës a gerdassei kyn no henne a dirvaur lu ganthaw ac a damgylchynus holl ywerdon gan greulonder a llad y chiwdawt, ac eu fo æ goresgyn ar hyt ac ar llet. Ac yd adeilws enteu dinas dilyn a llawer o dinassoed ereill a chestyll a lleoed cadarn ac y velly cadarnhau a gwastatau y deyrnas ene chylch ogylch. Ac un oë vroder a ossodes yn un or dinassoed a adeilassei er hon a elwit yn eu hyeith hwy porthlarg. æ etived enteu a vuant vrenhined y dinas hwnw er henne hyt hediw. Haralld eissyoës a wledychus tros wynep y werdon ac enyssed denmarc y rei y syd ene mor kyuarystlys a thal enys prydein megys y mae enyssed ciclade y rung mor tyren a denmarc. E trydyd brawt enteu nyt amgen rodulſ a gerdus æ lynchges y freinc ac eno y gwastathaus ac y gorvu ar y freinc o emlad ac e goresgynnus ran vaur o freinc a elwir er auron nordmandi canys gwyr nordwei æ presswyllya, sef yw y rei henne kenedel o lychlyn. ar daear hono a rannwt en deudec ran herwyd y barwnyeit ar tywyssogion a doethant en gentaf yr ran o freinc a elwir brytaen neu lydaw, Wynt a adeillasant eno dinassoed llawer, Rodum nyt amgen y gan rodulſ vrenhin y hadeilyauder a enwyd, megys ruvein y gan romulus, a remys y gan remo, a llawer o dinassoed ereill a chestyll a lleoed cadarn a oruc. O hwnnw yd henynt brenhined nordmannyeit a oresgynnassant loegyr o vrwyder nyt amgen gwilim vrenhin æ deu vab enteu y rei a doethant ene le gwilim gledyf hir a henri, ac ystyffan y nei, y rei a oedent gytoeswyr y gruffud vrenhin, ac y vegys henne y bu vonhed gruffud vrenhin o barth y vam herwyd tad y vam. Eilweith o barthred y henvam, nyt angen mam y vam

Griffini ex stirpe materna deducitur sic, Griffinus R. filius Racvellæ filiæ Auloedi R. Dubliniæ, & quintæ partis Hybernæ, ac Insulæ Mevaniæ vel Mannæ, qui olim e Scotia genus ducebat, & rex nuncupabatur aliarum complurium insularum et regionum ut Daniæ, Golowidiæ, Arran in occidentali Hiberniæ mari, Monæ & Venedotiæ, ubi castellum (dictum Castellum Auloed) fossa et muro quam munitissimum construxit, cuius rudera apparent, et vocabatur Castellum Auloedi, quamvis Cambrice appelletur Bon y dom. Auloed iste fuit filius Sutrici regis, filii Auloed Regis Cirian, filii Sutrici, filii Auloed R. filii Harfageri R. qui filius fuerat Regis Daniæ. Animadversione hoc dignum est fuisse Haraldum Harfagyr et suos binos fratres filios R. Norvegiæ, cuius fratrem Alanum regem et religionis sanctitate, et virtutis & gloriæ inter Danos præstantem, Twr quidam princeps inter præliandum interfecit. At dum spolia illi detraheret, ac precipue collo torquem aureum ponderis gravissimi (quo ornamentum genere reges, nobilesq' tunc utebantur) extorqueret, adhæsit manibus torques genuaq' defixa ventri iungebantur. Atq' hoc fuit primum, quo eum miraculo ornaverit Deus; deinceps vero Dani eum Divorum numero adscripserunt, et honoribus sunt persecuti non modicis, adeo ut templa ad eius nominis gloriam erigerent, ac per Daniam cultus ei perficerent, maxime vero nautæ illum continuo invocabant, sacrificia donaq' alia illi offerentes, siquando inter navigandum in pericula inciderent. Ceterum qui illum occidit princeps, post hoc facinus Turkiawl est appellatus, qui tantæ innocentæ regem peremisset. Neq' hoc prætereundum videtur, tres istos fratres mari longe lateq' perlustrasse cum classe, regio more instructissima, ac tandem in Hiberniam pervenisse. Verum non multo antea Haraldus Harfagyr exercitum ducens copiosum, eam erat ingressus, totamq' Hiberniam pertransierat, summa crudelitate incolas mactando fugandoq', sic maximam ejus partem sibi subjugaret. Ipse vero civitatem Dublinensem aliasq' civitates, castella atq' munitiones edificabat, ubi iam in huius regni possessione confirmatus acquieverat, fratremq' in una illarum quas condiderat, urbium præfectum constituit, quæ illorum usitato sermone vocatur Porthlarg, cuius posteritas in hodiernum diem eius urbis dominio potitur. At ipse Haraldus totam Hiberniam insulasq' cunctas Daniæ regebat, quæ ex illo latere Scotiæ adiacent, ut insula Cycladis inter mare Tyren & Daniam. Tertius fratrum viz. Rodolphus in Gallias naves direxit, ubi fortiter se gessit, variisq' præliis Gallos perdomuit, Galliæ portionem non modicam sibi subjecit, quam hoc tempore Normanniam vocitamus: quod viri Northwegiæ ex Septentrionalibus regionibus originem deducentes ibi sedes fixerant.

Gruffud vrenhin oed vab y raguell merch vaylcorcre verch dim-lug, m. tethel vrenhin laine pymhet ran ywerdon. Alam hagen mam avloed vrenhin oed verch y urien brenhin muen dwy ran o ywerdon. Ac odena gurmlach oed vam sutric vrenhin, merch oed honno y vwrchath vrenhin laine, ac y hwnnw y bu tri meib clotvaur, nyt amgen dimchath vrenhin muen. a sutric vrenhin dinas dilyn, a moelchelen vrenhin midif. Maelmorda eissyoes oed vab yr vrenhines honno o vwrchath brenhin laine. Y gruffud vrenhin yd oed deu vroder un vam brenhined wltw, nyt amgen ranalld, m. mathganyr yr hwn a enillws dwyran o ywerdon ympytheunos a mis oe dewred. Llemhidyd anryved oed, nyt oed or holl wydyl a allei na garthuynebu na chefflybu idaw eny neit. Y varch enteu oed odidauc yn amravaellyon gampeu a buander, islimach oed y enw, kemeint y oed eu neit ef ae varch. Tebycaf oed y cinnar march achel arw ac y bucefal march alexander amperauder y braut arall y gruffud oed ethumath gawyn brenhin ultw. Can deryw riaw boned a charant gruffud vrenhin herwyd byt, riawn weithyon y vonhed herwyd duw, herwyd y dyweit tat sant ac oe vonhed ef ac o vonhed pob den yn exponyat a wnaeth ar y wers hon or sallwyr. Chui yu y dwyweu a meibion y goruchelaf yu paub. Urth henne Gruffud oed vab y gynan. m. adaf. m. Duw. Urth henne en y bo canmoledic gruffud vrenhin o vonhed bydaul ac un dwyraul kerdwn weitheon ar darogan merdin vard y brytanyet o honaw. ef ae daroganus merdin ynni val hyn. Llyminauc lletfer a daroganer anaeth : diarvor dygosel. llegrur y enw llycraut llawer. Sef yu henne en lladin. *Saltus ferinus p'sagit' uentur' de mari insidiaturus cui nomen corruptor q' multos corrupet.*

O garedicaf vrodyr kemry coffaadwy yawn yu Gruffud vrenhin er hun y canmaul y uonhed bydaul a darogan merdin val hyn a chanys deryu henne bryssyun yu briodolyon weithredoed herwyd yd edewit gennym trwy hen gyvarwydyt : a christ a vo audur a chynhelwr yn y henne ac nyt diana nac apollo. Urth henne pan ytoed gruffud etwa en vab. da y devodeu. a drythyll y vagyat ac yn esgynnu ar vlwydyned y yeuengtít en ty e vam ac en troi ymplith y chenedel ymplith henne y managei y vam idaw beunyd pwy a pha ryw wr oed y dat. a pha dref tat oed idaw, a pha ryw vrenhinyaeth a pha ryw dreiswyr a oed ene phresswyllyaw. A phan gicleu enteu henne gorthurum y kemyrth a thrist vu llawer o dydyeu. ac urth henne y kerdus enteu y lys murchath vrenhin a chwynaw urthaw ef en benhaf ac urth vrenhined ywerdon y lleill bot estrawn genedloed en argluydi ar y dadaul deyrnas ac adolwyn udunt yn ysmalha rodi canorthuy idaw y geissyau tref y dat. A thruanu urthaw a orugant ac adaw canorthuy idaw pan delei amser. A

Hanc regionem in duodecim provincias sunt partiti, ad numerum Baronum, vel similitudinem ducum, qui in aliam Galliam partem Britanniam citeriorem, Wallice Lydaw dictam, olim advenierant. Hic civitates multas condiderunt et Rodwn. i. Rothomagus ad Rodulfi regis primi conditoris perpetuam memoriam, ut Roma a Romulo nomen acceperat, et a Remo Rhemi: necnon alias urbes, castella, locaq' præsiidiis firmata constituit. Ab hoc Rodulpho genus deducunt reges Normanniæ qui Angliæ regnum armis sibi acquisiverunt. Sci. Wilhelmus, Normannus rex, et eius filii duo, qui ei in regno successerunt: Wilhelmus longa spata, vel Rufus, Henricus, neposq' eius Stephanus, qui coætanei regis Griffini fuerunt. Huiusmodi ergo fuerat stirpis Griffini series, quæ paternam maternamq' nobilitatem spectat. Atq' ut paulo longius progrediamur, Aviæ maternæ genus non ignobile fuerat: siquidem Racvella, mater Griffini, filia erat prænobilis feminæ, Vaelcorcre, filiæ Dunlugi, qui filius erat Tethel regis Laginiæ, quintæ viz. partis Hiberniæ. Præterea Alam mater Auloed regis filia erat Vryeni regis Innen, quæ Hiberniæ duas partes continebat. Gurlach etiam mater Sutrici regis erat: Hæc Marchathum regem Laginiæ patrem habuit: cui ferunt tres filios nobilitate insignes fuisse, viz. Duncathum regem Innen, Sutricum regem Dublinensem, atq' Moelchelen regem Midiviæ: suscepisse necnon tradunt Murcathum R. Laginiæ ex hac regina Maelmordan filium. Erant Griffino fratres duo uterini Ultoniæ reges ambo, viz. Rinaldus fil. Mathgannyn, qui tanta fortitudinis gloria præcelluerit, ut intra dies quadraginta Hiberniæ binas partes sibi subiugarat. Admirandum quoddam quasi monstrum marinum erat, cui similem vel virium robore, vel saltandi peritia, Hibernia non habuit. Equum aluit multis naturæ dotibus ornatum, ac velocitatis gloria celebrem cui Isliniach nomen inditum erat: neq' ei saltandi agilitate inferior erat Rinaldus. Comparandus hic quidem equus erat Cinnan equo Achillis, vel Bucephalo equo Alexandri imperatoris. Alter Griffini frater, Ethminnach Gawin rex etiam Ultoniæ fuerat. Quam huc usq' delibavimus generis nobilitatem, ea quoniam Griffinum humano quodam modo, & secundum rerum terrenarum rationem attingit, operæ pretium me facturum spero, si eius quasi celestem prosapiam, et divinum genus exordiar: de quo ut communi etiam cum aliis hominibus ille psalterii versus testatur, vos dii estis, et filii excelsi omnes, ita ut vere illud affirmetur, fuisse Griffinum Kynani, Kynanum Adæ, Adam vero Dei filium. Quam celebris ergo habenda cum sit Griffini nobilitas, cum terrena, tum celestis, sumamus illud Merlini Britannorum Bardorum facile principis oraculum, qui de Griffino sic prophetasse dicitur. Saltus ferinus presagitur

phan gogleu er atep llawen vu a dioluch henne y duw ac udunt wynteu en y lle esgynnu llong a oruc a dyrchavael hwylyeu yr gwynt a cherdet mor parth a chemry a chaffael porth aber menei. Ac ena yd oedent yn argludydau yn enwir ac en erbyn dylyet trahaeurn vab caradauc a chenwric vab riwallawn brenhinyn o bowys ar holl wyned ae rannu y rygthunt ry darved udunt. Ac ena yd anvones gruffud gennadeu ar wyr mon ac arvon. a thri meib merwyd o leyn. asser a meiryawn. a gugawn. a guyrda ereill y erchi udunt dyuot ar vrys y gyfruch ac ef. Ac hep ohir wynteu a doethant a chyvarch guell idaw a dywedut urthaw o damunet ry doethost. Ena yd adolygus enteu oe holl enni udunt hwy y ganorthuyaw y gaffael tref y dat canys ef oed eu hargluyd priodaur. a gurthlad y gyt ac ef yn wychyr o arveu eu ampriodoryon argluydi dyuot o le arall. Ac ene bei tervynedic y kyfruch a guahanedic y kyngor y kerdus drachevyn y weilgi parth a chastell rudlan. hyt ar robert rudlan barwn enwawc dewr o gedernyt. nei y hu yarll caer. Ae wediaw a oruc am ganorthuy en erbyn y elynyon a oedent ar dref y dat. A phan gogleu enteu puy oed ef ac y babeth ry dothoed a pha arch oed er eidaw ef a edewis bot en ganorthuywr idaw. Ac en henne e doeth gureic brud tagwystyl y henw y gares e hun gureic lewarch olbwch y gyvarch gwell y gruffud y char ac y darogan y uot en vrenhin rac law. a rodi idaw y krys meinhaf a goreu a pheis wedi y gwneithur o ysgin gruffud m. llewelyn vrenhin m. seissill. canys llewarch y gur hitheu oed wahanredolaf guas ystavell a thrysoryer y gruffud m. llewelyn. Odena gruffud a esgynnws y long ac a emchuelus oe reidwyf hyt yn aber menei. Odena yd anvones emladwyr meibeon merwyd a oedent yg kelynnawc ar nodva rac ovyn gwyr powys a oed yn en gogyuadau a bonhedigyon ereill oc eu kenedel a thri ugeinwyr etholedigyon o degeingyl o gyuoeth y robert a enwynt uchot a phetwarugeinwyr o enys von hyt yg cantref lleyn y emlad a chenwric vrenhinyn eu treisswr. Odena y kerdassant wynteu en ystrywus ac y doethant am y ben en dirybud ac y lladassant ef a llawer oe wyr. Ac ena yd oed gruffud en abermenei nyt amgen y borthloed a dywetpuyt uchot en arhos pa dynghetven a damweinnyei udunt. Ac ena y kerdus or blaen ar vrys guryanc o arvon einnyawn oed y enw y vynegi chuedyl hyrwyd en gentaf nyt amgen rylad y oresgynnur ac erchi en goleuin enwedig gureic dec delat oed y henw gordderch y vledyn vrenhin kyn no henne. Megys y dothoed gynt nebun wryanc mab y wr o amalech ar y redec ar dauid hyt en philistim or wrwyder ry vuassei y menyd gelboe a theyrnwyalen a breichrwy saul vrenhin ganthaw ar breichrwy a rodes dauyd idaw enteu en llawen ene goelwein am y chuedel llewenyd. Odena

venturus de mari, insidiaturus, cuius nomen corruptor, quia multos corrumpet. Charissimi mihi Cambri, quos fraterna dilectione complector, Griffinum cernitis cum terrena generis nobilitate, cum Merlini vaticinio commendatissimum: festinandum itaq' videtur, hiis tamen feliciter iactis fundamentis, ad eius præclare res gestas, operaq' magnifica, quæ antiquorum auctoritate percurrere sumus polliciti non Diana, vel Apolline, sed ipso Christo auspice, ac favente.

Cum itaq' iam Griffinus puer morum probitate cultus, ac petulanter enutritus, adolescentiæ annos attingeret materna in domo, interq' cognatos: sæpe illi solebat mater referre, qualis, quantus eius pater extiterat, quam ampla ditio, quamq' celebre regnum ei iure hereditario debebatur, atq' etiam quam crudelis iam tyrannus possideret. Quibus ille vocibus anxius, multoties animo subtristi multa secum versabat, tandem vero in curiam Marchathi regis profectus, querelas apud eum, et reliquos Hiberniæ reges effudit gravissimas, monstrando gentem extraneam eius paternam hereditatem occupare, humiliterq' petendo, ut ei auxiliares copias subministrarent, quibus eam vel armis occuperet. Consensus est in eius subsidium; polliceturq' quisque opportuno tempore ei suppetias ferre. Quo responso lætus summas gratias Deo, illisq' egit. Et quum expectatum tempus advenerat, naves extractas conscendit, vela dat ventis, mareq' Cambriam versus sulcat, appulitque in portum dictum Abermeney; atq' in ea Cambriæ parte, quæ Venedocia vocabatur, cuius tunc principatum iniuste ac tyrannice gerebant Trahearnus filius Caradoci, & Kynwricus filius Rhiwallon regulus Powisiæ, quam inter se sunt partiti. Ex hoc loco Griffinus nuncios misit ad incolas insulæ Monæ, et Arvonis, et tres filios Merwyd in Llino, viz. Asserum, Meiriannum, et Gwrgannum, aliosq' viros superiores, ut qua poterant celeritate, ei occurrerent. Isti postposita omni cunctatione veniunt, salutant, adventus causas quærent. Quibus cum exposuisset vehementius ab illis contendebat, ut eum adiuverent in hereditate paterna vindicanda (siquidem ad illum iure spectabat in illos dominari) atq' ut arma secum caperent adversus eos, qui in eius possessiones iniuste dominarentur, ex aliis locis quasi adventitios. Ab hac congressione sic finita, concilioq' hoc secreto absoluto, Griffinus rursum per mare iter arripit versus castrum de Rudlan, ad Robertum Baronem nobilem, et potentem, nepotem Hugonis Comitæ Cestriæ, ut auxilia vel precibus impetraret adversus hostes grassantes in avitas ditiones. Postquam vero cognovit Robertus quis esset, quam ob causam adventasset, et quid ab eo contenderet, amice pollicitus est se ei adiutorem futurum. Dum de hiis inter se colloquerentur, accessit ad Grif-

y doethant en ol gan vudugolyaeth e niuer a anvonnessit er kyrch. Ac ene lle yd annogassant wynteu idaw ef kerdet racdaw or coel da hwnnw y oreskyn mon ac arvon a lleyn ar cantrevoed kyffinyd y loegyr a chemryt guryogaeth y gan eu gwerin a cherdet y velly a gogylchynu holl wyned y wir dref tat ef a rodassei duw en eu llaw hwy oe drugared ef. Ac ene bei wneithuryedic y pethen henne oc eu hannoc wy y dyduc dirvaur lu parth a chantref meiryonnyd ene lle yd oed trahaearn eny erbyn y oresgynnwr ef y llall. A brwyder a vu y ryngthunt yg glyn kyving y lle a elwir yg kymraec gwaet erw. neu y tir gwaetlyt o achaus y vrwyder a vu ena. A duw a rodes budugolyaeth oe elynyon en e dyd hwnnw. a llawer o vilyoed a digwydassant o barth trahaearn. a breid y diengis enteu en gwynvanus ac ychydic gyt ac ef or vrwyder. a gruffud ae niver ae hemlynws enteu trwy vaestired a mynyded hyt ar gyfynyd e wlat e hun. Ac or achaus hwnnw y dyrcheuit gruffud or dyd hwnnw allan ac y gelwit oe obryn en vrenhin gwyned. ac e llawenhaus enteu megys caur y redec y ford gan rydhau gwyned or arglwydi a dothoed idi o le arall ac a oedent ene gwledychu yn enwir. Megys yd amdiffynus iudas Machabeus gulat er israel y gan y brenhined paganyeit ar kenedloed kyt tervyn a ruthrei en eu plith en venych. A guede gwnneuthur y velly pob peth y dechreuws gruffud gwastatau y deyrnas a llunyeithu y gwerin ac eu llywyaw yg gwyalen haearnaul yn ogonyanhus en er argluyd. A gwede lithraw odena ychydic o amser o annoc gwyrda y wlat y kynnullws llu maur ac y kerdus parth a chas-tell rudlan y emlad a robert castellwr ac ar marchogyon ereill dywal o freinc a dothoedent y diwed hwnnw y loegyr ac odena a dothoedent y wledychu kyffinyd gwyned. A guede bydinaw o honaw a dyrchauael y arwydyon yd anreithyus y vailli ac y llosket ac y duc anreith vaur. Llawer o varchogyon llurygauc a helmauc or freinc a diguydassant y ar eu meirch en emlad a llawer o bedyt. A breid y diengys ychydic onadunt ene twr. A phan gogleu vrenhin ywerdon ae varwneit bot mor hyrwyd damwein gruffud eu car ac eu mab maeth a henne e llawen-haassant wynteu en vawr. Ac odena tri meib merwyd a holwyr lleyn a diunassant en erbyn gruffud eu hargluyd priodauc ac a ladassant hyt nos en eu lletyeu ene wlat or gwydyl deudengwyr a deugeint o varchogyon gruffud ae deulu. A phan gogleu trahaearn henne en orchyuygedic ac en foedic llawenhau a oruc o dyvu er anvundep hunnu y rung gruffud ae wyr. Ac ene lle y kerdus enteu ar wyr powys ac annoc udunt dyuot y gyt ac ef am ben gwyned en amylder torvoed y dial arnadunt ken-wric y gar. Ac urth henne y doeth gurgeneu m. seissyll brenhin powys ae niuer y git a thrahaearn ae niuer enteu o gyt

finum mulier prudens Tanguistela appellata, eius cognata, et uxor Lywarchi Olbiwch, ut eum suum cognatum existentem salutaret, et bono quodam omine illi regnum præagiret. Itaq' dono illi obtulit camisiā præpulchram, quam habuit, optimam et tunicam ex yskin i. pelle Griffini filii Leolini Regis, filii Cæcili quondam Regis Cambriæ confectam. Siquidem Lywarchus eius maritus, castri præfectus, et quæstor fuit magnæ existimationis, et fidei apud regem illum Griffinum filium Leolini. Hinc tandem conscensa navi Griffinus in portum de Abermeney remigum viribus fretus revertitur. Ex quo loco milites armatos filiorum Merwydi, qui in asylum de Kelynnauk propter metum, et minas Powisianorum, aliorumq' suorum cognatorum confugerant, necnon 60 alios selectissimos quos ante memoratus Robertus Rudlanæ præfectus sibi in auxilium ex Tegenia miserat cum 40 insulanis de Mona in cantredum de Llyn, ut Kynwricum oppressorem depugnarent. Isti animosi præfecti, et in eum improviso securum, et nihil tale expectantem impetum facientes, eum et suorum maximam partem occiderunt. In statione apud Abermeney consederat Griffinus hoc tempore, rei eventum expectando, et illis felicia comprecando, cum ecce præcurrens juvenis quidam Arvonensis, Anianus nomine, ut primus nuncium lætum portaret, viz. occubuisse tyrannum, et inimicum suum, præmiumq' quasi omen reciperet, sci' mulierem quandam speciosam, Deladam vocatam, quæ concubina prius fuerat Blethyn Regis Cambriæ, quemadmodum olim juvenis quidam Amalechita usq' ad Philistim ex bello quod gestum fuerat in montibus Gilboæ, ad David cucurrit, portans armillam, & sceptrum Saulis R. cui David armillam dedit in præmium tam læti nuncii. Jam reversi milites in expeditionem superiorem missi victoria ovantes, persuadent Griffino, ut ex hoc felici omine progrediretur ad recuperandam Monam, Arvonam, Lleynam, et alios suos cantredos Angliæ conterminos; ut populi sui submissionem, et indigenarum homagium acceptaret, totamq' Venedotiam illi hereditario jure debitam circuiret, quam misericors illi Deus in suas manus obtulerat.

Hiis gestis exercitum copiosum in cantredum de Merioneth ducit ubi Trahaernus tyrannorum alter morabatur; pugnaq' commissa est in loco vallis Kyning, qui Cambrice dictus est Gwaeterw, vel ager sanguinis, in hunc usq' diem. Ac Deus illi victoriam concessit eo tempore de inimicis suis, decideruntq' plusquam mille ex parte Trahaerni; qui et ipse cum paucis vix elapsus aufugit conservatus ex bello: quem Griffinus cum exercitu per deserta, et montes usq' ad fines patriæ suæ persequutus est. Post hanc pugnam Griffini nomen percrebuit; rex Venedotiæ publice salutabatur, qui quasi gigas ad curren-

duvndep y uynnu goresgyn brenhinyaeth gruffud vrenhin. A phan gogleu tri meib merwyd a gvyr lleyn ac eiuyonyd henne y bredychassant wynteu gruffud vrenhin eu hargluyd priodaur megys guyr anudonyl anfydlaun. a chanorthuyau eu gelynyon. a bot en dywyssoogyon udunt yr kyuoeth. A deu vroder o von tuder a gollwyn a wnaethant en gyffelig y henne wedy kemryt eu kyuarws yg kellynnauc vaur y gan gruffud. A phan gogleu gruffud y brat ar dvundap a oed ene erbyn y gan y wyr ehun y gyt ae elynyon y doeth en eu herbyn a guyr mon ac arvon ac ychydie o wyr denmarc ar gvydyl ganthaw. A bruydyr dirvaur a gyuodes. Aerva vaur a vu o bop parth. a llawer a diguydassant o lu gruffud vrenhin. A llawer a dalyassant ene vrwydyr cerit y dadmaeth, a varudri tywyssauc y gwydyl ac argluyd cruc brenan. Sef lle oed hwnnw goruchel venyd seint brendan hermidur anryued a naw cantref ene gylch. Ac o oreugwyr mon y digwydassant deng wyr athriugeint. Ac eissyoes gruffud vrenhin en eisted ar y varch ene vedin ae gledyf llathreit en medi ae vratwyr ae elynyon. megys agamemnon brenhin frigia gynt en emlad tro. Ac ena y kyrchus tuder guas o von pen bratwr ruffud gan frydyaw gleif ac y trosses kyueill-yorn ef yu gyrchu ene goryf ol yu gyfrwy. A phan weles gwyncu barwn o von henne y tynnws ef or vrwydyr oe anvod hyt y llong a oed en aber menei. Ac odena yd aethant hyt en enys adron. Sef lle oed hwnnw enys y moelronyeyt. odena hyt en llwch garmawn en ywerdon y kerdassant. Ar gyvranc honno er henne hyt hediw a elwir bron yr erw. neu erw yr allt er henne hyt hediw. Na ryvedet y bobyl hagen bot gweithyeu gorvot a gweithyeu fo yr tywyssogion herwyd damwein canys brat y syd er y dechreu. val henne y gwnaeth pobyl yr isrel a vredychassant ac a rodassant eu brenhin dyl-edauc ac eu harglwyd nyt amgen iudas machabeus y demetrius brenhin anfydlaun. ac enteu eissyoes val emladwr duw kyffelig y gawr ac y lew a emdialws ehun da or dwy bleit. Ulkessar amperauder ruvein vedy goresgyn o honaw er holl vyt ae was-tatau o emladeu y lladaud senedwyr ruvein ef o vrat a phuynt-leu yg cabidyldy ruvein. Arthur heuyt brenhin brenhined enys brydein a ryssur honneit clotvaur a wnaeth deudec prif emlad en erbyn y saesson ar fychteyeyt. ac ene gentaf onadunt y bu orchyuygedic a foawder ef o achau brat yg caer lwyd coet. Sef lle oed hwnnw dinas e llwyn llwyd. en er emladeu ereill y bu vudugaul enteu ac y talws er saesson ar fichteyeyt y ormeswyr ket bei henwr ef chuyd teilung ene gurthuynep. A guedy dyuot gruffud ywerdon y kwynws en dost urth y brenhin ae dywyssoogyon rac y vratwyr ae ormeswyr. Ac aniodef vu ganthunt wynteu henne ae annoc a orugant idaw y emchuelut drach-

dam viam, exultans summa letitia circumfusus est, quod Venedotiam ab iniquis et alienigenis dominis oppressam tam feliciter liberam fecisset: quomodo Judas ille Machabæus olim terram Israel a d'natione regum infidelium, & gentibus conterminis liberasset, in eos irruendo sæpissime. Itaq' rebus ad hunc modum compositis, cepit regnum jure disponere, populum pacificare, universaq' in virga ferrea gloriose in d'no gubernare. Tempore jam modico interjecto, proborum hominum consilio, exercitum coegit numerosum, perrexitq' versus castrum de Rudlan, ut cum Roberto castri præfecto, & equitibus aliis Francis, et Normannis pugnaret, qui modo illuc ex Anglia deducti, inde in confinia Venedotiæ ad habitandum commigrare ceperunt. Cum vero signo dato exercitum contra castrum eduxerat, usq' ad muros cuncta vastat, ac incendit, spoliaq' opima domum referens. Equites illi loricati galeatiq' e Francis complures, lapsi ex equis in illa pugna ceciderunt, multi etiam peditum: ac vix pauci in turrim sese magna cum difficultate receperunt incolomes. Postquam reges, barones, cognatiq' Griffini in Hibernia res ab eo tam prosperrime gestas accepissent, ut qui apud eos natus, et enutritus fuerat, ejus fortunæ congratulabantur. At tres illi filii Merwydi, viriq' Lleyn universi, adversus Griffinum dominum suum legitimum latenter insurrexerunt, et nocte quadam intempesta, ex equitibus Hibernis, et satellitibus Griffini, qui in illa regione diversabantur 52 occiderunt. Cum hujus discordiæ inter Griffinum, ac suos subditos fama ad Trahaernum pervenisset, magnopere lætabatur, et tametsi jam victus esset, et fuga salutem quærîtans, statim Powisiæ incolæ adiit, rogatq' ut secum adversus Venedotiam in ultionem mortis Kynwrici consanguinei sui cum expeditis militibus proficiscerentur. Hinc Gwrgeneus filius Cæcilii, filii Ithael, filii Gweristan, et regulus Powisiæ, ejusq' cohors una cum Trahaerno ejusq' cohorte ad subjugandum Griffini regnum veniunt. Quod ubi tres filii Merwydi, viriq' Lleyn, & Evionydd audivissent, ut perjuri, fedifragi, et hostium adjutores perdere Griffinum dominum suum meditantur; hostiumque ductores fiunt. Simili se flagitio inquinaverunt duo fratres de Mona, Theodorus viz. et Gollwynus, accepto tamen prius a Griffino suo stipendio apud Kelliniawc vawr. Proditione hac cognita, hostiumque adventu, Griffinus de Mona, Arvoniam, una cum Danis et Hybernis quos potuit, deducit secum in hostes, fit bellum crudele, et atrox, utrinque decertatum est acerrime. At de exercitu Griffini intercepti complures jacebant, captique in prælio nonnulli. Sed Ceritus, nutritus suos, et Varudrius princeps Hibernorum, et dominus Cruc Brenan (qui locus est excelsus divi Brendani heremitæ admirabilis, novem cantredos circumjacentes habens) et

cwyn en gyflym a llynges gyweir o reidwyf a reidyen ac emladwyr. Ac urth henne enteu a emchuelus parth æ wlat gan rwygaw dyvynvoroed a deng llong arugeint llawn o wydyl a gwyr denmarc ac en aber menei e disgynnassant ac ena y caus-sant trahaeurn en guledychu ene wlat. A phan gigleu trahaeurn ry dyuot y llynges vrenhinyaul tristau ac ucheneidyaw a oruc, ac ergryn ac ouyn æ dygyrchus, a mudaw guyr lleyn ac ardudwy ac eu da a oruc ataw hyt yg cantref meiryonyd a gavas onadunt. A gruffud enteu æ lu adugant y ran arall o leyn ac arvon hyt ym mon val y gellynt bot eno en diogel a dan y amdiffyn ef. O dena y llidyus y daynysseit ef guyr y dy æ dylwyth ehun cany cheynt eu gordyfneit mal yr adawadoed udunt ac yd anreithassant can mwyaf mon y dreis y arnaw ac emchuelus y eu gwlat ac eu llongeu en llaun o deneon a goludoed. Ae dwyn enteu ganthunt ac nyt oe vod. Ac ny bu lei ena y gruffud brat y daenysseit noc un y gemry. Odena y tyvaud llawer o drwe a govut yg gwyned. Ac emplith henne wede ychydic o amser y kynullws hu yarll caer a llawer o dywysogyon ereill. nyt amgen robert o rudlan, a gwarin o amwythic, a gualter yarll henford y llu mwyaf ene byt o varchogyon a phedyt, ac a dugant ganthunt gurgeneu, m. seissyll, a gwyr powys ac a gerdassant ymynyded ene doethant hyt en lleyn, ac ene cantref hwnnw y lliestassant wythnos gan y distryw beunyd, æ hanreithiaw a llad aerva vaur o galaned y hadaus-sant, ac odena y bu diffeith e wlat wyth mlyned, ac odena pobel y wlat honno a wascarassant en dielw ar hyt y byt yn reidussyon. A llawer onadunt a aethant i alltuded y wladoed ereill twy hir vlwydyned ac o v Reid y doeth nep onadunt y eu gwlat. A honno vu y bla gentaf a dyvodyat agarw y nordman-nyeit yn gentaf y daear wyned wedi eu dyvodyat y loegyr. Ac en henne wedy bot gruffud bluydyned en ywerdon megys yn trwydet y gyt a diemit vrenhin ac y gyt ar guyrda ereill ene diwed ef a gynnullus llynges vrenhinyaul o borth larc a rodassei y brenhin idaw en llawn o daenysseit a gwydyl a brytanyeit, a guedy lledu hwyllyeu ar e mor ar gwynt en hyrwyd oc eu hol ar mor en dangneuedus ef a doeth y borth cleis ker llaw archescopyt mynyw. Ac ena y kerdus rys m. teudur brenhin deh-eubarth kemry ar escop æ athraon a holl clas er argluyd dewi ac un eglwys vynyw hyt e borth, a rys gentaf a emadrodres val hyn ar argluyd gruffud. Hanbych well gruffud brenhin brenhined kemry. Atat ti yd wyf vi en ffo, rac dy vron y digwydaf ar dal vy glinyeu y erchi dy ganorthwy ath nerth. Pwy wyt titheu hep y gruffud ac y ba beth ry doethost ema. Rys wyt vi hep enteu m. teudur arglwyd y kyuoeth hun ychydic kyn no hyn, ac er aurhon en urthladedic ac en foedic ac en divlanedic

de optimatibus Monæ 70 occubuerunt. Attamen Griffinus equo insidens inter confertissimos hostes gladio suo rapido quasi metere proditores, ac inimicos videbatur, non aliter atq' Agamemnon Rex Græcorum olim præliabatur in bello Trojano. At cum Theodorus Monensis proditorum caput stricto gladio adcurrrens Griffinum ex posteriori ephippii parte perfossurus erat; Gwynus vero Baro Monensis, id conspicatus, adcurrrens, eum e prælio aufert, et ad naves deduxit, quæ in portu Abermeney in statione erant: et inde in insulam Adron (quæ et Phocarnum insula dicitur) abierunt: indeque in Llwchgarnaw in Hybernia pertransierunt. Illa vero pugna loci nomine (in quo depugnatum est) celebratur, usque ad hunc diem, Bron yr erw, vel Erw yr allt, appellatur. Nemo miretur has humanarum rerum vicissitudines, ut interdum vincere, interdum fugere sit necesse: Proditio siquidem regnat ab initio. Sic enim in manus Demetrii R. infidelis populus Israeliticus Judam Maccabæum Regem, ac principem suum tradiderunt: Verum Bellator hic Dei, ut gygas, vel leo seipsum ultus est in utroque. Julius Cæsar qui continuis bellis orbem terrarum sibi subjugarat a senatoribus Romanis in ipso Capitolio Romano proditione ac pugionibus confoditur. Arthurus etiam regum totius Britanniae rex prænobilis, & fama nunquam intermoritura dignus 12 bella contra Saxones ac Pictos gessit. In quorum primo fusus, fugatusq' erat ex proditione in civitatem Llwyd Coet, quæ et Llwyn Llwyd dicitur, hodie Lincolnia. At in reliquis de Saxonibus Pictisq' subditorum suorum oppressoribus pœnas dignas sumpsit, cui ne seni quidem resistere potuerunt. At Griffinus in Hiberniam appulsus de proditoribus, oppressoribusq' acerbissime conquestus est coram regibus principibusq' ibidem: qui tanta indignitate commoti persuadere conantur, ut statim in patriam navibus jam reparatis, rebusque necessariis reverteretur: Quorum vocibus acquiescens cum 30 navibus Hibernorum Danorumq' militibus plenis mare profundum sulcantibus in patriam solum vehitur, portumq' Abermeney occupat, ubi Trahaernum dominantem reperit. Qui audito classis regiae adventu, cepit tristitia affici, suspiria alta ducere: timore et tremore contabescere, ac suos omnes, qui illi in Lleyno et Ardudio favebant pecunias suas, ac facultates secum deducentes subito transmigrare fecit ad se in cantredum de Meirionyth. Cum ex adverso Griffinus ejusque exercitus partem reliquam Lleyni et Arvoniae in Monam transportat, ut ibi incolumes in ejus tutela acquiescerent. At indignati auxiliarii Dani, sui que satellites Prætorii, quod promissa stipendia illis non sint persoluta, maximam Monæ partem depopulati sunt, ac in patriam reverti navibus spoliis onustis festinant; ipsumque invito secum auferunt. Nec fuit hæc do-

haeach yd wyf en emdirgelu ene nodua hon. Pwy aeth foes di hep y gruffud. Argluyd hep enteu tri brenhin o gwladoed pennaf o gemry ac eu lluoed a disgynnassant ym kyuoeth y diwed hwn a pheunyde e maent eny hanreithyaw. Pwy hep y gruffud y brenhined a gerdant trwy dy wyr di ath gyuoeth mor vydin-auc a hene. Caradauc m. gruffud hep enteu o went uch coet ac is coet ae wenhwysyion a gwyr morgannuc a llawer o albryswyr nordmannyeit ganthaw. meilir m. riwallaun ae bowyswyr ganthaw. Trahaearn vrenhin a gwyr arwystli. A phan gogleu gruffud enw y ormeswyr froeni o gyndared a oruc a govyn idau pa beth a rodei er emlad drostaw en erbyn y gwyr henne. Dy oer hep y rys hanner vyg kyuoeth a rodaf yt ac y gyt a henne guryogaeth a wnaft yt. A chyvun a henne vu gruffud. A guedy y kyfruch hwnnw wynt a gerdassant y gyt y eglwys dewi yn eu guedi. ac eno yd emwnaethant yn gyueillyon fydlawn trwy aruoll y greiryen. A guedy emdiunaw onadunt ene lle honno a chemryt bendith er escop, gruffud a gerdus en er un dyd hwnnw radaw ef ae daenysseit ae wydyl a llawer o wyndid riuedi wyth ugeinwyr a chendelu. m. conus o von oc eu blaen. Rys enteu ac ychydic deheuwyf a gerdus gyt ac wy en llawen ganthaw y vryt oe ganhorthwy. A guedy kerdet dirvaur emdeith diwyrnaut yg kylch gosper wynt a doethant y venyd ene lle yd oed lluesteu y dywededigyon vrenhined uchot. Ac ena y dywaut rys urth ruffud vrenhin. Arglwyd hep ef annodun y vrwyder hyt avory canys gosper yu er aurhon ar dyd y syd en trengi. Annot ti hep y gruffud dan igyon os mynny, mivi am bydin a ruthraf udunt hwy. Ac y velly y bu. A dechrynu a orugant y brenhined eissyoes val y guelsant y torvoed budugaul amrauel a bedinoed gruffud vrenhin ae arwydyon yn eu herbryn. a gwyr denmarc ac eu bwyell deuvinayauc ar guydyl gafllachauc ac eu peleu haearnaul kylllellauc. ar gwyndyt gleivayauc tareanauc. Gruffud gentaf emladwr a gyrchus y vrwyder en gyffeli y gaur ac e lew hep orfowys o danu y urthuynepwyr o gledyf lluchyadennaul. Gyrru grym ene wyr a oruc y emwrthlad ac eu gelynyon en wraul. a hyt na rodynt udunt eu kefnu o nep ryw vod. Ac ena y bu vrwyder dirvaur y chof yr etiued wedy eu ryeni. geuri er amladwyr a dyrchauwyt yr awyr. Seinnyaw a oruc y daear gan duryf y meirch ar pedyt. y sein emladgar a glywyt ym pell. kynnuryf er arveu a seinnyei en venych. Gwyr gruffud en dwyssaw en wychyr ac eu gelynyon en darystung udunt. chwys y llavur ar gwaet en gwneithur frydeu redegauc. Ac en henne trahaearn a drychut ene gymperved eny ytoed yr llaur en varw en pori ae danhed y llyssyeu ir ac en palualu ar warthaf er arveu. a gucharki wydel a wnaeth bacwn o honaw val o hwch. Ac en er un lle hwnnw e digwyd

mesticorum suorum ad Griffinum opprimendum proditio remissior, quam illa prior Cambrorum. Hinc mala innumera in Venedotia exorta sunt. Ad has miseras accessit, quod paulo post Hugo Comes Cestriæ, alique belli duces, viz. Robertus de Rutlan, Guarinus de Salopia, Gualterus Herefordiæ Comes, exercitum amplissimum equitum peditumque colligerunt, comitantibus etiam Gwrganeo filio Cæcili, virisque Powisiæ, et per montium juga Lleynum usq' pervenerint. In quo cantredo ubi castra per hebdomadam posuissent, omnia longe lateq' depopulantur, fundunt, fugant, et plena cadaveribus relinquunt; adeo ut octo annorum spatio desolata et inculta regio illa remansit; populusq' a tanta clade relictus, miseria hac coactus in alienas terras perfugatus est, cujus maxima pars durissimam serviebant servitutem in exilio per multos annos, et vix quisquam in patriam unquam reversus est. Fuerat hæc prima clades a Normannis illata, primusq' eorum in Venedotiam ingressus, postquam in Angliam advenerint. Cum jam annis nonnullis in Hibernia Griffinus hospitio exceptus esset apud Diermiit, reges et alios veros nobiles, classem insignem in portu de Porthlarg rebus instruxit ad iter necessariis, quam dono regis acceptam Danis, Hibernis, ac Britannis onustam duxit prosperrimo per mare cursu, adspirantibus etiam secundis ventis in portum dictum Porth Cleys non longe a sede archiepiscopali Menevensi appulit. Ad cujus adventum Rhesus filius Theodori Rex Australium Cambrorum, et Menevensis Episcopus, doctores, ac chorus universus S'ti Davidis, clericiq' omnes ecclesiæ Menevensis, in portum sunt profecti Rhesusq' primus Griffinum sic est allocutus: Salve Cambrorum regum rex, ad te confugio, tibi genua flecto supplex auxilium, suppetiasq' petens. Tum Griffinus: Quis tu? et cujus huc advenisti causa? Rhesus inquit: Sum filius Theodori hujus nuper regionis dominus: nunc vero oppressus, profugus, ac pene obrutus, in sacro hoc delitescio loco. Quis (ait Griffinus) te in hoc fugere coegit? Domine (inquit ille) tres Cambriæ reguli præcipui, cum exercitibus suis in hunc principatum delati sunt, ejus opes quotidie exhaurientes. At quinam (ait Griffinus) sunt tam potentes reges, qui hanc pervagantur dominationem tanta multitudine constipati. Caradocus (inquit ille) filius Griffini de Gwenta quæ supra, et infra sylvam sita est, cum satellitibus suis, incolis de Morgannwc, cum plurimis aliis balistariis, et Normannis, Meiliricus filius Riwallani cum Powisianis, et Trahaernus Rex cum suis etiam Arustlianis.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE STONE MONUMENTS IN THE
ISLE OF MAN.

If the stone monuments in the Isle of Man are not remarkable for their dimensions or their state of preservation, they have at least an interest wanting in similar remains in Wales, Cornwall, or other districts where these monuments are not uncommon. Generally speaking, such monuments are supposed to be, and probably are, the relics of a certain race, or divisions of it, whether Celtic or of an earlier unknown people. They may and seem to have been erected at different periods; but they were still erected by the same race, or by its successive waves. The case of the Isle of Man is different. Within the historic period it has been overrun by Norsemen, themselves builders of structures of a similar character, although presenting certain distinct features of their own. Had their monuments, then, as well as the earlier ones of their predecessors, been left in any moderate state of preservation, the assignment of each class to their respective builders would have been in most cases comparatively easy; but in their present condition of almost complete destruction, the attempt to distinguish one from the other with certainty is almost hopeless. To add to the difficulty, few satisfactory accounts of the contents of graves opened in later times, and no trustworthy delineations of the monuments themselves, before their destruction, have come down to us. It is true that the work of rifling and destruction, especially of the earliest examples, may have taken place centuries ago, even by the Scandinavian invaders themselves, in their search for gold and other treasure. On the Continent, as in the north-western districts of France, the Northmen appear to have ransacked every grave that promised such booty; but in many instances they have left behind them, as of little value, articles of great importance to the archæologist of the present day. If the

same spoliation was practised by the Scandinavians in Man, they carried on the work so effectually as to leave little hopes to the Manx explorer. There may, however, still remain, especially in less frequented parts of the island, graves which may have wholly or partially escaped; and if such should be the case, it is to be earnestly hoped that they will be carefully examined by gentlemen competent to superintend the operations; for the safest, if not the only reliable means of ascertaining any real information respecting the habits and uses of the earlier races, which once occupied the island, can be obtained in no other manner than by a careful examination of such relics.

There are, however, certain distinctive features exhibited in the various remains throughout Man which deserve attention. The late Dr. Oswald has, indeed, in his *Vestigia*, chapter ii, given a full and accurate description of the most remarkable; but his deductions and observations, especially as regards Druidic theories, must be received with great caution. Besides his indiscriminate use of the term "Druidic circle," and "altar," he introduces us to a distinction between the complete circle and the semi-lunar forms, which, he says, have been supposed to have been respectively dedicated to the sun and moon. In the days of Stukely such theories may have been suggested, but would hardly be advanced in the middle of the present century, and certainly should not have been repeated without some explanatory caution by so good and zealous an archæologist as the author of the *Vestigia*; for although it is now universally agreed among the most competent judges, that these various circles are simply portions of sepulchral arrangements, yet there is even at the present day a certain class who see in them nothing but Bardic and Druidic mysteries. Thus these semi-lunar forms are said to be connected with lunar worship,—the circle with that of the sun; whereas the former are but mutilated remains of the latter, whilst these latter are but the relics of a grave.

In the present notice, stone monuments will alone be touched on. The numerous early earthworks of different forms, and intended for various purposes, scattered through the island, form a class by themselves well deserving a separate examination, although a good account of many of them will be found in the *Vestigia*.

Of the cromlech proper there does not appear to be any example in the Isle of Man,—at least none such was seen during the meeting of the Association. Whether the small chamber in the Oatland circle is one, will be best decided by the spade, as without it it is not easy to determine whether the stones composing the sides of it were originally placed on, and not within, the ground; for this seems to be the safest test to distinguish the one class from the other. According to this view, the cromlech is always built *on* the ground, the cistvaen sunk *within* it, so as in fact to become an ordinary rude stone coffin. A large kistvaen must not, therefore, be considered a small cromlech, as is sometimes the case. Thus the latter name has been given to the stone grave near Tynwald Mount, which has been laid bare by a cutting in the road.

It may be a question whether cromlechs are always of much older dates than the cistvaen, although the latter continued in use to a period when even the very nature and object of the cromlech had become a mystery. In the island especially it is difficult to say when the practice of burying in cistvaens ceased, as those opened at Cronk ny Killane and elsewhere are apparently Christian. The form, however, of such a grave is so simple and natural, that it is difficult to conceive that it is merely a kind of copy of the cromlech, or even much later. The two kinds of chambers were probably contemporaneous; the larger and more costly cromlech, with its covering tumulus, being only adopted for persons of distinction; for when we consider the enormous amount of labour that must have been spent in raising the covering stones, sometimes thirty feet long, and almost always of enormous thickness, on the top of supporters projecting

six or more feet from the surface of the ground, and the additional labour of covering the whole with a huge mound of earth or stones, and how much of this toil might have been saved by merely sinking the slabs within the ground, it is evident that such a costly practice owes its origin to some tradition of the remotest antiquity, which may, perhaps, be traced in the rock-caves of the East, or even the Pyramids themselves, which look very much like simple tumuli over the remains of the dead. At Autun, in France, is the well-known mass of masonry, now robbed indeed of its ashlar, but which is simply a solid stone tumulus (if such a phrase is admissible). These considerations point to the extreme antiquity of such monuments, usually ascribed to Celtic races, but which may, and probably have been erected by some anterior people. But even allowing the great antiquity of the cromlech proper, it by no means follows that the cistvaen was unknown at the same early period.

Of the existing remains, however, in the island, which are connected with sepulture, the large stone circles,



Rock at Ballamona.

more or less perfect, may be placed among the earliest ; although, in some cases, it seems impossible to distinguish those which were erected in later times by the Scandinavians. The large masses of white quartz, mostly isolated or not arranged in any order, seem to belong to the earlier class. A faithful representation is given of one of them at p. 49. It lies on the land of Ballamona, and was visited on the second day of the meeting. Other similar masses in the same spot have been either removed or completely destroyed, so that it is not possible to ascertain in what order they were once grouped, for although some may think that they have been brought to their present situation by natural agency, yet the finding of several near one another in a particular spot, where they do not naturally occur, seems to indicate that they have been brought thither, and that too at no little cost of labour. The hill above Malew church still retains two or three similar masses of white quartz, which the author of the *Vestigia* seems to describe as having formed a circle of about ten yards in diameter, although no traces of it are now to be detected. He speaks of two of the stones as portal stones, and of a third within the area, which of course must be the altar stone in the eyes of those, who still consider these circles connected with Druidic or Bardic mysteries, but which is more likely to be merely one of the stones of the circle out of place.

As, however, the late Dr. Oswald seems satisfied that such a circle of quartz rocks did exist at Malew, it renders the conjecture probable that those at Ballamona also were portions of a similar circle. It is also remarkable that the ground, which this circle may have occupied, has been an extensive cemetery. In addition to the neighbouring tumulus marking a grave, numerous cistvaens have from time to time been discovered in ploughing, the fragments of one of which, destroyed a short time ago, consisted of thin, slaty stones. A Treen chapel also is said to have once existed, so that if it be a fact that a primitive stone circle of quartz masses

once existed, we have here a remarkable instance of the same burial-ground having been used by various races down to Christian times.

The earth was excavated to a slight extent under the Ballamona block, but nothing was discovered except the two small stones given in the cut, which appear at first sight to have been supporters to the mass, but which, from their diminutive size and their position, are suspiciously natural. A small fragment of vegetable charcoal was also found, but its presence, unsupported by other indications of fire, is not of much importance. If any traces of interment exist, they are likely to be found near, not under the quartz mass, as Mr. John Stuart has frequently found to be the case in Scotland during his numerous diggings in and about circles.

An important group of circles, known as the Mount Murray Circles, may be of a later period than those formed of quartz blocks. These circles are so imbedded in the heath that they are somewhat difficult to trace, although they are unusually perfect. If the ground could be cleared, it is not unlikely that traces of the once existing chambers might be made out. An upright stone in one of them has certain marks, which at first sight might be taken for artificial, but which do not appear to be so. This grouping of circles, almost, if not quite, in contact with each other, is not unusual, and seems to indicate an early character. In many instances, such groups have been included in one large circle, which sometimes remains when the enclosed circles and graves have vanished. Hence may be explained the mystery of circles like that near Penrith, known as Long Meg and her daughters, which is evidently too large to have been intended to surround a single grave.

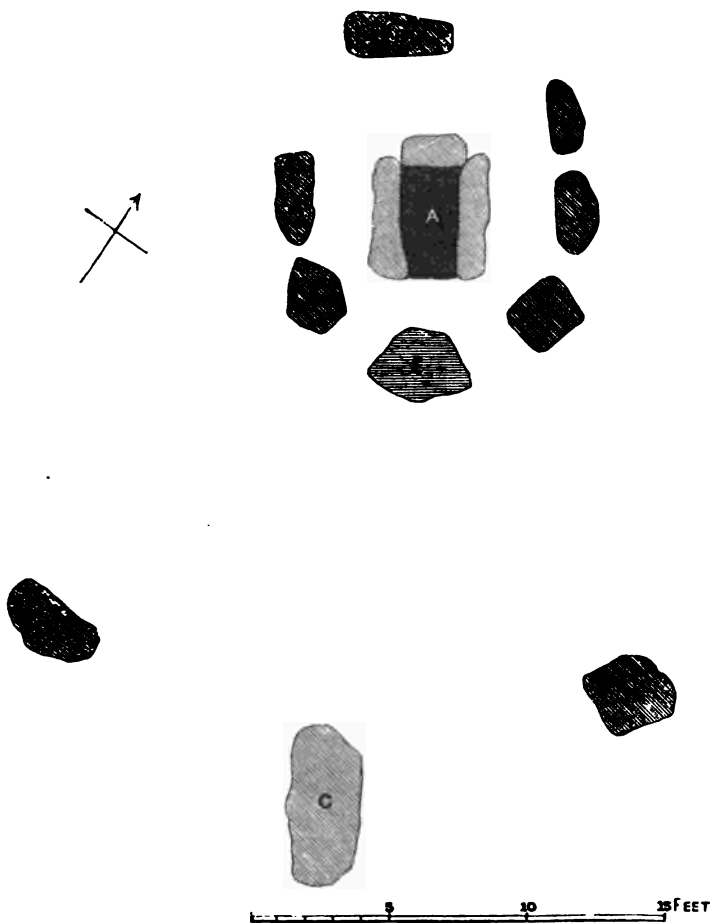
The circles in Arragon also attracted attention, from the fact that one of them had an inner circle of stones placed, not close to the base of the tumulus, but some little distance up its sides. This peculiarity was not observed in a circle in the next enclosure. This position

of the stones indicates the Scandinavian character of the tumulus.

Another tolerably perfect circle, composed of quartz blocks, was pointed out by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. It is situated not far from Bishop's Court, on high ground commanding a fine sea view. It is probably one of the earlier class. The tumulus, which once existed, appears to have been formed of fine soil, if that which still covers one of the stones, as it seems to be, is a last remnant. If so, the soil must have been too valuable to the farmer to have escaped removal. In a small island like that of Man, no part of it can be called distant from the sea; but the majority of this class of antiquities seem to show that, when possible, the builders of them selected sites commanding a sea view. In no instance is this tendency more strongly exhibited than in Brittany, where, almost without exception, the great monuments are on the coast. The same may be said of Wales in a less degree. Instances, no doubt, occur where they are found more inland; but, as a general rule, the earliest vestiges of man are to be found along the coasts.

All the circles mentioned have lost the interior structure. That at Oatland is an exception, which retains its central chamber. The inner circle of stones, placed near one another, marks the limit of the cairn or tumulus. Three stones of the outer circle, placed at greater intervals, still remain.

The chamber itself is composed of substantial slabs of stone, nor less substantial was the covering stone lying on the ground. At present the chamber has the appearance of a cistvaen, but it would be necessary to clear away the soil to ascertain whether the sides were originally placed on the ground, in which case it would be a small cromlech. But the most remarkable circumstance connected with it, is that one of the stones has several rows of the curious cups, to which Professor Simpson has called the attention of his brother-archæologists, and which until first noticed by that keen



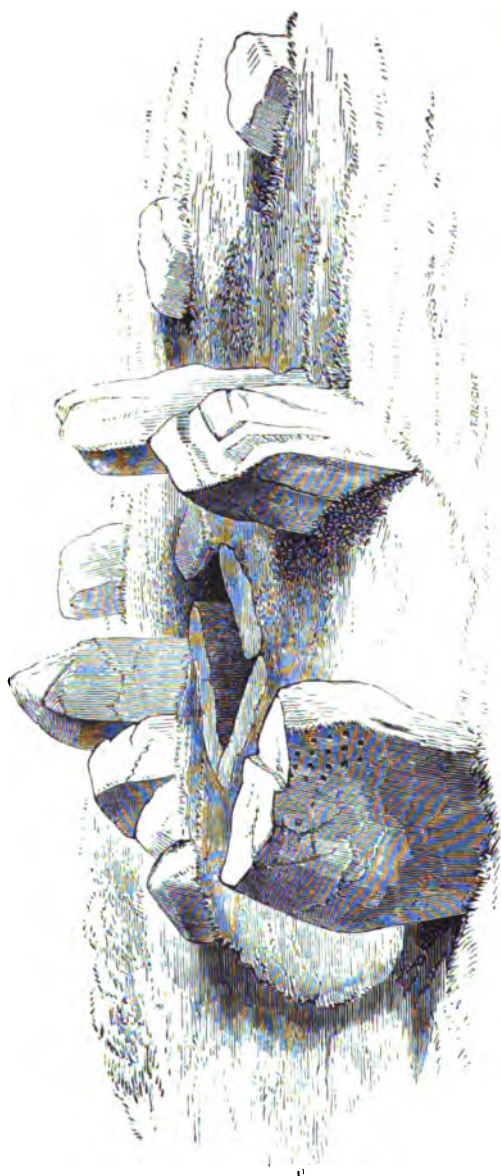
PLAN OF OATLAND CIRCLE, ISLE OF MAN.

- A. Chamber B.
- B. Stone wall cup markings.
- C. Stone, five feet high.
- D. Stone, four feet six inches high.

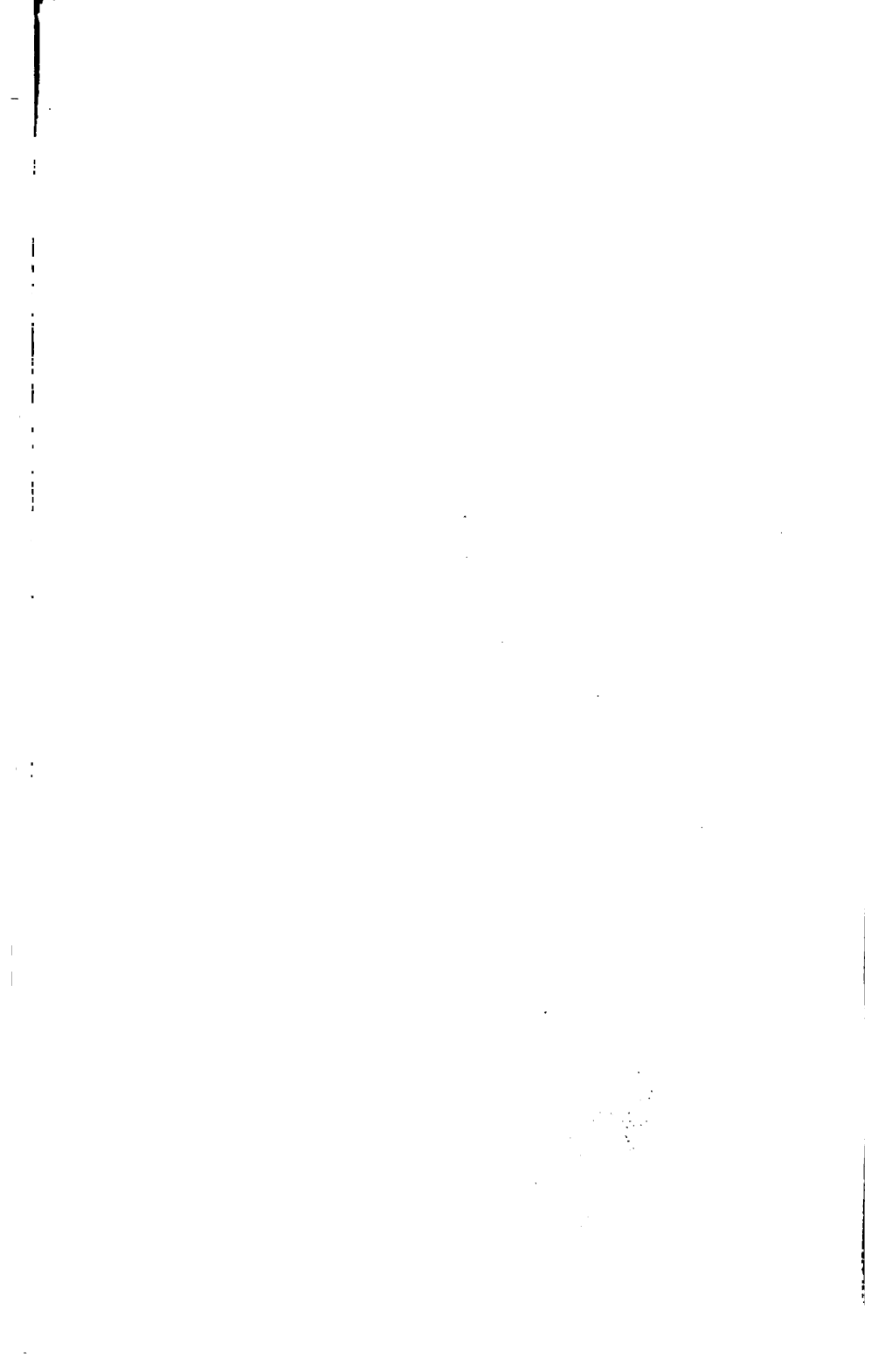
- E. Fallen stone—perhaps portion of the covering stone.
- F, G, H. Detached stones of outer circle.

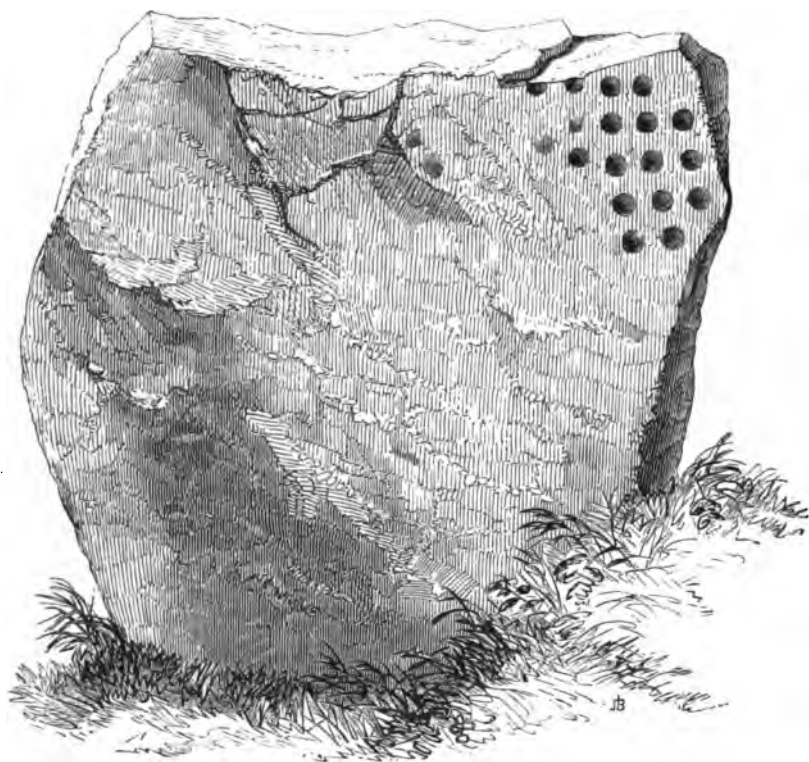
Average height of other stones of inner circle, three feet.





OATLAND CIRCLE, ISLE OF MAN.





STONE WITH CUP MARKINGS, OATLAND CIRCLE, ISLE OF MAN.





STONE AVENUE, POORTOWN, ISLE OF MAN.

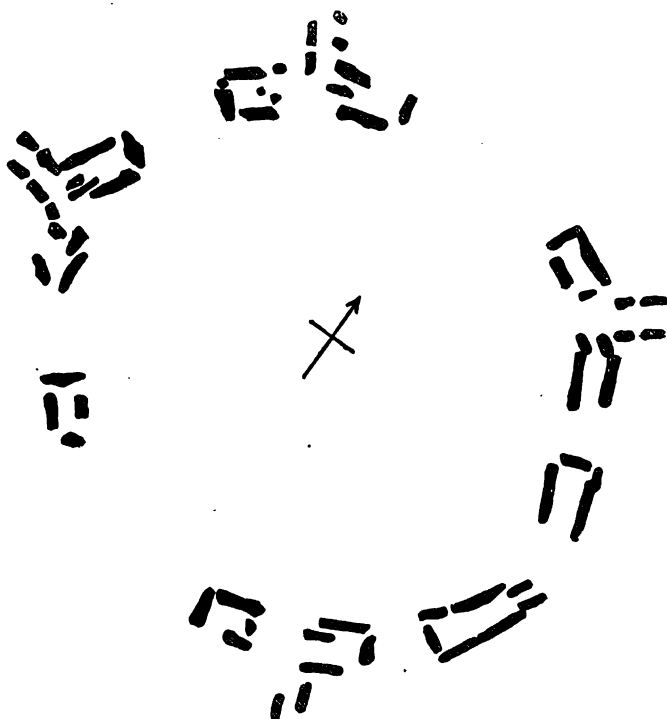
observer, seem to have been unknown, or at least to have never attracted attention. Now these cups, and their developments in the form of circles, are found only in the earlier class of stone monuments, so that there can be little hesitation in assigning the Oatland group to the earliest period. The character of this monument, the cups, and whole arrangement, will be best understood from the accurate drawings and measurements taken on the spot by Mr. Blight, which are given in the accompanying illustrations. The cups are, however, shewn more distinctly than they appear in the original.

There is a singular group of upright stones at Poor-town on the old Peel road, forming a gallery. This gallery, covered with flat stones, was, together with the chamber to which it led, once covered with soil. In the great majority of existing cromlechs, all traces of a gallery conducting to the chamber have long since vanished, but in this instance the chamber has been destroyed, and the gallery left. It is, however, by no means certain that galleries always formed a portion of such structures; examples might be given where it is proved they never existed. One of the best authorities on this subject has suggested that the more important chambers were built with a view to subsequent interments, so that it would be necessary to have such a means of access without disturbing the tumulus or chamber; but that where this motive did not operate, the chamber was closed up, and no gallery added. The traces of such galleries are very rare in these islands. One, or rather the remains of one, exists in the cromlech on the Henblas estate in Anglesey, which was visited by the Association during the Bangor Meeting. They are, however, common enough in Brittany.

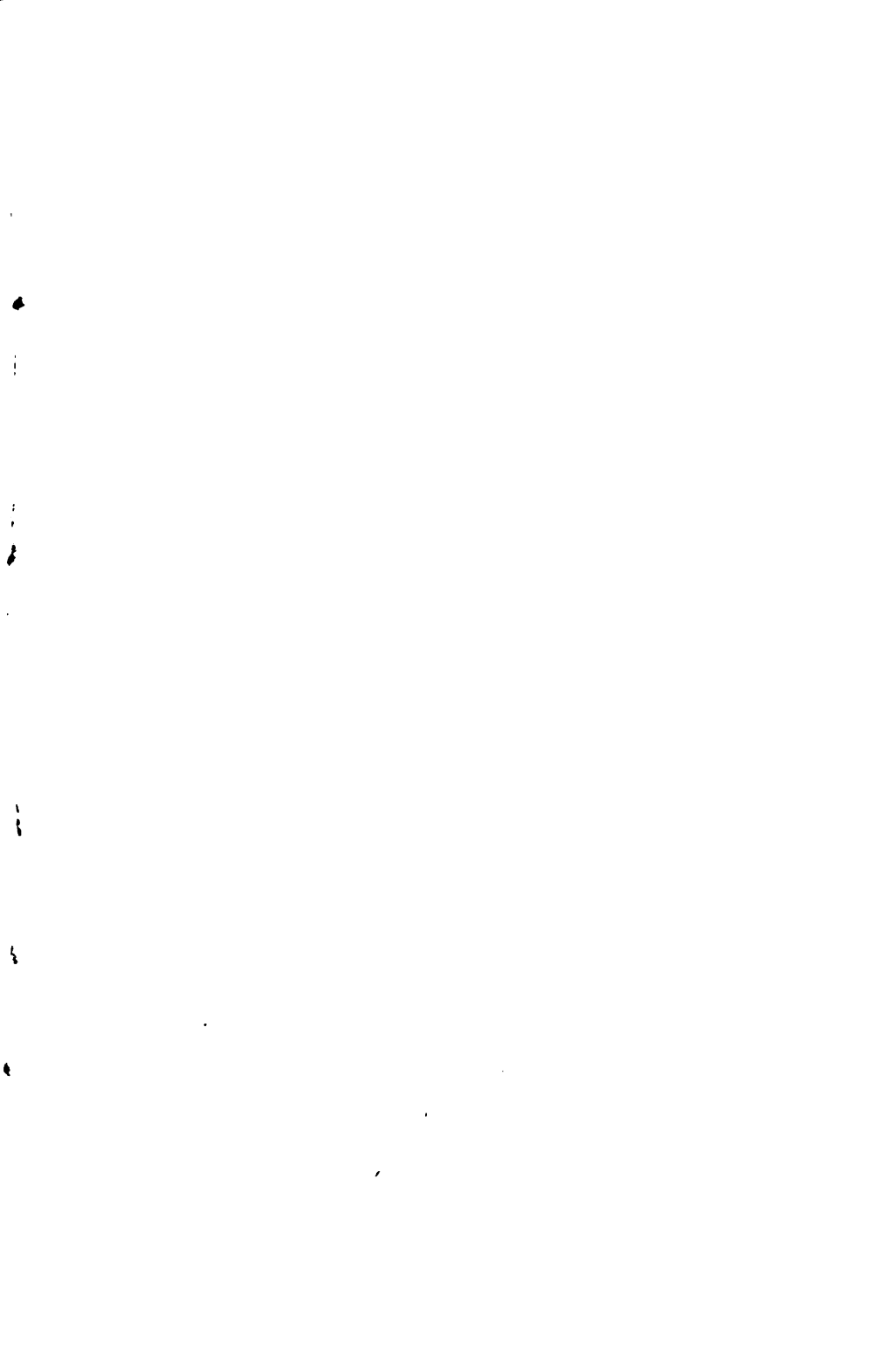
This Manx example is composed of such small stones, that unless the ground has been raised by natural causes, access could not have been obtained in an upright position. But this question can be determined by clearing away the soil, which Mr. Harrison has promised to do. If there has been any accumulation of

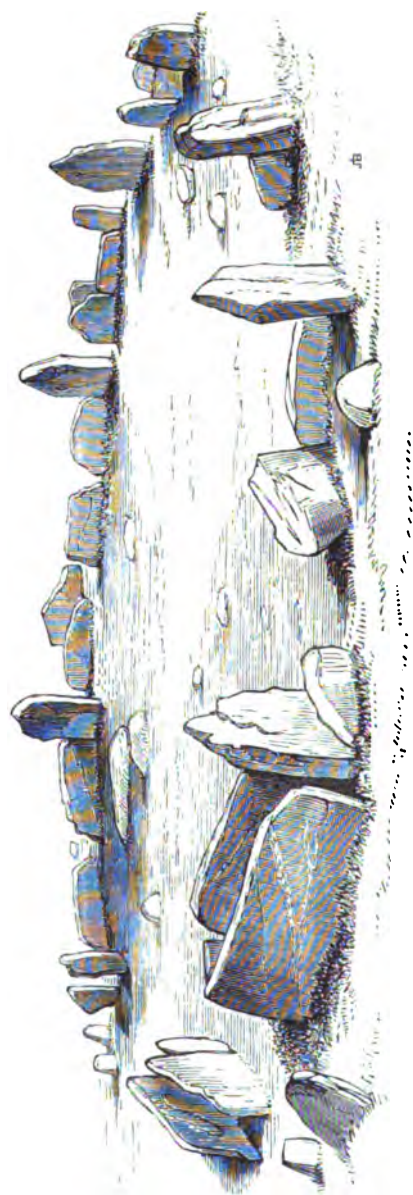
soil, the floor may possibly remain, which is frequently formed of one or more of large flags. Several large stones, which seem to have belonged to this group, are now on the other side of the bank.

The stone monuments hitherto noticed are, with the exception of the Arragon circles, most probably of the earlier kind. The remarkable circle of graves on the hill above Port Erin may belong to the same class, although they are not built of the same substantial slabs, which generally characterise the earlier chambers. Their remarkable grouping, however, so as to form a perfect circle, and the fact of a small raised bank enclosing the circle, seem to indicate a very early cha-



Plan of Circle on Mule Hill, Isle of Man.





CIRCLE ON MULE HILL, ISLE OF MAN.

acter. There appears to have been more than one entrance into the circle, although this appearance may have arisen from the displacing of some of the stones. A reference, however, to the ground plan, made by Mr. W. Matthews of the Government Harbour works, will best show this peculiarity. There was not sufficient time on the occasion of the visit to examine with greater care these outlying stones, so as to ascertain whether they are original portions of the group. The general view is from a drawing made for the Association by Mr. Jeffcott of Castletown, who has also kindly furnished some details concerning it. It is situated on the highest parts of the mountain called "The Mule," in the parish of Rushen, close to a rocky valley which gives to the monument its name, Rhullick-y-lagg Shliggah, or "the grave-yard of the valley of broken slates." It was with no little difficulty that Mr. Jeffcott ascertained its Manx name, which, but for the information he obtained from two octogenarian natives, might have been entirely lost. The materials of the cists have been evidently taken from the spot, and vary much in thickness, namely from six to sixteen inches, and are entirely without any marks of tooling. The interior diameter of the circle is forty-six feet. It is very remarkable that this curious circle had not hitherto attracted any attention, or even been noticed, except by Mr. Halliwell in his *Roundabout Notes* (1863). He thinks, however, that stone avenues existed; but this seems doubtful. There are, indeed, one or two irregularities in the exterior of the circle, which may have been caused by later cists added on the outside. He is, however, not far from right in thinking it to be "*perhaps the most curious sepulchral monument in Great Britain.*"

From the regularity with which the graves have been arranged in pairs, and the complete similarity of the cists themselves, they appear to have been the work of the same hands and of the same time. Other graves are said to exist on the mountain, but not arranged as these are. It is, however, certain that no careful examination

has yet been made of the ground, an omission which it is to be hoped will soon be rectified. Immediate steps should at any rate be taken to surround this group with a wall to prevent its destruction, for although the cists are individually of no great importance, yet their being thus grouped together gives them a value, which is to be hoped will be appreciated by the proprietors of the land.

The other stone remains visited during the meeting of the Association are of the later kind, and must be referred to Scandinavian occupiers of the island.

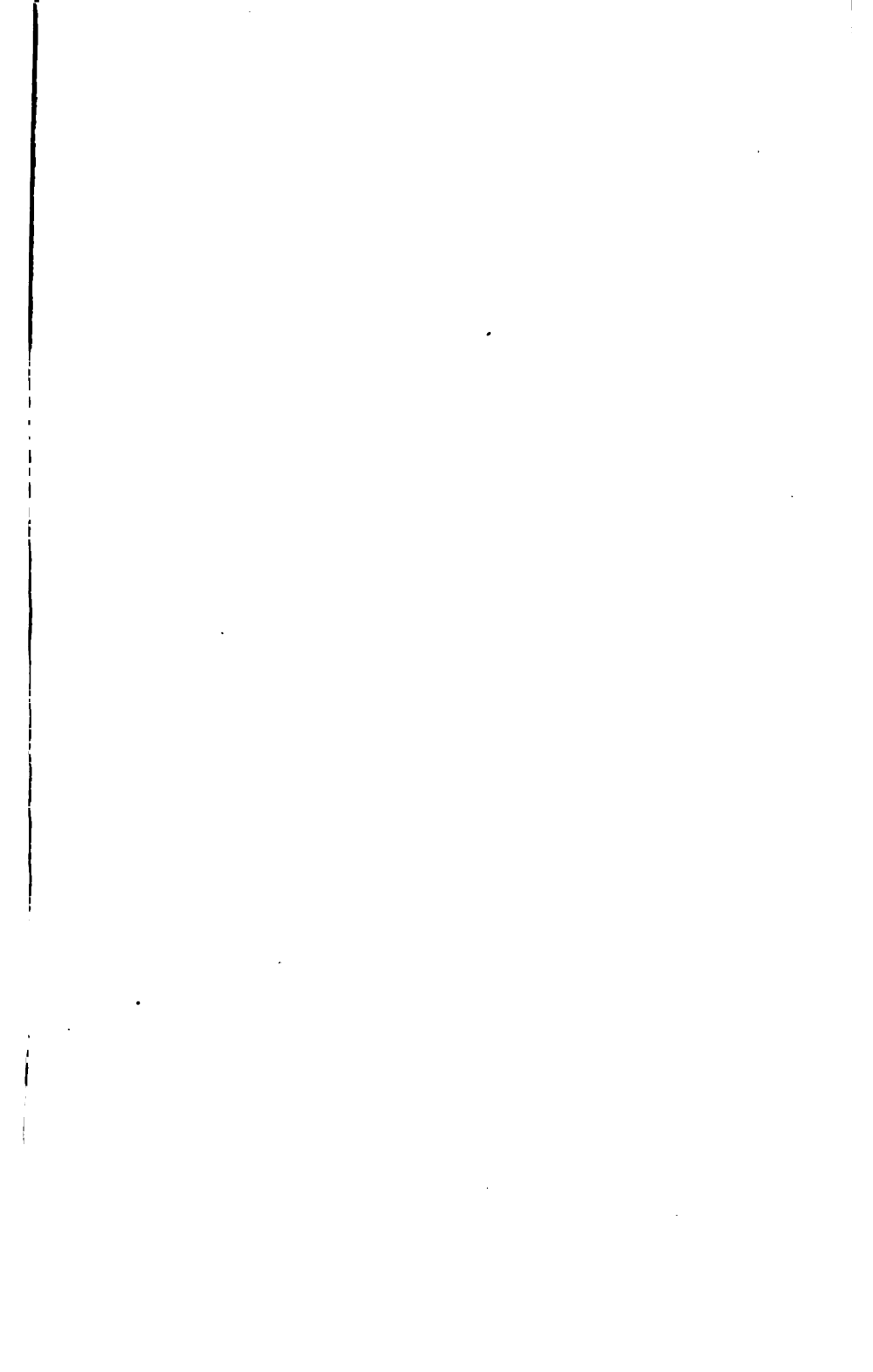
In a field near the Tynwald Mount were three cistvaens, one of which was laid bare by a cutting through the road, and examined during one of the excursions of the week. This had evidently been buried within the ground, to some depth, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration. At the time of its discovery nothing was found within it, so that it may have been rifled on a former occasion. Near it were the two other similar graves, close to one another,—one of which contained a battleaxe and spur, the other a collection of beads and other ornaments and an urn. What has become of the former is not ascertained; the others are in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street. That the three cists are of the same character and age there can be little doubt; and that they were Scandinavian is shewn by the relics of two of them. A correct account of these important discoveries is given in a letter from Mr. F. Matthews to Dr. Oliver, which will be found in the Notes to the *Vestigia*. As it was in this and the adjoining fields that a battle took place between Olave and his brother Reginald, and in which the latter was slain, that there was some connexion between the battle and these graves is very probable. The relics are those of a person of importance; and if not of Reginald himself, may easily have been those of some distinguished soldier, who fell on that occasion.

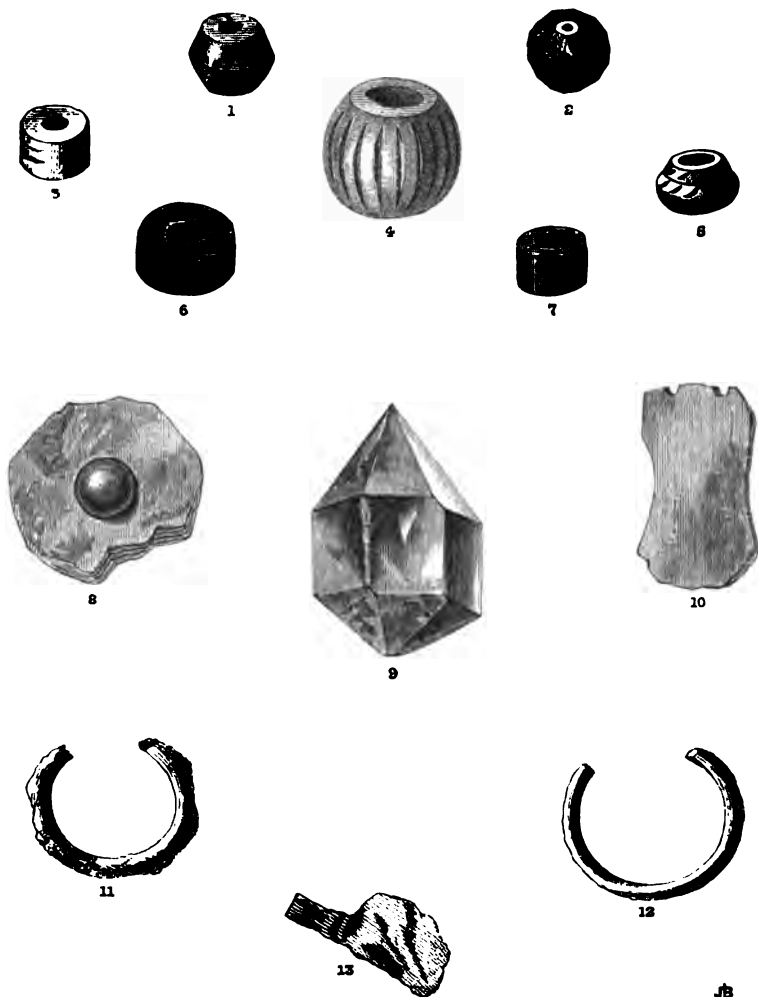
The objects in Jermyn Street, since examined and drawn by Mr. Blight, are represented in the engraving by that gentleman.

No. 1. Yellow glass bead with red markings.



KISTVAEN NEAR ST. JOHN'S TYNWALD MOUND, ISLE OF MAN.





BEADS, ROCK CRYSTAL, AND ORNAMENTS, FOUND IN A KISTVAEN NEAR
ST. JOHN'S TYNWALD MOUND, ISLE OF MAN.

No. 2. Glass bead with facets dark blue.

No. 3. Opaque white glass bead.

No. 4. Turquoise coloured blue bead, larger than the others.

No. 5. Yellow glass bead with dark blue markings.

No. 6. Bead similar in form to No. 3, resembling Samian ware.

No. 7. Blue glass bead similar in form to No. 3.

No. 8. Dark blue glass set in copper nearly converted into metal carbonate.

No. 9. Rock crystal.

No. 10. A portion of an ornament of silver, much oxydised.

No. 11. Portion of a copper ring.

No. 12. Portion of a silver ring nearly converted into chloride or horn silver.

No. 13. Fragment probably of an ornament, and which seems to be metal.

The group in Kirkhonan parish, on the Minorca road, between Ramsey and Douglas, is popularly known as King Orry's grave. The name is associated with other places in the island, as at Bishop's Court, where the mediæval tower is called Orry's tower. Orrisdale is in the same locality. King Orry's son and successor died in 954. There appears, however, to have been more than one grave, as the existing remains show. The group was opened some thirty years ago, when it was found to contain a dome vaulted chamber, which itself contained a cistvaen, as if especial honour had been intended by this peculiar arrangement. A mere covering of earth or stones would have been sufficient for the purpose, as was the usual practice. In this case, a vaulted chamber had been added. Professor Simpson has remarked a somewhat similar instance of this double enclosure. In the cromlech on the mountain near Harlech, associated with the name of Arthur, he noticed that a cistvaen had been placed within the cromlech itself. But such instances are very rare. When Orry's grave was opened, it contained a few human bones, the skeleton of a horse, an

iron horse-shoe (now in the possession of Mr. Paul Bridson), and an iron sword,—objects which indubitably point to a Scandinavian interment. How the chamber was vaulted is omitted in the account. If the vaulting, so-called, was not effected by stones overlapping one another, but in the usual manner of ordinary vaulting, the monument cannot be of very ancient character.¹

The Cloven Stones of Laxey, nearer Douglas, are the remains of another cave with its surrounding pillar-stones. In Wood's *Isle of Man* (1811) the author states he saw twelve stones placed in an oval form on the mount. If this account is correct, the position of the stones on the mount, as in the Arragon circle, would indicate the structure to be Scandinavian. Local tradition terms it the burial-place of a Welsh prince who reigned on the island between the 7th and 8th centuries. It is more probably the resting-place of a Norseman.

Another work is associated with Orry's name, called Castle Chorry, lying still nearer Ramsey. This was not visited; but from the representation of it given in Mr. Cumming's larger work, it appears to be a simple sepulchral circle, retaining in the interior some of the stones which once composed the interior cave or chamber.

The large and small cists in the grounds of Orrisdale, have been removed for the sake of security to their present position. Nothing was found in the larger one but a confused entangled mass of vegetable matter containing small white particles, which appear to have come from burnt bone. The smaller cist is square, and of such small dimensions that it could only have held ashes or the doubled-up body of a small child. Numerous similar cists are said to exist on the hill from which these were brought.

Cronk ny Killaine is on a hill cut through by the high road, near Peel, and has been well described in the appendix to Oswald's *Vestigia*. The mound was

¹ Mr. David Forbes states that the late Mr. Frank Matthews forwarded to his late brother, Professor Forbes, the sword found in Orry's grave; but of its subsequent fate he is ignorant.

raised originally upon the summit of rising ground, and has been the nucleus of an important cemetery, as graves have been frequently disturbed by the plough. The cistvaens, that have been opened, are built of thin slabs of slaty rag stones, and are of an humble and meagre character. The bodies appear to have been placed in one uniform position, nearly east and west. The skull, which had been cut through by some trenchant implement, and which was exhibited in the Museum, was taken from one of the cists. An old Treen church stood on the plateau above the graves that were opened, but all traces of its site are gone. Whether the original church preceded or was subsequent to the interments, is an interesting point; for if subsequent, it would shew that this spot had been chosen as a cemetery from very early times, although the character of the present graves is somewhat dubious. But whether Christian or not, they may have succeeded still earlier ones; so that, as in the case of Ballamona cemetery, we may have an instance of a cemetery dating from the earliest period to a comparatively recent one. Connected with the Treen chapel was a Runic cross, never described, which, during a murrain among the cattle of the district, acquired a bad character among the natives as being connected with the disease. It was accordingly buried in the ground, and no persuasion to disclose the spot has yet been effective. The man, who did the act, still lives, but keeps the secret,—all the less likely to be known at the present time, while the rinderpest continues on the opposite shore. If that plague should find its way into the island perhaps other Runic monuments may disappear.

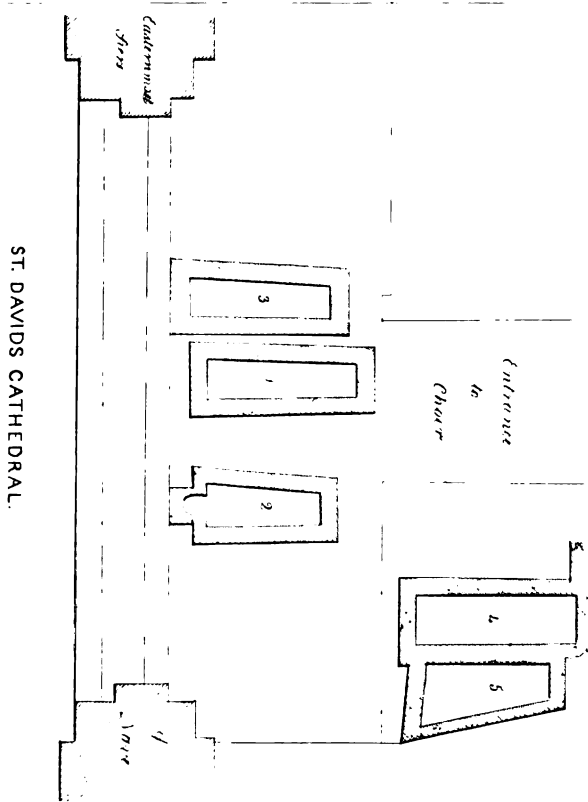
Other stone remains exist throughout the island; but they will be probably found to be similar to one or other of the classes here briefly touched upon. St. Patrick's Chair, in Marown parish, figures in the guide-books as the supposed handiwork of the Irish apostle; but it appears to have been the modern fabrication of a neighbouring farmer, who may have found (if he did not

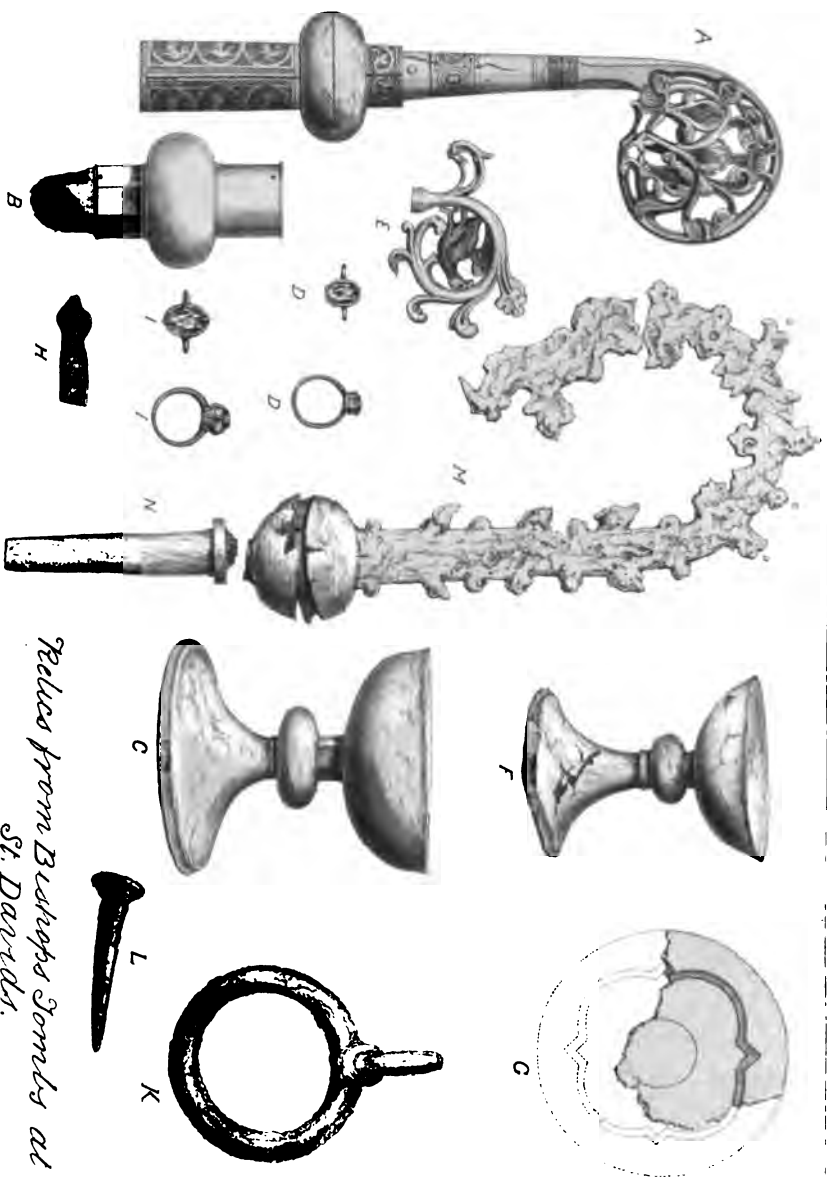
manufacture them) these stones in different spots, and grouped them thus together, either from some whim, or to prevent their interference with his plough. He can hardly be supposed to have conceived the notion of taking in learned antiquarians; and he was probably too pious to destroy them, if they were really genuine crosses. They were not, however, seen by the members of the Association during their visit to the island; so their real history must be left for Manx archæologists.

The remains at Ballafletcher, near Braddan Church, will be noticed in a distinct article.

Although Druidical superstitions still linger in Manx guide-books and their authors' brains, yet beyond the numerous circles there is little to comfort such believers. Not a single slab exists which would have made a decent altar. Even in other districts, where the covering-stones of large cromlechs have been converted into such altars, with hardly an exception, no more unsuitable stones could have been chosen for the purposes. But in the Isle of Man not even these are to be found. This Druidic question, however, has been so long settled, that there is no occasion to enlarge upon it beyond expressing a hope that the term "Druidical," so constantly applied to these remains, may be effectually discarded by the authors of guide-books and others. Whatever altars the Druids used must have been long since utterly demolished by early missionaries. That stones connected with burial-places, and which may have been contemporary with the Druids themselves, have been saved from such destruction, is to be attributed to the universal respect with which the resting-places of the dead were regarded,—a respect which appears, in spite of improvers of lands, to have continued longer amid the native peasantry of Man than is to be found in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

E. L. BARNWELL.





*Relics from Beal's Tomb at
St. David's.*

CONTENTS OF GRAVES IN St. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

DURING the repairs of the Cathedral, now going on, it became necessary to take up part of the pavement, and to open some graves near the west end of the choir. In so doing several interesting discoveries were made, of which the following is a brief account.

The plan shews part of the dais in front of rood-screen. The centre grave (numbered 1 in plan) was first discovered. The sides were well built with ashlar, in three courses, and covered about three parts over with the hard local stone roughly hewn. The other stones, which had apparently covered the easternmost part, lay outside the north wall of the grave. The part not covered with stone was filled in with soil, and formed part of the bed of the tile floor with which the old dilapidated pavement was replaced, on the original level, about fifteen years ago. Only a few pieces of leather were found in this grave.

The grave numbered 2 was next discovered. It was built of hewn stone, in three courses, with a cavity at the east end to fit the head, very similar to those of the eleventh or twelfth centuries composed of a single block of stone. In it were found a human skeleton undisturbed, the head of a pastoral staff, the centre part of the handle of the staff, a chalice of silver, also a gold ring with an amethyst set in it. The pastoral staff-head (A) is of copper gilded, very delicately and beautifully chased, and in good preservation. The centre part of the handle of the staff (B), also of copper gilded, has still a piece of the wooden handle adhering to it. The chalice (C) is of silver, very thin. The gold ring (D), when taken from the grave, and the earth removed from it, was nearly as bright as if it had come from a jeweller's shop the day previous. It is conjectured, and perhaps with some probability, that this was the grave of Bishop Richard de Carew, who died April 1, 1280, and was buried "prope altare Crucifixi."¹

¹ Leland, quoted by Jones and Freeman, p. 82.

The grave numbered 3 on the plan was next discovered. It also contained human remains undisturbed, part of a pastoral staff-head (E), a chalice, part of a paten (G), and two similar fragments of a silver ornament (H); a gold ring with an amethyst set in it, and a silver penny of Edward I. The part of the ornament (E) is of copper gilded, having an eagle in the centre; and, like the pastoral staff-head described above, is of excellent outline, and in good preservation. The chalice (F) is of silver very thin, and rent in various places. The silver ornament (H) is slightly hollowed, apparently to fit the handle of a staff. The ring (I) is as unchanged as the one previously mentioned.

From the fact of Edward I and his queen, Eleanor, having made a pilgrimage to St. David's shrine during the episcopate of Thomas Beck, this grave containing a coin of King Edward's might be that of Bishop Beck, who died A.D. 1293, and was the successor of Bishop De Carew.

The extensive operations connected with the rebuilding of the two western piers of the central tower have unfortunately made it necessary to remove also the remains of the celebrated Bishop Gower, who died A.D. 1347, and was buried "in the chapel of St. John," in his own cathedral, "which he had built for his sepulture, under the Rood-loft."¹

After the removal of the tomb and recumbent effigy there was found, about two feet six inches beneath the level of the floor of the nave, the grave numbered 4 on plan. It was built of stone, in two courses, and situated a little to the north of the centre of the monument above. The remains were in lead, and had apparently a wooden coffin outside, small fragments, in a very decayed state, remaining. There were four massive iron handles found (K); the nails of the outer coffin (L), two of which had met at the points, and had there attached themselves together by oxydation. One had seemingly been driven through the end, and the other through the

¹ Browne Willis, p. 107, quoted by Jones and Freeman, p. 83.

top or bottom. The lead coffin was perfect, excepting that the lid had partially sunk, the solder with which it had been attached to the sides and ends having given way. There was found in the coffin the pastoral staff-head (M) of brass. It appears to have been highly ornamented. The small holes (o, o, o) seem to suggest that there had been rivets through them. Part of the staff (N), also of brass; and two pieces of iron, but so very much corroded as to make it difficult to say what they once were,—comprised the contents of the coffin. The floor of the grave was paved with plain six-inch tiles; its sides were one foot nine inches high, and were covered with unhewn slabs of local stone.

Immediately to the south of Gower's grave was found a smaller one (numbered 5 in plan) containing remains which, from the appearance of the lower jaw-bone, seemed to be those of a young person.

Almost immediately above this grave lay an incised slab with a cross fleury on four steps, forming part of the pavement.

I need scarcely add that the remains will be replaced as nearly as possible in the positions in which they were discovered.

J. B. CLEAR.

To the illustrations of the articles mentioned in the foregoing account, there will be found added, in the plate which shews the plan of the graves, the head and part of a pastoral staff found in the Presbytery in 1844. They are mentioned in Jones and Freeman's *History of St. David's*, p. 113, and were discovered near the tomb on the south side of that part of the Cathedral commonly attributed to Bishop Gervase or Iorwerth, who died A.D. 1229. It is of copper gilt, and its form and workmanship correspond to that date.

Photographs of the rings, chalices, and fragment of the paten, etc., described above, have been shewn to Mr. Rivington Holmes of the British Museum. He is of opinion that the stones are sapphires, not amethysts, and that the chalices and paten are of lead, as was almost invariably the case with sepulchral utensils.

ED. Arch. Camb.

NOTES ON THE PERROT FAMILY.

(Continued from p. 381.)

THE PERROTS OF YORKSHIRE.

THE first named of the Yorkshire branch is Richard Perrot, B.D., Prebend of York and Vicar of Hull in 1615. He was the son of John Perrot, a citizen of London, by Ann his wife. This John Perrot, who died 1603, may have been one of the Oxfordshire Perrots: for there were certainly more than one of that family who settled in London. The first was John, son of George Perrot of Haverfordwest. He was a merchant in London, and although he left no children, he may have left a flourishing business, as we find his nephew (also named John) was settled in London, and was probably engaged in commercial matters, as he makes two London merchants executors of his will. He, however, like his uncle, left no children, but may have left a business and a nephew ready to succeed to it; for like his uncle he had a nephew John, son of his brother Simon, and who was born in 1570. John Perrot, therefore, son of Simon, may have been the father of Richard the Prebend of York. There is, however, no evidence that he was; and the connexion of the name with Yorkshire may be of older date. Thus we find John Perrot, cantor of York, died Feb. 1519; and who may be the same as John Perrot, S.T.B., who was collated to the prebend of Brownwood in St. Paul's Church, 20 October, 1499.

The descendants of Richard Perrot seem to have flourished in York and the neighbouring districts until the early part of the last century, when the elder branch removed into Worcestershire, where their family still remains.

RICHARD PERROT was in 1615 made Prebend of York and Vicar of Hull, and the year following married

Dorothy Harris of Huntingdon. By her he had,—
 1, John, who died without issue, 1691, aged seventy-two;
 2, Richard, some time fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, and afterwards of York, as appears by an inscription in St. Martin's, Micklegate: "*Ricardus Perrot, Coll. Sidn. apud Cantab., Socius S.T.B. et Eboraci deinde concionator pientissimus, hic tandem requiescit 1676, æt. suæ 43.*"
 3, Andrew. 4, Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Hewitt, alderman, of York, of whom no issue is given.

ANDREW PERROT, third son of Richard, continued the line, his two elder brothers dying without issue. In 1670 he was sheriff, and in 1693 lord mayor of York, and died January 1701. By his wife, Martha, daughter of Charles Vanlys of Hull, Notary Public, and who died in November 1713, outliving her husband, he had a numerous family of twenty children, some of whose names are recorded. Of those mentioned there were—
 1, Charles; 2, Robert; 3, Andrew; 4, Thomas; 5, George.

Charles, lord mayor of York in 1710, married Hannah, daughter of Edward Trotter of Skelton Castle. She died 1713. Of this marriage came Andrew, in holy orders, who does not appear to have married. He was born in 1711, and died 1790, and was buried within the altar-rails in Pershore Church, where is this inscription,—
 "Here lieth the body of Andrew Perrot, who departed this life on the 13th of December, 1790, in the seventy-ninth year of his age." There were also three daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, and Margaret; of whom Elizabeth only seems to have married. She outlived her husband, as appears by the inscription on her tombstone,—
 "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Preswick, widow of Coddington John Preswick of Carlton in Yorkshire, and eldest daughter of Charles Perrot, Esq., of Carlton in the same county. She died July 2, 1785, in the eightieth year of her age."

Robert, the second son of Andrew Perrot, was sheriff of York in 1704, and appears to have died unmarried, or without issue.

Andrew, the third son, removed to Hull, of which place he was mayor in 1709. By his wife, Susannah, daughter of Anthony Lambert, alderman, of Hull, he had Dorothy and Anne, and one son, Andrew, who removed to York, where he practised as a physician. and died suddenly, May 14, 1762, at the age of forty-nine, and was buried at St. Saviour's in that city. His son, Charles Lambert Perrot, who died 29 December, 1759, aged five, was buried in the same church. His wife's name was Martha. She died 3 August, 1786, at the age of sixty-eight, and was buried with her husband and child.

George, the fifth son, was a merchant of Leeds in 1712.

The line of the three elder brothers thus failing, the main line was continued through the fourth son, Thomas.

THOMAS PERROT was in holy orders, and rector of St. Martin's in York, 1726; in which church, as already mentioned, his uncle Richard, Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, was buried. He married Anastasia, daughter of George Plaxton, rector of Berwick, and had issue,—1, Richard, unmarried; 2, George; 3, Thomas; 4, William; 5, Andrew; 6, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Chancellor Byrche, eldest son of Thomas Byrche Savage of Elmley Castle, Worcestershire; 7, Charles; 8, Martha; 9, Mary; 10, Anastasia; 11, Anna.

Nothing is stated in Nash of the issue of these children of Thomas Perrot. George, the second son, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and had a pension of £1,200 a year for his signal services to the country, the grant of which passed the great seal, June 15, 1775. He died January 28, 1780. He married, but apparently had no children, as his nephew George succeeded to him.

GEORGE PERROT, of Craycombe, Worcestershire, the nephew of the Baron of the Exchequer, returned in 1781 from India (where he had spent the early part of his life), perhaps on account of his uncle's death and his own succession to the estate. He married Jane, daughter of Henry Wigley in holy orders, and of Pensham in Wor-

cestershire; she died 11 March 1835, aged 71. George died 5 January 1806. The issue of the marriage was George Wigley and Andrew.

GEORGE WIGLEY PERROT, of Craycombe, married Charlotte Elizabeth Louisa, granddaughter of the late Right Honourable Andrew Lord St. John. She died 21 August 1836. George Wigley Perrot died May 9, 1831. His second son Robert died 10 December of the same year at sea.

EDMUND THOMAS PERROT, of Craycombe, succeeded to his father George Wigley, and by his wife Mary Lavinia had three sons, all of whom died young, and two daughters. The monuments of the sons are in Fladbury Church. He has or had two brothers unmarried,—one in the army, the other in America.

Nearly coterminously with the Perrots of Craycombe House existed another family of the same name, settled at Bell Broughton in the same county. The property, according to Nash, was acquired by purchase. They bore the usual Perrot coat; but what connection existed between them and the other Worcestershire Perrots, or the Oxfordshire and Pembrokeshire families, has not yet been ascertained.

HUMPHREY PERROT, the first recorded of this branch and the purchaser of Bell Broughton, married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Brockhill Taylor of Ballyhouse, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. At least one family of the name of Perrot existed in Ireland, and it is not impossible but that Humphrey may have been connected with one of them, as he married an Irish heiress. He had three sons, William, John, and Humphrey. John died at a very advanced age in 1741, President of the English College, Lisbon. Humphrey matriculated at Christ Church July 16, 1680. He may have died young, as his name is not given in Nash.

WILLIAM PERROT, son and heir of Humphrey, had two sons, Thomas who succeeded to the property, and John who removed to Pedmore in the same county, and died 1728, aged 76, leaving a son John, who afterwards

succeeded to the Bell Broughton estate. William died in 1688.

THOMAS PERROT, son and heir of William, had only one son, Humphrey.

HUMPHREY PERROT, son and heir of Thomas, was in holy orders. He was a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Vicar of Dudley, and published an assize sermon in 1728. He was born in 1710, matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 1728, M.A. of Oriel 1735. He died 1746. On his death the estate was left or reverted to his cousin, John Perrot of Pedmore, as already stated.

JOHN PERROT, son of John Perrot of Pedmore by Sarah his wife, enjoyed the Bell Broughton estate for thirty years, dying in 1776, aged 74. He left by his wife Catharine only one daughter, who conveyed by marriage the estate to the family of Noel.

The following monuments of this branch are in Bell Broughton Church:—

“Here lieth the body of William the son of Humphrey Perrot, of Bell Hall, who departed this life March 15, 1688.”

“Johannes nuper de Pedmore in Com. Wygorn. arm. obiit 8 die Martii, A.D. 1728, æt. suæ. 75.”

“Sarah, wife of John Perrot of Pedmore, Gent., Dec. 1711, æt. 63.”

“Near this place lieth the body of Humphrey Perrot, B.D., Vicar of Dudley, and Fellow of Oriel College, son of Thomas Perrot, Esq., late of Bell Hall. He was buried Dec. 17, 1746, aged 36 years.”

“Opposite this monument, in a family vault, lie the remains of John Perrot, Esq., of Bell Hall. Obiit the 7th of April, 1776, aged 74. Also of Catharine his wife. Obiit 20 January 1793, aged 84.”

The Perrots of Bell Hall or Bell Broughton seem to have become extinct in the male line by the death of John Perrot; but there is good reason to suppose that John son of William Perrot, who removed to Pedmore, had also a brother Benjamin settled at Swinford, of which place Pedmore is a chapelry. John was born in 1653 and Benjamin in 1651.

If Benjamin was the elder brother of John, the Bell Broughton property would have reverted to his heirs on the death of the last Humphrey Perrot, unless indeed it was especially bequeathed to John's son. There is, however, no proof of the relationship, yet the circumstance of John's removing to the parish in which Benjamin lived, and the fact of Benjamin naming his youngest son Humphrey, seem to indicate there was some such connection. It is true that Benjamin is not described as the son of the first Humphrey, who, according to Nash, had only William and John; but such omissions are not unusual, as in the present instance; for Humphrey certainly had a third son, also called Humphrey, who matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, as already stated.

Benjamin, however, did not remain long in Swinford, as immediately after the birth of his eldest child Anna, who was born in that parish, he seems to have removed to Somersetshire, his second child and eldest son having been born at Catherine near Bath, and the three next children at Shelwood in Somersetshire. His removal, therefore, took place between 1679 and 1681. He subsequently removed to Bristol, and obtained a patent in 1720 for an improved kind of vessel for melting glass,—a manufacture for which Swinford, his former place of residence, was once celebrated. He was instrumental also in raising £1,200 for the repairs of St. Mary, Redcliff, in the Lady chapel of which church he was buried. He died at the age of eighty-four, in 1735. He or his eldest son became the owner of Highfield, in Bitton, near Bristol. His wife's name is thought to have been Mary. She was also buried in St. Mary's.

The issue of Benjamin was: 1. Anna, born at Swinford near Stourbridge, 30 May 1769. 2. Benjamin, born at Catherine, near Bath, 5 June 1651. 3. Christopher, born at Shelwood, 17 September 1682. 4. Richard, born 12 Nov. 1685. 5. Jane, born 6 Sept. 1686. She married at Redcliff Church, 25 April 1727, John Bearcroft, and died 26 Jan. 1768. 6. Humphrey,

considered the youngest son, died 14 May 1756, aged 66, and was buried in the crypt of St. Mary's, Redcliff, his monument being near the west end of the church. He had two sons, Benjamin born at Redcliff 1716, and Thomas born the succeeding year.

BENJAMIN PERROT, son and heir of Benjamin, married Frances daughter of J. Stanford, who possessed a considerable estate at Salford in Warwickshire. She died 21 January 1740, aged 63. He died 18 Nov. 1754. The issue of this marriage was: 1. Frances, born 1703. 2. John Stanford, born 1704. 3. Anne, born 1705. 4. Mary, born 9 March 1706. 5. Benjamin, born 21 October 1711. 6. Cecilia, born 1715, became the wife of John Price, Vicar of St. James, Bristol, and died without children in 1797. In the Register of Matriculations at Oxford, Benjamin Perrot is described as of Bristol. His son, simply styled John, not John Stanford, matriculated at St. John's, Oxford, in 1723.

JOHN STANFORD PERROT, second son and heir of Benjamin, married Frances daughter of Sir Robert Jason, Baronet, of Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloucestershire. She was born on 13th February 1706, and died 1779. John Stanford died 21 May 1768, and was buried in the family vault in the Lady chapel of Redcliff Church.

The issue of John Stanford Perrot was: 1. Frances, born 29 June 1729, and died 1781. 2. Benjamin Jason, born 17 November 1731. He died unmarried in 1781, the same year as his sister Frances. 3. Catharine, born 11 April 1733. She married .. Holbrooke, and died leaving no child 1788. 4. John Stanford, born 29 July 1738. He married Elizabeth Eddles. 5. Robert Warren, born 9 April 1740, married a sister of Elizabeth Eddles. 6. Cælia, born 1742, married William Parker, of Upton Cheyney in Gloucestershire, and left three sons, Joseph, William Jason, and Edward.

JOHN STANFORD PERROT, the second son, succeeded his father of the same name, and married as above

mentioned Elizabeth Eddles. He had issue: 1. John Stanford, born 1781. 2. Benjamin Jason. 3. James Warren, and other children. More than one of these sons married, and left children.

JOHN STANFORD PERROT, as eldest son, succeeded his father, and left a son, Robert Stanford.

THE PERROTS OF BRECKNOCKSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Theophilus Jones, in his history of Brecknockshire, tells us that, as far as he could ascertain, this branch of the Perrots came out of Herefordshire in the time of Henry the Eighth. He gives, however, no reasons for such a conclusion. If they removed from Herefordshire, they may probably be referred to the Perrots of Morton in that county. They seem, however, to have borne the usual Perrot coat of the pears and demi-lion; whereas the Morton family bore a very different one. Although, however, this branch seems to have held a respectable position in life, yet no notice is taken of it in the later county genealogies. It is difficult, therefore, to give any particular account of them beyond the scattered notices of them that are found in the work of Theophilus Jones.

The earliest instance of the name is that of Perrot David Evans, which may be an error for Perrot ap David Evans or David Evans ap Perrot. At any rate, his son is called David Perrot. He died in 1576 possessed of lands in Llanigan parish, where his son David Perrot seems to have settled, and may have been the ancestor of the different branches, who have probably many descendants still existing of the name in the county.

The next mention made is of John, who was Incumbent of Llansantffraid in 1597, and would be nearly a generation later than David. He was presented to the living by Robert Knollys, Esq., and appears to have resigned it, as Andrew Walters was incumbent in 1631, whereas he did not die until 1633. Theophilus Jones, in

a note, says: "He appears to have been imposed upon by his successor, who by some means or other got possession of the living, to which he was never presented or instituted, although he held it several years. About the latter end of the seventeenth century (he died, however, in 1633), the very old vicar Perrot complains that he was deceived in his illness by David Williams, Vicar of Cwmdy, and prevailed upon to resign his living in favour of his son William Williams, who refused to pay him a paltry sum of twenty nobles, given by way of augmentation to the living by Sir William Lewis, and which money Sir William Lewis then retained in his hands, until David Williams and his son repaired the tythe barn." There seems to be in this statement some inaccuracy, as Andrew Walters, not William Williams, appears to have been the intruder. John Perrot was, however, also Vicar of Llangorse, a neighbouring parish, so that the story of David Williams and his son may refer to the incumbency of this parish, and not Llan-santffraid. He married a daughter of John Williams of Llangorse. In his will he leaves "his best poignard" to his son John, who is probably the same person that was Incumbent of Cathedine in 1622.

John died February 1633, and was buried within the altar rails of the church, under a stone bearing the usual Perrot coat.

John Perrot, probably the son of the last mentioned John, was incumbent of Cathedine in 1622. Jeremiah Perrot was incumbent of the same church in 1662, while a third John Perrot was incumbent of Llangorse in 1661, whence he was "ousted by the Propagators," and succeeded by one John Edwards, a shoemaker. (See *Walker's Sufferings, N.*) As far as mere dates are concerned, these last three mentioned may be the sons and grandsons of the first John Perrot of Llan-santffraid, who died 1633.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Will you allow me to conclude my letters on the MSS. containing the poems attributed to the bards of the sixth century, with a few remarks on the Book of Taliessin and the Red Book of Hergest?

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN.

The MS. called the Book of Taliessin is a small quarto MS. written on vellum, in one hand throughout, of the early part of the fourteenth century, and has always been in the Hengwrt collection. It consists now of thirty-eight leaves of vellum, and at the bottom of one of the pages is the name of Robert Vychan or Vaughan, which shews that it was one of the MSS. collected by him. The outer page at both the beginning and the end is a-wanting, and the MS. now begins in the middle of the poem known by the name of the "Prif gyfard Taliessin," and ends in the middle of a poem called "Darogan Katwaladyr."

The contents of the MS. are as follows:—(Where there is a title, it is given; where there is none, the first line is given; and the figure at the end of each is the page of the Myvyrian Archæology in which it is to be found.)

- Fol. 1 a.—"Gan ieuŷd gan elestron." 33
- 1 a.—"Marunat y vil veib." 169
- 3 a.—"Buarch Beird." 27
- 3 b.—"Aduvynen Taliessin." 28
- 4 b.—"Deus duw delwat." 88
- 6 a.—"Arymes Prydein vawr." 156
- 9 a.—"Angar Kyfyndawt." 34
- 11 a.—"Kat Godeu." 28
- 13 a.—"Mab gyfreu Taliessin." 24
- 13 b.—"Daronwy." 62
- 14 a.—"En enw gwledic nef goludawc." 63
- 14 b.—"Glaswawt Taliessin." 64
- 15 a.—"Kadeir Taliessin." 37
- 16 a.—"Golychafi gulwyd arglwyd pop echen." 66
- 16 b.—"Kadeir Teyrnnon." 65
- 17 a.—"Kadeir Kerrituen." 66
- 17 b.—"Kanu ygwylt." 22
- 18 b.—"Kychwedyl am dodyw ogalchwyned." 38
- 19 b.—"Kanu y med." 22
- 19 b.—"Kanu y cwrwf." 39

- 20 b.—“Archaf y wen y duw plwyf escori.” 67
 21 b.—“Plaen yr Reiff.” 40
 22 a.—“Trawsgannu Kynan Garwyn m. Broch.” 168
 22 b.—“Llath Moessen.” 41
 23 a.—“Torrit anuynndawl.” 43
 24 a.—“Y Gofeisswys Byt.” 68
 24 b.—“Ar clawr eluyd y gystedlyd ny ryanet.” 44
 24 b.—“Ryfedaf na chiawr.” 45
 25 a.—“Ad duw meidat duw dofydat dewin trugar.” 42
 25 b.—“Golychaf wledic pendenic gwlat ri.” 45
 26 b.—“Arwyre gwyr katraeth gan dyd.” 52
 27 a.—“Urien yr echwyd.” 55
 27 b.—“Eggorffowys.” 55
 28 a.—“Ar un blyned.” 56
 28 b.—“Gweith argoet Llwyfein.” 53
 39 a.—“Ardwyre reget ryssed rien.” 57
 29 b.—“Yspeil Taliessin.” 57
 30 a.—“En enw gwledic nef gorchordyon.” 58
 31 a.—“Dadolwch Urien.” 59
 31 a.—“Marwnat Erof.” 69
 31 b.—“Madawc mur menwyt.” 69
 31 b.—“Marwnat Corroi m. Dayry.” 168
 32 a.—“Marwnat Dylan eil Ton.”
 32 a.—“Marwnat Owein.” 59
 33 b.—“Eclvngs ynys gwawt hu ynys gwrys gobetror.” 70
 33 a.—“Mydwyf Taliessin deryd.” 71
 33 b.—“Dygogan awen dygobryssyn.” 71
 34 a.—“Marwnat Uthyr Pen.” 72
 34 b.—“Kein gyfedwh.” 73
 34 b.—“Rydyrchafwy duw ar plwyf brython.” 73
 35 a.—“Trindawt tragywyd.” 46
 35 b.—“Gwawt Lud y mawr.” 74
 36 b.—“Yn wir dymbi romani kar.” 31
 37 b.—“Ymarwar Llud Bychan.” 76
 38 a.—“Kanu y Byt mawr.” 25
 38 b.—“Kanu y Byt Bychan.” 26
 38 b.—“Darogan katwaladyr.”

Mr. Nash, in his Book upon Taliessin, refers to the romance or Mabinogi of Taliessin as the source from which many of his poems are derived, and considers that the present form of the story was completed by Thomas ap Einion Offeriad from an older romance, in which the name of Taliessin had already become an object of popular admiration. He states that the Mabinogi as published by Lady Charlotte Guest is contained in the Red Book of Hergest. He places the poems introduced into it on the same platform, as to authority, with the other poems attributed to Taliessin, and concludes that the romance collected by Thomas ap Einion was written down in the thirteenth century; and yet at the date of the collection made in the Red Book of Hergest, in the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth

century, we find the component parts of the romance in this corrupt state.

This is a good specimen of the loose and inaccurate criticism to which these poems have been subjected. The Mabinogi or romance of Taliessin does not occur in the Red Book of Hergest at all. The other Mabinogi published by Lady Charlotte Guest are to be found there, but of that of Taliessin there is not the slightest trace. The romance published by Lady Charlotte Guest was printed from two fragments—the one contained in a MS. of the library of the Welsh School in London, written in a modern hand, and dated 1758; the other from a MS. belonging to Iolo Morganwg. Another edition was printed by Dr. Owen Pughe in the *Cambrian Quarterly*. Nothing is known as to the source from whence these copies were derived; and while in the Iolo MSS. the compilation is referred to Thomas, the son of Einion Offeirad, who must have lived in the early part of the fourteenth century, Dr. Pughe refers the compilation of his copy to Hopkin Thomas Phillip about the year 1370. Lady Charlotte Guest's copy contains fourteen poems, Dr. Pughe's eleven; but Lady Charlotte acknowledges that of the fourteen poems, she took four from the *Myvyrian Archæology*, and added them to the Mabinogi, and that they were not in the original MS. Now, of the poems contained in the MSS. of the Mabinogi printed by Dr. Owen Pughe and Lady Charlotte Guest, not one is to be found in the Book of Taliessin, and two, which are to be found both in the printed Mabinogi and the Book of Taliessin, are among the four which Lady Charlotte Guest acknowledges she added to the Mabinogi from the poems of Taliessin printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology*.

The poems, therefore, in the Book of Taliessin must have been recognised as authentic poems at a time when the Mabinogi had either not been put together, or the poems contained in it were known to be spurious, and they cannot with fairness be classed together, and subjected to one common criticism.

Moreover, several of the poems now attributed to Taliessin are known to have been in reality the work of Jonas Athraw o Fynyw, who is supposed to have flourished in the tenth century.

These are—

1. "Yr Awdl Fraith," beginning with the line, "Ef a wnaith Panton," from which the well-known quotation has been so often made:—

"Eu ner a volant
A'u hiaith a gadwant
Eu tir a gollant
Ond gwyllt Wallia."

2. "Hanes Taliessin," beginning "Prifardd Cyffredin."

3. "Fustl y beirdd," beginning "Cler o gam."

4. "Dyhuddiant Elfin," beginning "Gognawd Gyrta."

5. "Divregwawd Taliessin," beginning "Goruchel Dduw."

Not one of these five poems is to be found in the Book of Taliessin,

nor ought the poems in this book to be classed in one common criticism with these.

There is a verse in the Hanes Taliessin which seems to indicate that it was not at first attributed to Taliessin :—

“Joannes the Divine
Called me Merddin ;
At length every king
Will call me Taliessin.”

Joannes the Divine I take to be Jonas Athraw himself, and it implies his anticipation that the poem composed by himself would be attributed to Merddin or to Taliessin.

One poem in the Book of Taliessin alludes to the Books of Beda. The compilation, therefore, cannot be earlier than the eighth century, nor later than the tenth century, when Jonas Athraw is said to have flourished.

THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

This very valuable MS., in which so much of the ancient literature of Wales has been preserved, is now the property of Jesus College, Oxford, and is well known from the Mabinogion published by Lady Charlotte Guest having been taken from it.

It is a thick folio MS. consisting of 360 leaves of vellum, and has been written at different times, extending from the early part of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.

It is written in double columns, and apparently in three different handwritings.

The first handwriting extends to column 999, and in this part of the MS. there is a chronology terminating with the year 1318. The second handwriting commences at column 999 with the “Brut y Saeson,” terminating with the year 1376; and the same handwriting continues to column 1143, where a more modern hand begins.

This MS. was given to Jesus College in 1701 by Thomas Wilkins, of Llanblethian, to whom it had been left by Dr. John Davies. Dr. John Davies obtained it in Glamorgan in 1634 from Louis Mansell of Margam, and it appears then to have belonged to the Margam family. The MS., however, takes its name from Hergest Court, a seat of the Vaughans, near Knighton, Radnor, and was probably compiled for them. A complete table of its contents will be found in the *Cambro Briton*, vol. ii, p. 75.

The poems attributed to bards of the sixth century which it contains are the following :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Column 577, “Kyuocessi Myrdin a Guendyd y chwaer.” | 138 |
| “584, “Gwasgardgerd Vyrddin yny Bed.” | 132 |
| “1026, “Eiry mynyd gwynt am berth.” | 162 |
| “1028, “Eiry mynyd gwynn pob tu.” | 550 |
| “1030, “Bit goch crib keiliyanc.” | 125 |
| “1031, “Gnawt gwynt or decheu gnawt atneu.” | 129 |
| “1031 a, “Kalangaeaf kalet grawn.” | 124 |

Col. 1032, "Baglawc bydin bagwy onn."	129
„ 1033, "Gorwyn blaen onn."	122
„ 1034, "Goreiste ar vrynn aeruyn."	126
„ 1036, "Kynn bum kein vaglawc bum."	114
„ 1039, "Dym kywarwydyat unhwch."	103
„ 1041, "Maenwynn tra vum ythoet."	120
„ 1042, "Panet anet gereint oed agoret."	101
„ 1043, "Katwallawn kynnoedyuot."	121
„ 1044, "Sefwch allann vorynnion."	107
„ 1049, "Gogy gogyfercheis gogyfarchaf."	50
„ 1050, "Mal rot yntroi tramhweilyeu."	169
„ 1050, "Mochdaw byt yngryt yngredyf."	181
„ 1051, "Crist iessullwyr uedu lleuver."	
„ 1053, "Mor yw gvael gwelet."	76
„ 1054, "Prif gyfarch geluyd pan ryleat."	32
„ 1055, "Gossymdeith Llefoet wyneb clawr."	154.

The MS. contains, in a more modern hand, poems by bards who flourished from the eleventh to the middle of the fifteenth centuries. Among them is a poem beginning

Column 1154, "Goruchel duw gylo," 95,

attributed to Taliessin, but which is the work of Jonas Athraw.

WILLIAM F. SKENE.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.—MR. WHITLEY'S BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—A remarkable essay has been lately published in the *Transactions of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* by Mr. N. Whitley, Hon. Sec. of that society; and reprinted, in the form of a separate pamphlet, with corrections. It is probably in the hands of some of our members; and as it has excited much attention in the scientific world, I am desirous of further pointing it out to your notice.

For my own part, long before I had even heard of or read this essay, I had come to very nearly the same conclusions with its author. These conclusions are opposed to those of a large portion of the antiquarian and scientific public, and are therefore of the more importance to be known and discussed. I do not mean to say that the subject should be taken up in the pages of our journal—for, if it were, we might have every page filled with the controversy—but I think it right that members should know that there are certain antiquaries who are opposed to what may be called the fashionable theories on the Flint question, and may therefore be induced to intercommunicate their observations, without trying to drag in the Association to any expressions of collective opinion on one side or the other.

The full title of Mr. Whitley's pamphlet is as follows:—*The Flint Implements from Drift not authentic; being a Reply to the Geological*

Evidences of the Antiquity of Man,—and he states his subject briefly thus :—

"The subject discussed in these pages is one which pressed itself on my notice in the ordinary pursuit of my duties as a surveyor. I observed that the patches of Drift, so abundant in the sheltered bays of the coast-line of Cornwall and Devon, generally contained fractured flints, and long, thin, angular flakes of flint, similar in every respect to those which have been called arrow-heads and flint-flake knives, and which have been assumed to be the work of savage man ; and as my duties took me constantly into the field, over a wide area, I was enabled to examine the scattered beds of flint gravel, from the Isles of Scilly to the coast of Sussex, and in various parts of the valley of the Thames ; and wherever the detritus from the chalk or the flint-gravel existed, there, at the base of the superficial stratum (the 'warp-drift' of Trimmer), the same split and angular flints were found.

"The evidence presented by the natural sections of these beds appeared to prove so conclusively that the flint-flakes geologically belonged to the stratum in which they were imbedded, that I extended my survey to the gravel beds of the Somme, where 'flint implements' of another type were said to have been found. In the following pages I have embodied the facts thus obtained, and the inferences which appear to be fairly deducible from them ; and I have endeavoured to shew that these fractured flints have been formed by natural causes, and not by the hand of man, and therefore afford no proof whatever of that remote antiquity now claimed for the human race."

In another part of his work he sums up what he endeavours to shew in these words :—

"1st. That some of the so-called flint implements have been undoubtedly formed by natural causes, and not by the hand of man.

"2. That there is not sufficient evidence to prove that even the most perfect flint 'implements' are manufactured tools, but that the contrary opinion is the more probable."

Mr. Whitley then discusses fully the discoveries made by M. Boucher de Perthes, near Abbeville, and by others, as well as the conclusions drawn from such observations by Sir C. Lyell, Mr. Evans, and other savans. He illustrates his remarks with numerous woodcuts of sections, implements, &c., and goes into the subject with great fulness of detail. Mr. Whitley maintains that the evidence he brings forward as to the flint flakes, called arrow heads, is sufficient to justify the conclusion that they have resulted from natural causes ; and then he proceeds to examine the implements called "flint tools," "spear heads," &c. In doing this, he arranges his observations under these heads :—1. The implements are all of flint. 2. They are all of one class. 3. There is a gradation of form in them. 4. Some are half formed. 5. Their use. 6. Their number.

I recommend our members to study this remarkable pamphlet with a serious and impartial desire to arrive at archaeological truth. It is out of the question that in this letter I should be able to give a fair view of the arguments employed ; but what Mr. Whitley says about the number of implements found, as invalidating the supposition of their having been made by man, seems to me too important not to be briefly quoted. He observes :—

"M. Boucher de Perthes says:—'Any one visiting me may count them by thousands, and yet I have kept only those which presented some interest. From those beds which I have called "Celtic" I have seen them drawn in barrows to metal the neighbouring roads; one would have thought a shower of them had fallen from the sky.' M. Rigolot obtained four hundred from the gravel beds near Amiens. Sir C. Lyell says:—'The first time I entered the pits of St. Acheul I obtained seventy flint implements.' And in the same pit I purchased thirty from the workmen. In about three acres of land certainly more than 3,000 'tools' have been exhumed, which is equal to 640,000 in a square mile; and as these beds are proved to extend more than twenty miles along the valley of the Somme, if equally productive, there must be 12,800,000 in this small area. The present population of France is less than two hundred to a square mile; and these 'flint implements' are assumed to have been lost by a race of hunters when, from the nature of their pursuits, the country could have sustained only a very sparse population. 'Is has been calculated that eight hundred acres of hunting ground produce only as much food as half an acre of arable land;' and on this basis the ratio of the lost axes to the savage population would be as *six millions to one*."

"As to the imaginary trade in flint implements suggested to account for their number, can it be that in a country like France, in which chalk, with flint, occupies an area of 40,000 square miles, and where the raw material for such an important manufacture (!) was everywhere abundant and redundant, any local trade without a circulating medium could have existed? or was theirs a foreign commerce, carried on by ships made with chipped-flint implements, made without planks, without iron, without cordage, and navigated without sails or compass? But in what country, geologically, could such manufactured articles find a market? In the countries occupied by the secondary and the tertiary formations, and the drift-beds, there could have been no buyers; the article was everywhere under their feet; it would have been, in common parlance, 'sending coals to Newcastle.' And in the lands of the older rocks, stone tools of a superior form are ready-made by nature. The carbonaceous grits of North Devon are split by divisional planes and cleavage into more effective arrow-heads and chisel points, and the pebble ridge of Northam would supply an unlimited amount of magnificent stone hammers. There could have been no demand for such manufactured tools; and we can only infer that the commercial and speculative savages embarked in a trade which proved a perfect failure, and, in their disgust, cast away innumerable specimens of beautifully-made tools, which, therefore, bear no marks of having been used, and with others so utterly rude and unformed, that it requires the 'practised eye' to discover the marks of human workmanship; and thus the good and the bad, the raw material and the manufactured article, are mingled in one chaotic mass, a record of disappointed hope, mortified ambition, and speculative commercial despair. Surely this is philosophy in sport, or science run mad. Was this the commerce—those the ships whose flag braved for unknown years the battle and the breeze, when 'the arts remained stationary for almost indefinite periods?' This is more like an Oriental romance, more akin to the history of a præ-Adamite Robinson Crusoe, than the deductions of legitimate science. It is a resuscitated Daniel Defoe who writes, and not the author of the *Principles and the Manual of Geology*.

"Let us now consider what was the nature of the climate on the banks of the Somme when these savage tribes are supposed to have lived there. We are told that the 'climate of those post-pliocene ages, when man was a denizen of the south-west of France and of southern and central England, appears to have been much more severe in winter than it is now in the same

region, though far less cold than in the glacial period which immediately preceded'—'for the winters of the period of the higher level gravels of the valley of the Somme were intensely cold.' The degree of this intensity we are fortunately enabled to measure by the very exact statement of Mr. Prestwich, that the winters of the drift period were colder than the present by from 20° to 25° ; and that the British Channel, being then a narrower sea, was frozen over every winter, permitting the passage of men and animals. Here, then, we have not only the elements of the climate, but the effects produced. Turning to the charts of the Monthly Isothermal lines of Professor Dove, we find that the mean January temperature of the Somme is about 40° F., and that 22° of greater cold shews an Isothermal line much north of Iceland, and passing along the S.E. coast of Greenland. And, therefore, in the stream of field ice and icebergs, two hundred miles in width, with which this coast is cumbered, we have a picture of our British Channel in past ages; and in its desolate land we may, at the present day, view the landscape of the ancient Somme. And what does it exhibit? A land covered with perpetual snow, except some sheltered nooks near the coast, where a few plants and stunted birch and willow trees grow, no larger than hedge-row bushes. Immense glaciers, 1,000 feet thick, groaning their tortuous way through the valleys to the sea. The white bear, the dog, and the Arctic fox the only animals, and here and there a few wretched human beings, eking out a miserable existence by feeding on blubber and fish. I will not venture to say that this picture did not at some distant period represent a fruitful province of *La belle France*; but this appears to be certain, that if such was its desolate condition, it could have sustained no population sufficiently numerous to have been the manufacturers of the innumerable flint tools of the Somme. No tree was there large enough to form a canoe, or to require stone wedges to split it, and no harvest would ripen requiring stone implements to prepare the ground for tillage."

To the above remarks, in the justness of which I entirely concur, Mr. Whitley concisely adds: "In the whole history of the inductive sciences it would be difficult to find a case in which so large a superstructure (that of Sir C. Lyell and others) was attempted to be raised on so slender a foundation."

I am myself desirous of saying, that after examinations of many collections of "flint tools" (taking the widest names) from the French gravel beds, from the English drifts, &c., I had long ago come to the totally independent conclusion that these so-called implements are not made by man, but have resulted from natural operations; and all that I have observed of flint formations, gravel beds, &c., since this theory has been started, tends only to confirm me in my opinion. I have picked up "hammers," "axe heads," "mauls," "arrow heads," "knives," "chips," &c., &c. (whatever names they may be called after), in great abundance from all kinds of formation. I have found "axes" and "knives" on the flanks of Snowdon and other hills in Wales; and all sorts of "flakes," "chips," "heads," &c., in the shingle-beaches and gravel-pits of southern England in great plenty.

I admit fully that the early inhabitants of Europe used flint implements, chippings, &c., &c., for tools; but I do not believe that they made, or that any man made, those found in the St. Acheul and other similar formations. I range myself on Mr. Whitley's side, and agree in his closing remarks:—

"I have ventured on this controversy because it must be decided by evidence from the field. No one has more constant opportunities for gathering geological facts than the land-surveyor, and these facts have pressed themselves on my observation in the daily pursuit of my vocation.

"The father of English geology was a laborious surveyor: it was William Smith who first discovered and pointed out the succession of the groups of rocks, identified them in the different localities by their organic remains, and published, in 1790, his *Tabular View of the Strata*, and in 1815 his *Geological Map of England*. And the man who laid the foundations of the science at an earlier day in France was also a surveyor—Bernard Palissy; he mapped the marsh lands for the government, and laid out royal gardens for Catherine de' Medici; he was the first to establish in Paris a cabinet of natural history, and he taught in his public lectures the real origin of fossil shells, proving that they were true shells deposited by the sea. It was mainly the opportunities for observation, which their profession gave them, which placed these men in the front rank of the geological army of discovery; and for more than twenty years I have worked, a humble follower, but a delighted observer, in the same field. In the pursuit of my daily duties, I have gathered and recorded the geological facts which came under my notice, and, in reference to the question before us, I have studied the drift-beds of the west, the flint-gravel and surface deposits of the south and east, and the terraces and river-bed of the valley of the Somme; and it is my opinion, that the existence of man during the First Stone Period of Sir C. Lyell cannot be maintained by the evidence which he has adduced from the flint-flakes said to be 'knives' and arrow-heads,' and the chipped flints dignified by the names of 'axes' and 'projectiles.'

"The witnesses break down under cross-examination, and the special jury, by whom this cause must be tried, can arrive at no other conclusion than that of—*Not proven*. The whole case affords a good illustration of the notable saying of Locke, that 'men see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump to the conclusion.'"

I repeat that my wish is, not to provoke a lengthy controversy on this debateable ground; but rather to induce members to take up the subject in an independent spirit, without being overawed by great names, and to carry on observations for themselves.

I am, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

PUBLICATION OF WELSH ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—As an humble member of the Cambrian Archæological Association, I have always looked to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* as the most appropriate *repertoire* in which all archæological discoveries connected with Wales, and the results of researches into the rich mines of genealogy, topography, etc., which Welsh history contains, should be deposited. But I fear our country men are losing their native spirit, or at least their discrimination as to which organs their contributions to archæological science would find most sympathetic.

These remarks are drawn from me by seeing an elaborate series of papers published in the *Collectanea Archæologica* (one of the organs of the British Archæological Association), "On the Princes of Upper Powys," by one of our members,—a gentleman whose family is

nearly connected with Powisland, if not by birth, by property and family connexions. It strikes me forcibly that the accomplished author of these papers has made a grand mistake in the selection of the medium, through which to make known his valuable papers to those, who would take most interest in them. Welsh genealogy and history are, more frequently than otherwise, made a jest of by English antiquaries; whereas such papers as these, if published in our Journal, would have been extensively read, and most highly appreciated, as well by those who can trace their descent from the Princes of Powis, as also by those who are more humbly born, and are content to be deemed the descendants of the subjects of their native Princes. I have regretted to observe that the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, and the organs of the British Archæological Association and the Archæological Institute, are studded with papers on Welsh antiquities by eminent Welsh antiquaries; and I cannot understand why persons, taking or professing an interest in Welsh antiquities, should not make their communications to the Journal of our Association, of all papers, discoveries, etc., relating to Wales. Surely it is only requisite to point out the evil, to ensure the remedy.

Excuse my warmth; but the subject excites me, being a warm-blooded Welshman.

A DWELLER IN VALL-CRUCIS.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 89.—THE RATH, PEMBROKESHIRE.—On p. 355 of *Arch. Camb.* (Oct. No., 1864) occurs the following in reference to this earthwork: "At the north-east angle are the remains of foundations in dry masonry, as if an outwork of stone had been, at one time in existence; but some doubt seemed to exist in the minds of the gentlemen present as to the real character of this additional work. Between these remains of masonry and the earthwork several human bones had been dug up a day or two before the meeting." If by "dry masonry" it is intended to assert that no mortar is to be found, this is simply a mistake. I am not disposed to believe that any outwork would have been placed, or could be needed, on this, about the strongest point of the whole work. I should rather claim these foundations of masonry as portions of the former chapel of St. Leonard. The human bones may be those of the slain, or others, but lying in consecrated ground nevertheless. Fenton, speaking of the Rath, writes thus: "There was formerly *very near*, or in it, a chapel-of-ease to Rudbaxton, named in the grant of it by Alexander Rudepac to the Commandery of Slebech, 'Capella Sti. Leonardi de Castro Symonis.'" It is somewhat singular that the name of Symon or Symond should be associated with these two very strong camps at the Rath, Haverfordwest, and Symonds' Yat on the Wye. Simon, Earl of Leicester, *temp.* Henry III., is connected with the neighbour-

hood of the latter. He besieged and levelled Monmouth Castle in 1265; so says Roscoe in his *South Wales*, p. 118. Is it the same warrior whose name, in the Latin deed of Alexander Rudepac, is imposed on the Rath? Perhaps some of your readers may be able to link this earl's name with these two widely distant strongholds; also to show that chapels, in or near fortresses or military posts, were associated frequently with the name of St. Leonard (*lion-heart or nature*).
J. TOMBS.

Note 90.—VINYARDS, ETC. (See *Query 138*.)—The following extract from Taylor's *Words and Places* (p. 367) will probably throw light upon *Query 138*. "One fact which we gather from these ancient names indicates a marked peculiarity in the aspect of Anglo-Saxon England. In no single instance throughout the charters do we meet with a name implying the existence of any kind of pine or fir,—a circumstance which curiously corroborates the assertion of Cæsar, that there was no fir found in Britain. The names of fruit-trees are also very unfrequent, with the exception of that of the apple-tree; and even this appears very rarely in conjunction with Anglo-Saxon roots, being chiefly found in Celtic names, such as *Appledore*, *Appledurcombe*, and *Avalon*; or in Norse names, such as *Appleby*, *Applegarth*, and *Applethwaite*. At the period of the Conquest vineyards do not seem to have been uncommon in the south of England. In *Domesday Book* vineyards are mentioned in the counties of Hertford, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Hampshire, Dorset, and Wilts. At the present day a part of the town of Abingdon is called 'The Vineyard' (so, too, at Bath,—*ED. A. C.*); "and there is also a field so called near Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire, and another near Tewkesbury. The same name is borne by lands which were formerly attached to monastic foundations in the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Somerset, Cambridge, and Essex. The early existence of vine-culture in England is indicated by the name of *Winnal* in Hampshire, which is derived from the Celtic *gwinllan*, a vineyard." T.

Note 91.—CROCKHERETOWN, CARDIFF.—The name of this part of Cardiff is, no doubt, derived from the circumstance that it formerly consisted of fields or gardens in which pot-herbs or "crock" herbs, *e.g.*, leeks, parsley, thyme, etc., were cultivated for sale. I find an instance of a similar name in the city of Chichester, mentioned thus in Horsfield's *Sussex* (i, 53): "CROCKERLAND and THE DAW. It appears this place has, from the date of the earliest records extant, been described by the above appellation; but its etymology cannot be satisfactorily adduced. It is that part of the parish of St. Pancras which lies without the jurisdiction and bounds of the city of Chichester, and is now known by the more modern name of St. Pancras Without." The Sussex Archæological Society will do well to compare the two cases.
T.

Query 142.—MISS WILLIAMS.—This lady, so well known from Bos-

well's *Johnson*, was of Welsh extraction ; and her father was Eleazar Williams (?). Can any account be given of her family, their place of residence, etc. ?

W. H.

Query 143.—DR. BRAY'S LIBRARIES.—It is worth asking how many of these collections are known to exist in Wales. Dr. Bray was a munificent friend to the Principality, and arranged liberally for the giving away of his books. Those collections which I have seen, as at Beaumaris, etc., contain many valuable works ; but it appears that they are little known, and hardly ever consulted. In this respect they do but share the fate of other libraries in Wales, such as those of the cathedral chapters, the collegiate church of Ruthin, etc. Still this is no reason why Dr. Bray's collections should be lost sight of ; and some account of their present condition should be compiled, if possible. I should be glad if any correspondent would inform me where to find the best account of Dr. Bray, and of the time and terms of his literary bequest. The whole subject of the public and private libraries of Wales is well worthy of being discussed by some competent bibliographer ; and, it is to be hoped, may attract the earnest attention of those members of the Association who are known to be equal to the task.

J.

Query 144.—PEMBROKE CASTLE.—Does any good plan of this castle exist ? If so, I should be grateful for information of its whereabouts.

A MEMBER.

Reviews.

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM. HENRY III and EDWARD I. Edited by CHARLES ROBERTS, Secretary of the Public Record Office.

OUR scope and space admit but sparsely of notices of new books ; but our duties would be utterly neglected did we not introduce to our readers, and at some length, two volumes so long expected, so worthy of the expectation, so useful to the genealogist and topographer, and which, besides their proper merits, serve as a key to make available the first of the volumes of *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, published long ago by the old Record Commission, but so badly planned and executed as to have remained a mere encumbrance upon the lower shelves of our antiquarian libraries.

It was not to be expected that these, or any other Record publications relating to so early a period, should contribute at all largely to the local or general history of Wales. At that time, such parts of the Principality as were restrained in a sort of forced and most unnatural repose by the Norman presence, were under the Chanceries of the great marcher lords, and the tenants performed their direct services to the Crown only incidentally, during the minority or forfeiture of their proper suzerains. Even of these acts, however, the

records were taken during such intervals, of which a few are here found, are valuable, and not the less so by reason of the utter destruction of the contents of all the local Chanceries, excepting only a part of those of Chester. Where the Crown took permanent possession, as over the royal castles that line the shores of Arvon, all is in comparative order among the records; but with the wilder and more independent Welsh there were probably but few legal instruments; and even among the more settled Welsh and the English of the marches and the south, nearly all those of a public character, for the reason assigned, are irrecoverable. Hence the especial value of such fragments as we find preserved in the present volumes.

It needs not to be very conversant with the Records of the Realm to be aware that among the earlier and most important of them is a vast collection passing, from the majority of its contents, under the general name of "*Inquisitiones post mortem*," but which really includes a vast number of inquisitions upon almost every event connected with the heirship or descent of property, or any transfer of it by which the interests of the Crown might be affected. Within certain by no means narrow limits this collection is truly miscellaneous. It includes inquisitions "*post mortem*" and "*ad quod damnum*," "assignments of dower, proofs of age, extents and valuations of lands and tenements, and occasionally of personal effects, sheriff's and coroner's inquisitions, escheats, documents relating to the lands of felons and fugitives and to disputed inheritances, petitions to the King, and pleas and returns to writs of '*certiorari*,'" besides some notices of various fairs and markets, local franchises and duties, such as repairs of roads and bridges, or personal duties, such as on taking knighthood; in short, the collection explains to us, by examples, the actual working of the feudal system during the reigns of Henry the Third and a long series of his successors, and affords clear, though broken, insights into private life, by many of its most remarkable incidents, during the same period.

It is difficult to imagine a stronger contrast than is presented by the later publications of the Record Office to those of their earlier predecessors, from Rymer downwards; and this remark is supported by the high character of the present volumes, no less than by the shortcomings, both in design and in execution, of the volumes of *Inquisitions*, which indeed have rendered the present publication necessary.

Mr. Roberts, the well-known Secretary of the Public Record Office—in its present form, one of the most efficient and economically-worked public offices—introduces these volumes, the result of many years of very irksome labour, but also of much thought and range of comparison, by a preface in which he sets forth with great clearness the nature of the various classes of records now edited; the errors and defects of the old publication and the plan of the present one; the connexion between these and other records, especially the *Fine Rolls*; the assistance derived from a sort of parallel series returned to the *Exchequer*; and, finally, some very interesting

remarks upon points of marriage, succession, severity of the criminal law, local customs and tenures, position of bastards, rules of surnames and Christian names, and other matters.

One document selected by Mr. Roberts is of special interest, as containing the name of Sir William Wallace. It is an inquisition taken, 83 Ed. I, at Perth, before Malise Earl of Strathern and others, as to whether a certain Michael de Miggel had been detained in Scotland against his free will. It appeared that Michael had been taken prisoner by "William le Waleys," and had twice escaped and been retaken, that he had had severe usage, and had each time been threatened with death, and only spared at the intercession of Wallace's friends, with the assurance that a third attempt would be fatal. Sir William's ward seems to have been carelessly kept, as though he trusted mainly to severity to overawe his prisoners into residence.

It is singular that, as Mr. Roberts points out, this inquiry took place a few days after the execution of Wallace, news of which probably had not reached Scotland.

Mr. Roberts also notices the curious preservation of a document from its having been fastened to a fly-leaf of *Domesday Book*, and which is a valuation, taken in 1264, of certain lands held by Walram de Welleslegh in the county of Somerset, stating that Michael, his son and heir, aged 19 years, lives in Ireland, where his father is reported to have died. Mr. Roberts cites this as evidence that the Irish Wellesleys had begun to settle in England at this period. We should have supposed it to shew the emigration to Ireland of the Duke of Wellington's remote maternal ancestor. It is, however, of interest, from its relation to the pedigree of so great a man, and from the manner of its preservation.

To Mr. Roberts is also due the very enhanced value given to the Inquisitions, by collating them with the corresponding entries—where they are preserved—on the contemporaneous Fine Rolls. This will appear, when it is stated that it was upon the Fine Rolls that the original writs were enrolled. These thus often supply a clue to the lost dates of the originals, and in writs of dower or remarriage give the widow's name and that of her second husband. Here also are, more important than all, "the writs of seizin upon the heirs doing their fealty or homage, and obtaining the possession of their property," explaining what heirs were tenants-in-chief of the King, or held of tenants of such a quality, then in ward as a minor. They give the age and succession of the heirs, and their relationship to the deceased, often doubtful in the inquisitions; and where the heiresses are married they supply the husbands' names, which the others often omit.

In each case, where it existed, Mr. Roberts has given a reference to the corresponding Fine Roll, and in some few instances has printed the latter *in extenso*. We need not remark upon the immense editorial labour by which these advantages have been attained. Such of the Chester records as precede the reign of Ed. II. have

been printed in the twenty-sixth report; the inquisitions of the palatine earldom, as a body, have not been preserved from before that reign.

There are three entries bearing upon South Welsh customs which will not surprise any Cambrian genealogist, although the subject has never been referred to so authoritatively, or at so early an age.

The first is an inquisition taken 33 H. III, and relating to no less a Gwentian magnate than Morgan of Caerleon. It states that Meredith ap Griffith is "next heir of Morgan de Karleun, if he can prove himself legitimate; and the jurors understand that he is not legitimate. As to the age of this Meredith, they say that he is fourteen years. And if Meredith cannot be the heir of the said Morgan, they say that the four daughters of Jornard [Yorworth] ap Oweyn are the next heirs; of whom two are living, Nest and Amable, and two are dead, Wlad [Gwladis] and Angared [Angharad]. Of the dead Wlad, Reese ap Griffith is the son and heir. Of the dead Angared, Griffith ap Donewal is the son and heir, because these women were sisters of Owely ap Jorward, father of the said Morgan."

The caution and honesty of the jurors, but their evident sympathy with the claim of Meredith, "if he cannot be the heir" (*et si hæres esse non poterit*), are remarkable, and may be taken to shew that an old and popular custom had given way, and was no longer admitted in strict law. In the next reign, however, by an inquisition into the right under which Morgan ap Meredith [ap Griffith] held certain lands, &c., which had belonged to Meredith his father, the jurors declare "that the tenements of Edelegon and Ylebeneyt descended to Meredith ap G. by hereditary right on the death of Wirvil his ancestress, a daughter of Morgan of Kerlyun, and that he became seized after her death, as of right, until Gilbert de Clare E. of Glouc. and Herts ejected him during the King's absence in the Holy Land.

"And that Mameylad was the right and heritage of Mereduc, of which he died seized, and that the aforesaid Morgan is next heir of the aforesaid Meredith,

"And touching the tenements of Compmot Hiruryn [near Abergavenny], they say that Meredith father of Morgan ap M. died seized of them in his demesne in fee.

"And that Morgan on his father's death made entry by consent of Lewelyn, P. of Wales, and was seized for half a year, and took all the proceeds, until the Prince summoned Morgan to Snowdon to do homage for these tenements, and that the Prince then ejected Morgan."

So that it would seem as though, notwithstanding the adverse opinion of the jurors, the old custom had prevailed, and Morgan of Caerleon's great grandson, through his natural daughter, Wirvil, inherited, to the exclusion of the legitimate sisters of his father, Owen ap Yorworth ap Owen.

Morgan of Caerleon is shewn by an earlier inquisition to have held the manor of Dimmor, in Gloucestershire. As this does not appear to have descended, it is perhaps because the laws of legitimacy were more firmly adhered to in that county.

Deeper in the mountains the jurors met a similar case more boldly. In the 27 Ed. I. occurs an inquisition into the inheritance of Owen ap Meuric in Builth, &c.

Having weighed all the pleas and responses, the jurors declare, "that our Lord the King hath no part in the tenements save as Lord; but that Anhareth [Angharad], Eva, and Tangluted [Tanglwst], daughters of the aforesaid Owen, are his nearest heirs, and further, that they are illegitimate; but they say that in these parts both illegitimate and legitimate succeed to the heritage of their ancestors, and that such has always been the custom."

It is to be supposed that the monks of Builth and the chaplain whom fourteen years earlier [13 Ed. I.] they were to provide within its castle, had not as yet made their ministry acceptable to the people around.

The value of the present *Calendarium*, as compared with the already printed papers, may be estimated by the following example, taken from a Welsh entry.

The folio, under 47 H. III, No. 34, gives a list of the possessions of Richard Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and among them Marcross manor as his only Glamorgan land. This would lead to the conclusion that he possessed it in demesne, as his private property, which is difficult to be reconciled with certain other documents. Mr. Roberts, however, clears up the matter by adding to the mere bald list of lands the personal part of the return; whence it appears that (47 H. III) "Richard de Clare, of good memory, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, held the manor of Mairescross as custos on the death of Lord Richard le Butiler, and also had the custody of Joan la Butillere, heir of the said Richard, under age. Which Joan indeed was daughter of William Pincerna before deceased, which William was son of John le Butiler, brother of the said Richard. Joan having died under age, the two sisters of William came and laid claim to the said manor as of right. There came also a certain sister of the said Richard, and laid claim to the said manor as of right. But on account of this contention raised between the aforesaid females, Earl Richard held the manor to his death."

Here, from these few words, we learn a great number of things. First, that Marcross before 47 H. III was in the Butlers, a considerable family in the county, and that they held it for at least four generations, for the father of Richard and John and their sister, from whom they could alone claim, must have had it.

Further, Richard must have died childless, and John have left a son William and two daughters, who claim upon the death of Joan, no doubt William's only child.

Again, this part of the inquisition shews that the Latin and French names of the office of Butler were used indiscriminately, one brother being Richard le Butiler and the other William Pincerna—a fact which clears up one or two genealogical doubts in other accounts of the pedigree.

It is also curious to observe how the official meaning of the surname was regarded, Joan being called, not as she would later have been, Butler or Le Butler, but "*La Butiliere*," as though she inherited and was named from—as was no doubt the case—the office of hereditary Butler to the Lord of the Honour of Gloucester. This use of the official name will probably explain why William Pincerna, which is elsewhere known to have been the name of the father of Richard and John, could be the son of Simon de Halweia; for William, who got Marcross by marriage with its heiress, probably was the first "Butler" of this family.

This valuable inquisition also shews the unsettled character of the laws of descent, all the descendants of the "purchaser" being placed on a footing with the next of kin to the last possessor of the fee.

Finally, we have a glance into a pleasant condition of society, under which the Earl, of good memory—technically so only—drew the profits of the estate for the rest of his life, because the "contentious females" did not get their claims settled.

Where persons died seized of lands in more than one county, separate inquisitions were held by each sheriff, and these are here printed consecutively. One often supplies information omitted by others, so that it is extremely convenient to have them thus collated into a "harmony." The documents themselves often contain an amount of information expressed with a brevity and clearness not often exhibited in legal documents in the provinces in the present day.

We subjoin a few samples taken at hazard from the calendars, as shewing a little of the kind of information they contain about the people and their doings in the thirteenth century.

Thus:—(31 H. III.) John de Brus was enfeoffed of a Westmoreland manor while on his death-bed. Geoffrey Tylloll, a Cumberland heir, aged sixteen years, was laid up at Cambridge, having broken something, at which point the record is injured.

Sometimes the separation from Normandy is touched upon. Thus: Philippa de Tyly was born in England, and gave up her land in Normandy for her land in England, and is understood (33 H. III) to be more English than Norman.

(37 H. III.) Ernisius, a Norman, bought land in Wilts, and died there seized in fee. He left two daughters who were in Normandy at his death, and have never appeared. On his death his sister took and held possession, and her son now holds it.

A Lincolnshire jury state (37 H. III.) that John de Funtenay, a Norman, held land, and killed himself, on which the land was taken and long held by the King. Robert Marmion the elder then addressed such arguments to the King that he recovered the land, which was in his fee, and held it for his life, and William his son had it. "They hailed him Lord of Fontenay."

When the Normans were disseized of their lands in England, Walran de Horton gave his Norman lands to his eldest son, and becoming an Englishman, retained what he had in Northumberland, and of it died seized, leaving a wife dowered upon it, and two sons

and a daughter, besides the eldest in Normandy. The jurors doubt whether or no the land escheats to the Crown.

34 H. III, appears Adam de Dilun or Dillwyn, of Herefordshire, no doubt a progenitor of the worthy member for Swansea.

There seems to have been no want of secular independence, even under the very shelter of Becket's crown. Isabella Goldwin, of Canterbury, long infirm, enfeoffed of a house, by charter, the prior and convent of that city. She then remained in seisin for six weeks, and so died, and was succeeded by her daughter and heir Maria, and John le Porter her husband.

The monks took intrusive seisin on the day of Isabella's funeral, and ejected her daughter, &c., by force.

Also Isabella left a husband, one Robert Tolo, still alive. The inquisition supports the burgesses, and declares that by the custom of the city Isabella could not make a gift or legacy of a tenement, her husband being alive.

Local customs were numerous and strong. Alaff of Roking, in Kent, dying, Thomas his elder son was heir of all the land he held by military service, but the younger sons share in all he held in gavelkind. Also when William le Taylur died, in Kent, his eldest son took the land he held in freehold *in capite* by the service of a sparrow hawk, and in the other lands took share and share with his four brothers, according to the county custom.

The Jews seem at this time to have shared with Christians the rights of citizens. (34 H. III.) Amyot the Jew died seized of a place in Exeter, and had three daughters married to three Jews, Aaron, Lunbardo, and Ursell. The wives of Aaron and Lunbardo died childless. Ursell had sons. Afterwards Ursell was in ill repute for clipping the coin, and fled beyond sea with his wife and children, and has not been heard of for ten years.

(37 H. III.) Jocepin the Jew gave a house in Bristol with Brunet his daughter, to Salomon a Jew, and the house does not escheat to the King, because when Jocepin died he left three daughters, his heirs—Cyclaton, married at Oxford, with children; Gloriota, married at Winchester, with children; and Brunet.

(38 H. III.) The King, having the wardship and custody of Thomas, son of William de Wellesleye of Somerset, sold both to Agnes, his mother and next heir.

(38 H. III.) William de Cardunvill, of Wilts, married solemnly at the church porch Alicia, and lived with her sixteen years, and had among other children Richard, then four years old.

After came Joan, whom William had carnally known long before, and by whom he had had Richard, then twenty-four years old, and claimed William as her husband in the Court of Christendom, on the ground of his pledged faith. His intent being proved, Joan gained a verdict, and Alicia was divorced; and William and Joan lived together for a year or more.

The inquisition, however, doubts, since Alicia was solemnly espoused and Joan was not, which son is the heir, and if neither, points out Robert Cardunvill, William's brother, as next of kin.

CHURCHES OF WEST CORNWALL. By J. T. BLIGHT.

AN admirable series of papers has been lately published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* on the churches of West Cornwall, described and illustrated by one of our own members, Mr. J. T. Blight. Every body who was at the Truro meeting will remember how deep the obligation of the Association has been to this gentleman for the active part he took in organizing the Penzance portion of the proceedings; and they will at once recognize in the volume now published, comprising all the above-mentioned papers, much of what they themselves then saw in his company. In fact, we have here a systematic and most satisfactory account of all the architectural peculiarities of the West Cornwall churches; and the illustrations, drawn and engraved by the author, place even strangers to the county in complete possession of the subject. Mr. Blight has added to his book a kind of appendix, entitled *Two Days in Cornwall with the Cambrian Archaeological Association*, and it constitutes a valuable supplement to the official Report already published by ourselves.

We are indebted to the habitual courtesy of Mr. Sylvanus Urban for the use of the engravings with which this review is illustrated. They will be acceptable to our readers as giving a good notion of Cornish architecture, and in making the selection, we have been influenced by the desire to present types of the main peculiarities of the district.

On turning over Mr. Blight's pages, Welsh antiquaries will be at once reminded of Pembrokeshire and Anglesey, and they will find a tolerably close parallel running through most of the architectural features of these districts. The Cornish towers do not indeed resemble the Pembrokeshire ones; they are all purely ecclesiastical, not semi-military; still their size and frequency will strike everybody. They are of later date than most of the Pembrokeshire towers, being of the fifteenth rather than of the thirteenth century; and they all tend to reproduce the Somersetshire style, allowance being made for the difficulties of the material, granite, and the relative poverty and rudeness of the district. The smaller Cornish churches are very like the Anglesey ones, and there seems to have been an identity of purpose and design between the early chapels and cells set up by or in honour of the primitive Christian saints, whether of Irish or of Cornishian extraction.

At p. 104 Mr. Blight gives such a lucid account of the general features of the ecclesiastical architecture of the district, that we do not hesitate to make from it the following lengthy extract:—

“**MATERIAL.**—The Perpendicular work of Cornwall differs in many respects from that of other parts of the kingdom, chiefly, as might be expected, from local causes, of which perhaps the most influential was material. Granite,

deliberately rejected by mediæval builders in favour of stones capable of higher finish, came into use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and where it was plentiful, hurried on debasement. Indeed, granite is totally unfit for delicate workmanship, even if, at the time, it be well worked, being frequently thickly studded with pieces of felspar, which coming on sharp angles, get thrown out by exposure to the atmosphere, and the sharpness of outline soon becomes effaced. It may be seen on most of the exposed granite towers how the angles have fretted away, and such sculpture as was attempted has been reduced to almost shapeless masses.

"The granite then used was commonly called 'moor-stone,' i.e., blocks found lying above the surface on the open moor. These being ready at hand, were carted away without much attempt at selection. It was wretchedly inferior to the granite now procured from deep and extensive working in quarries, the finer or coarser qualities being applied to the purposes for which they are best adapted. Still, granite should only be employed in large, bold masses; and where the old builders judiciously confined themselves to plain mouldings, as in Towednack tower, and produced variety and change of line by simple chamferings, the effect is in most instances pleasing and characteristic.

"The fine towers of St. Probus and St. Austell, in East Cornwall, shew great skill in the use of granite, and the granite tower at St. Ives would be a very fine structure if the buttresses were not so lean and poor.

"In the earliest work Caen and other free-stones were much used, and even in the latest Perpendicular churches a finer grained stone was occasionally procured for window tracery and for the mouldings of the principal doorways.

"GROUND-PLANS.—To the casual observer the greater number of the Cornish churches seem to be fashioned after one model, and to belong to one style—the Perpendicular. The reconstruction or rebuilding of the earlier fabrics, which took place in the fifteenth century more or less throughout the country, appears to have been carried to an unusual extent in the far west. Whatever may have been the cause elsewhere, it is very clear that in Cornwall, at all events, increased population had little or nothing to do with the increased zeal in church building. The country districts were but thinly inhabited—a few miners' cottages scattered over the wild downs and moors; little groups of fishermen's huts here and there along the coast; towns small and unimportant, and having no extensive trade or manufactures, were not calculated to attract settlers from distant parts. Although there were some families of distinction, the people generally were not rich. Yet, with all these drawbacks, we find many of the churches, even in the most remote places, of unusually large dimensions—much larger in proportion than the ordinary parish churches of the rich midland counties and of more populous districts. That the churches are nearly all alike in respect of their plans is to some extent true, and there is but little diversity of outline.

"The earliest examples of ecclesiastical building in Cornwall are perhaps to be found amongst the little chapels and oratories, such as St. Piran's, St. Gothian's, St. Madron's Baptistery, &c. Because these do not possess any external sign of distinction between chancel and nave, it has been supposed that they afforded the type for the non-chancel-arched churches of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is rare now to find in this district a chancel-arch; but we have sufficient proof that some did exist, and were destroyed when, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the transepts of the Early English and Decorated churches were removed for long aisles. It would appear, therefore, that the ancient oratories had little or no influence

on the mediæval builders. Internally, however, these ancient structures have some distinguishing mark separating chancel and nave, such as a step or a raised altar platform, and at St. Gothian's oratory a shallow projecting wall of masonry on either side.

"There is scarcely a parish in Cornwall in which there are not the ruins of some ancient chapel or oratory, and where such remains do not exist, tradition generally points out the sites on which they formerly stood. Many estates have a 'chapel field,' or in the Cornish, *parc-an-chapel*. In several instances where the buildings have been removed, crosses mark the spots. Most of these chapels bear the names of saints whose names are not connected with the parish churches, and of whose history nothing is known. These pious wanderers seem to have erected little cells in lonely spots, by the side of some spring or well; and thus a peculiar sanctity became attached to those places, of which the remembrance has not yet altogether died out. It was in the earlier days of British Christianity when these Irish missionaries gave their names to such localities, and of course we look in vain for the little structures they first erected. Whether of stone or wood, may perhaps have depended on which material was at hand; at any rate, these crumbled away in the course of time. But to keep alive the memories of these saints, pious men in later days, from time to time re-erected the walls on the original plans, and continued to use the buildings as chapels, oratories, and baptisteries. Much of this work was done in the fifteenth century, and many of these detached buildings appear to have answered the purpose for which chantries were in some places added to the parish churches. Indeed, it will be found that the greater number of the Cornish chapels, as they now exist, date no further back than the fifteenth century, and many of the crosses are not more ancient. The oratory of St. Piran-in-the-Sands may be as early as Saxon times, and the oratory of St. Gothian is in all probability as old. Few others, however, have such claims to antiquity. The examples referred to may be considered as amongst the earliest Christian structures in Cornwall, and are valuable as witnesses to the ritual arrangement of the age in which they were built.

The absence of mouldings has in many cases rendered it difficult to assign a date to these chapels; they are so uniform in plan and so rudely built, that at a hasty glance some might be referred to the twelfth or thirteenth century, until the fortunate discovery of a window-head or door-jamb in a kindred building affords a clue to their age. The style of the masonry is not always a certain guide in this district, for modern walls of the cottages of the poor, if found in ruins, with no doorways or windows, might almost be classed with what is called Cyclopean masonry. The walls of cottages and outhouses are often formed of great shapeless blocks, sometimes reaching nearly up to the roof, the intervening spaces being filled with rubble. Nothing can have a ruder or more primitive appearance. Indeed, it is the style of the first builders in these parts, of the men who raised the hill forts and the hut circles. In this we see the effect of material on architecture: buildings must in a greater or less degree, of course, partake of the natural characteristics of the country, especially when but little labour or money is to be had. The humble Cornish builder of ancient and modern times set in huge masses of granite just as he found them, and the larger they were the better they answered his purpose: if he could make three or four great blocks of stone form a wall, the less labour and skill was required in building, and the main object was attained. And as both old and modern walls are found constructed without the use of cement—nothing more than dry stone walling—and as this mode seems to have been continued from the earliest to the latest times, it would in many instances, apart

from other aid, increase the difficulty of assigning a date, and lead many unacquainted with these local characteristics into error."

The ecclesiastical character of the Cornish towers arises, we think, from the circumstance that the district was effectually subdued by Athelstan, and that no contests between Celts and Saxons continued there for centuries, as there were in Pembrokeshire and other parts of South Wales. The Cornish towers are barely defensible; whereas those in Pembrokeshire are all little fortresses fit for holding good during a rude foray.

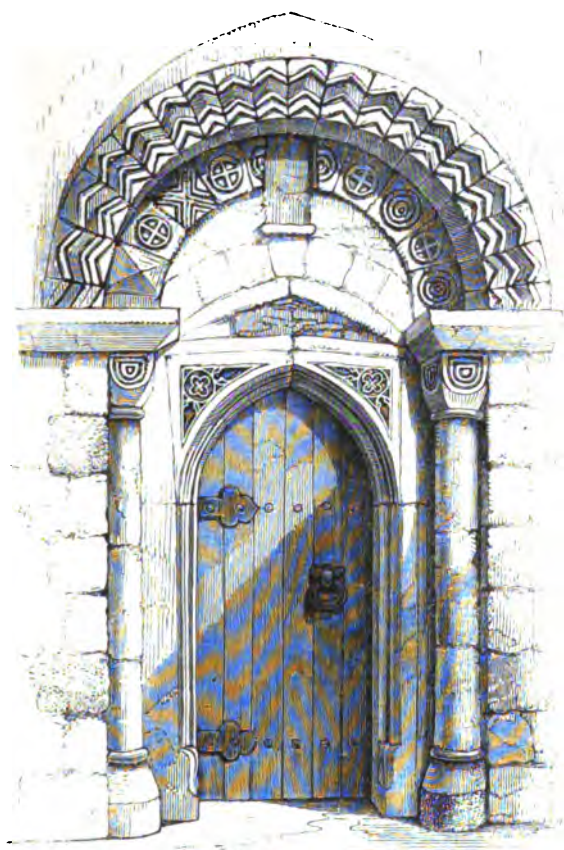
The Cornish builders seem to us to have erred in attempting too much ornament with their untractable granite. They did not fully appreciate the architectural value of a corbel table, and hence they altogether miss the grand simplicity for which the Pembrokeshire men have made themselves so famous. As was observed before, the Cornish men were tempted to emulate those of Somersetshire, and they failed in the attempt. Their best tower is that of Probus, a very grand one, all in granite; but still it is far from rivalling the great towers of Somersetshire. The annexed views of two Cornish churches give a good idea of their general aspect, and will shew many points of similarity to those in Wales:—

The doorway of Landewednack is a specimen of one of the best features of their churches. Many parallel instances will be remembered in Wales.

Pembrokeshire antiquaries will be glad of the opportunity to compare their own "hagioscopes," "squints," &c., with the following:—

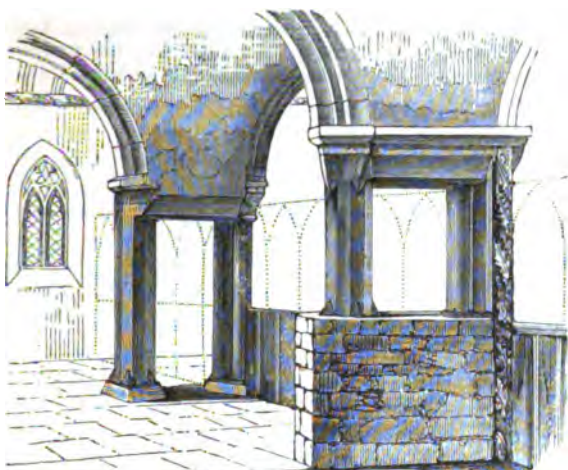


Hagioscope, St. Mawgan.



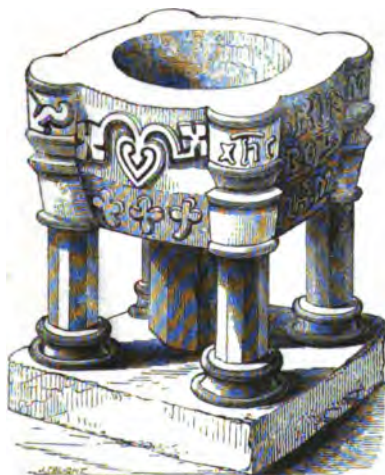
LANDEWEDNACK CHURCH DOORWAY.





Openings at Junction of Chancel and Nave, St. Ruan Major.

West Cornwall does not seem so rich in early fonts as the eastern division of the county. The font at Landewednack is one of the common type:—



Mr. Blight observes concerning this church:—

“In the churchyard—perhaps the only instance of the kind—are tombstones of polished serpentine.

“According to Dr. Borlase, the last sermon in the Cornish language was preached in Landewednack Church, not long before the year 1678, by the rector, the Rev. F. Robinson. After the language ceased to be used in churches it soon became extinct. ‘Had the Liturgy,’ says Dr. Whitaker, ‘been translated into Cornish, as it was into Welsh, that language would have been equally preserved with this to the present moment.’ And the

Doctor remarks, with much indignation, that an English Liturgy 'was not desired by the Cornish, but forced upon them by the tyranny of England, at a time when the English language was yet unknown in Cornwall.'"

We wish that more had been said in this volume about wells—the saints' wells—which exist in every parish; but possibly the author may be reserving them for a separate work, the same as he has done for the crosses; and we observe with pleasure that he proposes to extend his researches into East Cornwall at a future period.

Appended to the volume is the account of the excursion mentioned above with our own Association; and we borrow from it a beautiful illustration of the Kistvaen, at Sampson, in Scilly, which some of our members will easily recognize.





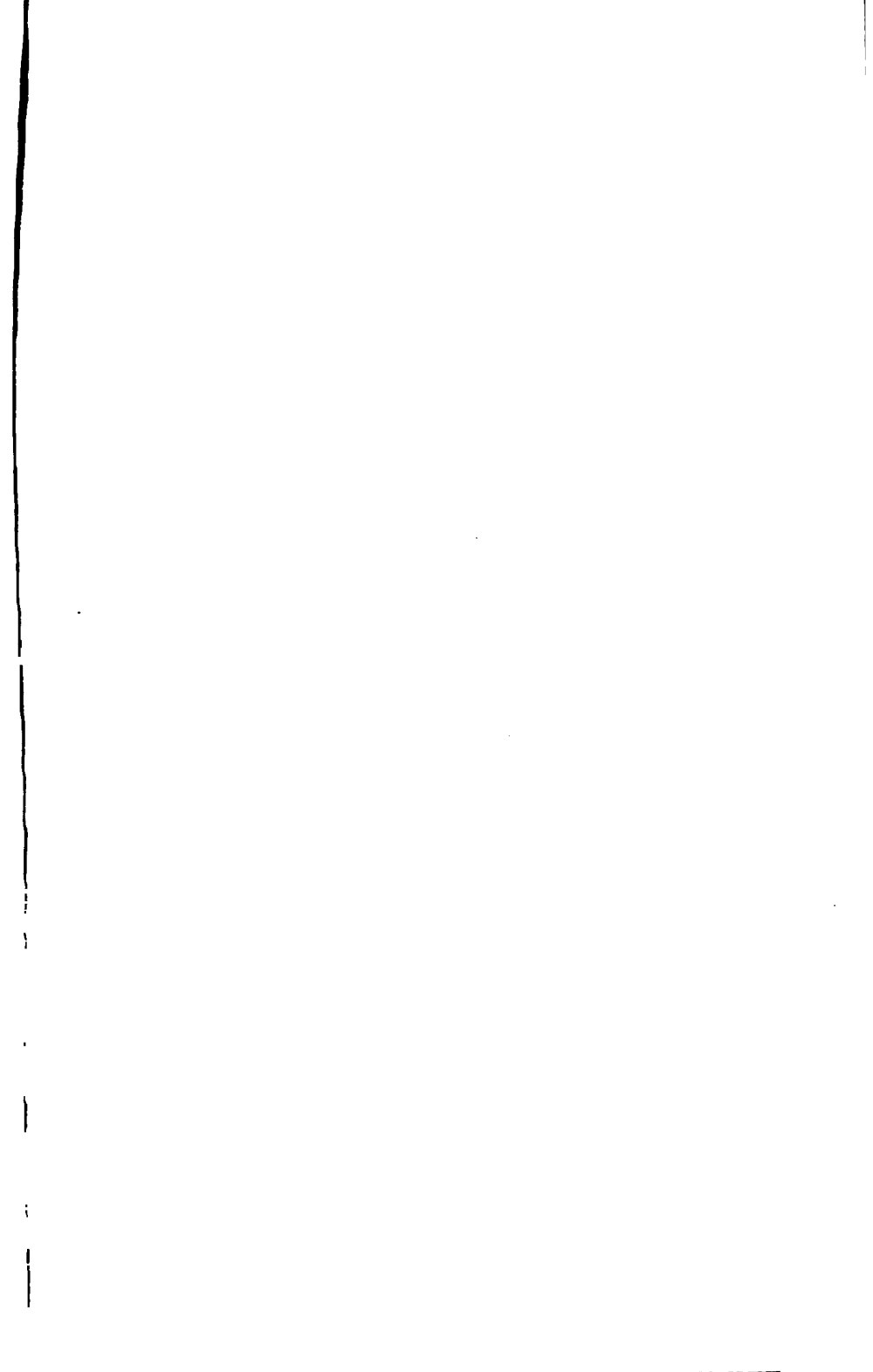
CHURCH OF ST. GERMOE.

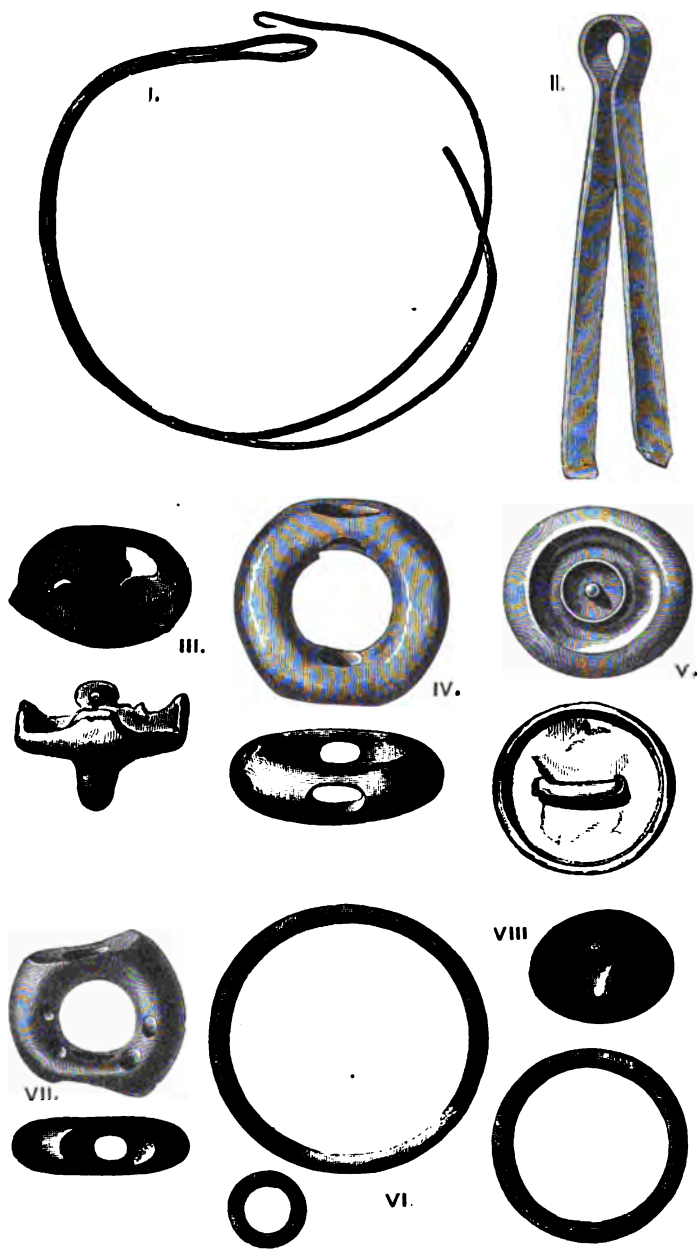


CHURCH OF ST. MAWGAN, IN MENEAGE.



IX.—BEADS OF AMBER AND JET (ORIG. SIZE) FOUND AT LLANGWYLLOG,
ANGLESEY.





ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT LLANGWYLLOG, ANGLESEY.

Bronze Armlet; II. Tweezers; III. Looped Setting or Mount, possibly for a charm; IV. Ring perforated transversely; V. Stud or Button (four of these found); VI. Bronze Rings of various sizes; VII, VIII. Rings of jet or stone. (All orig. size).

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XLVI.—APRIL, 1866.

NOTICE OF ANCIENT RELICS FOUND AT LLANGWYLLLOG IN ANGLESEY.

IN the summer of 1854 a remarkable deposit of small relics of antiquity, chiefly of bronze, amber, and jet, was accidentally brought to light in the parish of Llangwyllog in Anglesey, in a little stream, one of the tributaries of the Cefni, a river which, after traversing the marshy district to the south of Llangefni, flows into the great Malldraeth estuary near the extreme southern promontory of the island. It is probable that at an early period the river may have been navigable for small vessels even to a considerable distance from the upper end of the Malldraeth Sands, where at the present time the waters of the Cefni flow into the sea.

The parish of Llangwyllog is situated in the centre of Mona, and about a mile to the north of the old road to Holyhead. There are traditions of sanguinary conflict in these parts. The parish church, although presenting no remarkable features, is not devoid of interest, as we are informed by the author of the valuable series of papers in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* entitled "Mona Mediæva."¹ The discovery above mentioned having

¹ See vol. v, third series, p. 171, where the south doorway of Llangwyllog Church is figured. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyllog, and supposed to have been founded by her in the sixth century. (Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 228.) Fragments of ancient crosses are to be seen in the churchyard.

come to the knowledge of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., the ancient relics, which had been obtained from the finder by the Ven. John Wynne Jones, Archdeacon of Bangor, were with his permission exhibited by Mr. Stanley at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Warwick in July, 1864. They were subsequently shewn at a meeting of that Society in London, and have been briefly noticed in their Journal. The interest of such a discovery, however, in relation to the antiquities of Anglesey, claims more detailed record, which can scarcely fail, I hope, to prove acceptable to the Cambrian archæologist.

To the courtesy of the Archdeacon, who is rector of Hêneglwys, about two miles distant from the place where the antiquities were found, I have been indebted for the following particulars.¹ Having visited the spot in order to obtain more precise information, he writes as follows: "I am now enabled to state, on the authority of the finder, that some of the rings and beads were first noticed by him at the bottom of a little stream which flows by Llangwyllog Church. The water was very low at that time, and, on looking towards the bank, the man saw an aperture, out of which he picked with his fingers several more of the articles such as those which he had found at the bottom of the stream. The channel had recently been widened at both sides at that place, which is described as situated about four hundred yards above Llangwyllog Church. There is nothing peculiar in that immediate locality, but there is a field about half a mile to the south-east, called 'Caer Gād,' or 'the field of battle'; probably the spot referred to in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* as that on which, in

¹ Some account of Hêneglwys, *i.e.*, the old church, may be found in the series of notices entitled "Mona Mediæva" (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 65), where the sculptured font and an incised slab, hitherto unexplained, are figured. The ancient fabric, being in ruinous condition, was demolished in 1845, and rebuilt with great care and good taste under the direction of the rector, now Archdeacon of Bangor, with the same plan, and in the same style, as the original; the carved mouldings, windows, and other materials being preserved.

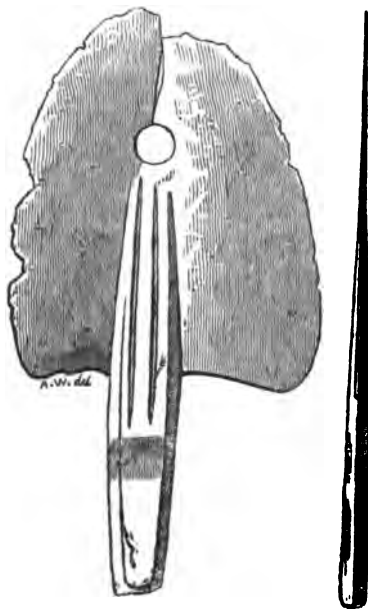
1143, a bloody battle was fought between the forces of Owain Gwynedd and the united hosts of the Erse, Manxmen, and Norwegians. About half a mile west of Llangwyllog Church there is a remarkable mound on rising ground, measuring probably from two to three acres, and called 'Ynys Gynrig,' or Kenrick's Island. It stands in the midst of marshy ground, to which it probably owes its insular designation. I must leave it to better archæologists than myself to determine whether Ynys Gynrig may have derived its name from our enemies of the twelfth century. The ring-money, if such it be, and also the beads, must, I presume, be of much earlier date."

I will now proceed to describe the objects found as above related. There can be no hesitation in ascribing them, as the Archdeacon has pointed out, to a period long prior to the memorable conflict to which he adverts; earlier, indeed, than any historical record or tradition from which we might hope to gain a clue to the circumstances connected with their deposit on the margin of the river Cefni. It will, however, be perceived by the antiquary conversant with the types and distinctive character of Irish antiquities, that the relics here figured present a marked resemblance to those of the same class that occur in the sister kingdom. It is scarcely necessary to point out how consistent with the traditions of the early occupation of Anglesey by the Gwyddel, are the repeated discoveries there made of ancient ornaments and weapons, which present to the experienced eye unquestionable affinity to Irish types. I may here mention particularly the gold penannular capsules or *bullæ*,¹ with armlets of the same precious metal, stated to have been disinterred, about 1856, near Gaerwein, and of a type never before found, so far as I

¹ A notice of these ornaments, which were purchased by the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce at Newcastle, may be found, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xiii, p. 295, where similar gold ornaments found in Ireland are figured. See also an account of specimens found in co. Limerick, and formerly in Mr. Abell's collection in that city. (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. x, p. 73.)

am aware, except in Ireland, where they are of rare occurrence. The limits of my present purpose will not, however, admit of the investigation of the ethnological questions relating to the early occupants of the island, to which, doubtless, not only Irish but Scandinavian rovers may during many centuries have resorted. The incidental evidence of minor discoveries, such as that now under consideration, would suggest the inference that Mona may have been frequented by the Irish long previously to the memorable conflict about A.D. 440, and the slaughter of the Irish chieftain, Sirigi, by Caswallon at Holyhead.¹

Amongst the relics brought to light at Llangwyllog, I have first to notice a bifid, flat-bladed object of bronze, here figured (original size), which bears resemblance to



Bronze Implement, or Arrow-Head. found at Llangwyllog. Original size.

¹ See some remarks on this subject appended to a memoir on an interment found in Holyhead Island, by the Hon. W. O. Stanley. (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 236.) I may also refer to the memoir

an arrow-head ; but, according to the conjecture of Irish antiquaries, it was intended to be used as a razor. In the catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Sir William Wilde has classed these anomalous objects with "toilet articles"; of which, as he observes, the Museum possesses few of bronze in comparison with Scandinavian collections. In these may be noticed "a large assemblage of tweezers, some of them decorated with gold, and knife-like articles in great variety, that appear to have been used as razors, thus shewing that the Northmen either shaved or plucked the beard, probably both, whereas the ancient Irish allowed the hair to grow on the face, as intended by nature."¹ There are three specimens in the Museum of the Academy. One of these is figured in Sir W. Wilde's catalogue (fig. 433), where it is described as of one piece, three inches and a half long, one inch and three quarters wide. It has a stout, flat, stem, decorated on the surface with very delicately wrought concentric circles. There is a round perforation at the top of the stem, as there is likewise in the specimen found in Anglesey, but in that instance the cleft dividing the apex is continued to the perforation, whereas in the example at Dublin there is an intervening, unbroken space of about an eighth of an inch, and the bifid extremity is divided into two points, somewhat more than half an inch apart at their extremities. The edges are described as exceedingly hard and sharp. The other two specimens are smaller, and in less perfect condition. There is another, of larger size, in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin. In the British Museum there are two from the collection of Mr. Cooke of Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland.

Mr. Clibborn, the curator of the Academy's collection by the Rev. W. Basil Jones on the vestiges of the Gael (*Arch. Camb.*, New Ser., vol. i, Supp., p. 1 ; vol. v., p. 257) ; and to numerous other notices in that Journal bearing on the question of the occupation of Anglesea by the Irish, and their identity with the ancient race designated Gwyddel, which the learned Rowlands was unwilling to admit. (*Mona Ant.*, p. 27.)

¹ Sir W. R. Wilde, *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, p. 549.

tion, and whose intimate knowledge of Irish antiquities is known to all who have benefited by his courtesy in that remarkable Museum, informed me that he had been successful in shaving himself with the article above described, a sufficiently firm hold being obtained by placing the handle between the thumb and little finger, and inserting the fore-finger between the points of the bifid extremity. He stated, moreover, that persons conversant with the habits of the Chinese had assured him, when visiting the Museum, that implements of similar fashion are used in China as razors. It must be observed, in regard to this ingenious explanation, that no other specimen known to me has the bifid point sufficiently open to admit the fore-finger, according to the adjustment adopted by Mr. Clibborn. This circumstance is not, perhaps, fatal to the notion that these remarkable objects may have served as depilatories. A blade thus fashioned may have been equally convenient for such an use when adjusted to a short handle. In the specimen found in Anglesey there are unquestionably marks of insertion in some kind of handle, indicated by a slight incrustation of *ærugeo* on the stem or tang, and shewing the extent to which the metal had been inserted in the haft.¹ This incrustation is indicated by shading on the tang in the accompanying woodcut (p. 100). It is obvious, however, that this appearance affords us no evidence as regards the dimensions or nature of the object into which the metal was inserted, and that it may have been occasioned by the wooden shaft of a missile weapon, if, as some suppose with considerable probability, these bifid relics were arrow-heads, not depilatories,—a purpose for which they certainly appear little adapted. The objects in Scandinavian collections to which Sir W. Wilde has adverted as “knife-like articles in great variety, that appear to have been used as razors,”² are, as I imagine, implements of bronze

¹ It is stated that none of the Irish specimens shew any sign of a handle.

² Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad., p. 549.

bearing resemblance to the blades of razors, but mostly formed with a small spiral ornament at one end, namely that which seems to have been used as the handle. Specimens in the Copenhagen Museum are figured in Worsaae's admirable *Afbildninger*. These have engraved ornaments on their blades, supposed to represent the long galleys of the Northmen with numerous rowers.¹ These implements of bronze may probably be razors, but they bear no analogy in fashion to the singular bifid relics which the discovery at Llangwyllog enables me to bring under the consideration of the Cambrian archæologist.

Although these observations have already been prolonged to an extent which some readers may regard as tedious, I cannot refrain from citing the opinion of a valued authority on many questions of archæological perplexity, the late Sir Samuel Meyrick.

Two of the curious objects above noticed were discovered with other relics, celts, weapons, etc., of bronze, in draining the lake of Monalty, near Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan, in 1844. These remains have been described by Mr. Shirley in his memoir on the artificial insular dwellings, called "crannoges," in Ireland, and lay on or around an artificial island in that lake. There were brooches, pins, and needles, harp-keys, rings of various sizes, all of bronze; whilst, mingled amongst these objects connected with dress or the occupations of daily life, there lay weapons and implements likewise of bronze, and including examples of rare occurrence.² The bronze relics, similar to that found in Anglesey,

¹ *Afbildninger*, Copenh., 1854, figs. 125, 126. Compare the specimen figured in the *Guide to Northern Archæology*, edited by the late Earl of Ellesmere (p. 57); also other examples given by Wagener, *Handbuch*, figs. 491, 1155, 1252; and by Lindenschmit, *Alterth. uns. heidn. Vorzeit*, etc. Lisch gives a remarkable blade of this type (*barbier messer*), now in the Schwerin Museum, found with an armlet and other ornaments. A pair of tweezers lay upon the blade, and was affixed to it by encrusted *œrugo*.

² Mr. Shirley's account of the Irish piled dwellings, which bear considerable analogy with the "pfahlbauten" of the lakes of Switzerland, is given in the *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii, pp. 44-48.

were described by Mr. Shirley as "arrow-heads, double pointed." I sent a drawing of one of these objects, the first probably brought under the notice of English antiquaries, to Sir Samuel Meyrick, requesting his opinion of the purpose for which it was intended. His reply was as follows: "The bronze arrow-head appears to have been formed on the same principle as those of the Boisgemans, or *Boschmen*, i.e., Woodlanders, in South Africa, part of which being poisoned, on withdrawing the arrow, remained in the wound; for in this way only can I account for the division at the point, and the perforation in which it terminates." One of the poisoned arrows to which Sir Samuel referred has been figured in Skelton's *Illustrations of the Armour and Arms at Goodrich Court*, vol. ii, pl. clxviii, fig. 5. The shaft is of reed tipped with the quill, as supposed, of a porcupine; at the end, which apparently is cleft, a small iron barb is affixed by aid of a glutinous poison, so that on withdrawing the arrow, this envenomed appendage is left in the wound. It must be observed that there is no apparent similarity in form in this bifid African missile, as compared with the Irish relics. A certain analogy in the contrivance of this refinement of savage cruelty seems to have struck the sagacious eye of Sir Samuel Meyrick as throwing some light on the obscure intention of the supposed arrow-heads found by Mr. Shirley.

In the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland there is an unique bronze implement, which has been supposed to bear a certain resemblance to those found in Ireland, above described, and to have been intended possibly for the same uses. By the courtesy of the Society, and through the kindness of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, I am permitted to give the accompanying representation of this relic (see woodcut). It was found at Kinleith, Mid-Lothian, in 1863, in gravel, at a depth of about eleven feet, in the course of an old stream, as described by Dr. Smith, Secretary of the Society, in the *Proceedings* of the Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. v., p. 84. The plate appears to have been cast

in a mould, and afterwards finished with a tool. The metal is stated to be of pure and fine quality. The cutting blades are gradually brought to a fine edge, with



Bronze Implement found at Kinleith, N. Britain. Original size.

great delicacy of workmanship. Dr. Smith has given a diagram shewing how this implement, when nicely adjusted between the thumb and middle finger, the fore finger being placed in the circular opening between the blades, might possibly have been used in like manner as the supposed Irish razors before described. I must leave it to the curious to determine whether these relics, or any of them, could have been destined for such depilatory purpose.

I am not aware that any ancient implement has been described, resembling the singular relic found at Kinleith, to which, for the purpose of comparison, I have

gladly availed myself of the opportunity to invite attention. Amongst the remarkable antiquities, however, brought to light in Switzerland from the sites of the lake-habitations or "Pfahlbauten" (the first discovery of which, in 1854, is due to the sagacity of the learned President of the Antiquaries of Zurich, Dr. Keller), crescent-shaped bronze implements have occurred at Steinberg, on the Lake of Bienne, and they are preserved in the extensive collection formed by Col. Schwab at Bienne. A remarkable specimen with a flat perforated handle terminating in a ring, as if for suspension, was figured by Dr. Keller in his second report on the "Pfahlbauten" in 1858. It measures about three inches and a quarter by two and a quarter across the blades.¹ There may, I imagine, be some analogy between these relics and that found in Scotland, as related by Dr. Smith, but I must hesitate to associate them with those discovered in Anglesey and in Ireland, in which I think that features of essential difference may be discerned. In a subject, however, of so much difficulty, it is only by careful and extended comparison that the enigma may be solved.

There have been likewise preserved in the Museum at Edinburgh, as I have been informed by Mr. Barnwell, three bronze relics closely resembling in fashion and dimensions those which have been described as found in Anglesey and in Ireland. They were unknown to Dr. Smith at the time when his memoir above cited was published, and I hope that he may give a supplementary notice on a future occasion. I have to thank Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Mr. W. M'Culloch, Keeper of the Museum, for the following particulars. These objects are in decayed condition; the place and the time of their dis-

¹ *Mitth. der Antiqu. Gesellschaft in Zürich*, band xii, taf. 11, fig. 98, copied by Troyon, *Habit. Lacustr.*, pl. x, fig. 8. See also *Mitth.*, *ut supra*, band xiv, taf. 16, fig. 10; and compare figs. 14, 15, 21, *ibid.* Compare the fragments from Terramara in the same volume, taf. ii, figs. 25, 26.

covery are unfortunately unknown, nor can it be affirmed that they are of Scottish origin. In general fashion they resemble the specimen from Llangwyllog. Each has a plain stem or tang, as if for insertion in a shaft or a handle. There is no appearance of a ring at the end of the stem, as in the object found at Kinleith. The blades are slightly barbed, and appear to have been cleft, two of them have perforations just below the end of the cleft. One of the blades may have measured, when perfect, not less than two inches and a half in breadth. It appears by a drawing in the Library of the Society that a bronze celt was found with these objects; it is of a socketed type, and undeniably resembles such as occur in Ireland, but no evidence has hitherto been found to trace the discovery to that country.

I proceed to describe the other relics found in the channel of the Cefni at Llangwyllog. These seem to be wholly personal appliances or ornaments. I must leave it to erudite archæologists in the Principality or in the sister kingdom to determine whether the singular object already noticed, found associated with relics exclusively of that description, is likewise one of the same class, or may have been the point of a missile weapon, as its fashion and dimensions at first sight would lead us to suppose.

Fig. 1. An armlet of thin bronze wire, simple in construction. One end has been broken off; it had, doubtless, a little hook, like the other portion of the wire, forming an effective fastening. The hooks are slightly flattened.

Fig. 11. A pair of bronze tweezers. These implements, probably intended for removing hair, are comparatively uncommon amongst relics of the early period of the use of bronze, although frequently brought to light with Roman vestiges, and still more commonly with interments of the Anglo-Saxon age.¹ It may deserve notice

¹ It is almost unnecessary to cite instances of the very frequent occurrence of bronze tweezers amongst the burnt bones in sepulchral urns of the Anglo-Saxon period. See the late Lord Bray-

that in several instances, when found accompanying unburnt remains, the skeleton has been that of a male. Tweezers seem to be of rare occurrence amongst Irish antiquities. Sir W. Wilde describes a single pair in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy (*Catal.*, p. 549, fig. 432). This specimen, obtained from a crannoge, is of bronze, elaborately ornamented with diagonal lines and small impressed circles. It measures three inches in length, and may be of comparatively recent date.

III. An oval bronze relic, to which it is difficult to assign a purpose. It seems to have been the mount or collet in which some object has been fixed. On the reverse there is a perforated knob by which the article, an ornament, or possibly a charm, may have been suspended and worn about the person. It has been suggested that the tooth of some animal, not unfrequently used as a charm, may have been affixed to this mounting, which is in imperfect condition.

IV. A hollow bronze ring with perforations transversely; one of them oval, and considerably larger than that on the opposite side of the hoop. This relic has a singularly Hibernian aspect. Hollow rings and bosses with lateral loops, or with apertures through which ring-chains and other complicated adjustments are affixed, occur frequently in Ireland. There are examples in great variety in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.¹ One of the most remarkable of these combinations of rings is figured by Vallancey under the name of "*Iogh Draoach*" (Druids' chains of knowledge, or chains of divination), found frequently in the Irish bogs.

V. A bronze boss or button with a shank on the reverse, and very skilfully cast in one piece. Four of these objects, slightly differing in size, came into the possession of the Archdeacon of Bangor with the other

brooke's *Saxon Obsequies*, plate xi; Wylie's *Fairford Graves*, plate ix; Mr. Roach Smith's observations, *Invent. Sepulch.*, introd., p. xxxiii; and Mr. Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 423.

¹ Sir W. Wilde's *Catal.*, pp. 578, 579.

relics under consideration. The bold relief and perfection in workmanship are remarkable. These little bosses bear much resemblance to objects for various uses found in Ireland, such as the heads of pins for fastening the dress, ornaments connected with chains, and the like.

VI. Bronze rings varying considerably in size, from about one inch and three-eighths to three-eighths of an inch. Of these, thirteen were brought by the finder. They are solid, cast singly, and present great diversity in thickness as well as diameter. They belong to a class of relics heretofore designated "ring-money," in the formation of which, however, there does not appear, as Sir William Wilde observes, to be any arrangement as to either size or weight, and he concludes that "they were probably used either for harness, or in connexion with armour or personal decoration."¹ In this opinion those who have carefully examined this class of objects seem fully disposed to concur; and it deserves notice that such bronze rings, comparatively of rare occurrence in this country, are found in singular profusion in Ireland.

VII. A ring, apparently of some hard, close-grained stone of dark green colour. I have not been able to ascertain the material. This object probably formed a portion of a necklace. It will be observed that it is so fashioned, one side of the hoop being wider than the other, that the ring would adjust itself with nicer precision to the curve of a string of beads or other ornaments worn around the neck or brow. It is perforated, like No. 4, across the diameter of the hoop. On one of its sides there are also four small cavities, shewn in the woodcut, the intention of which is not apparent.

VIII. A bead of some lustrous black substance, probably jet, or anthracite of fine quality. This, like that last described, presents the peculiarity of being, if the phrase be admissible, wedge-shaped, so as to fit more neatly in its position with other beads or ornaments strung on a lace as a collar. I have rarely met with other examples of this ingenious contrivance, which indicates considerable mechanical forethought and careful finish. The

¹ Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad., p. 595.

perforation is suited for a large string, being about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

ix. A necklace of beads of amber, to which the bead of jet last described is here added in the woodcut. Eighteen beads of amber were obtained from the finder, but the ornament, when complete, may probably have consisted of a larger number. They are, for the most part, neatly fashioned, not spherical, but considerably depressed, some of them being so flat as to resemble thick rings. They range from about one inch and three-fifths, greatest diameter, to somewhat less than three-eighths of an inch. The amber is mostly opaque, mottled with dingy or greenish discolorations. Five of the beads, however, are of bright, honey-colored, translucent amber; two are black, and quite opaque; and three are examples of the opaque, pale yellow material, such as is obtained, I believe, from the Baltic. Beads and ornaments of amber and jet are found abundantly in Ireland. These beads, described by Sir W. Wilde¹ as mostly of globular form, vary greatly in size, the largest being two inches and three-quarters in diameter. In the Museum of the Irish Academy there are not less than four hundred and ninety one beads of amber. I have not seen relics of this material found in the Principality, but they have doubtless repeatedly occurred there in sepulchral deposits, as they have likewise in all other parts of the British islands. Amber was regarded, probably at all periods, as possessing a certain physical or talismanic virtue. It was used in remarkable profusion in Anglo-Saxon times, as we learn from Douglas, Roach Smith, Akerman, and all who have investigated the sepulchral usages of that period. It occurs, however, very commonly amongst remains of earlier ages. Numerous remarkable instances might be cited in excavations of British barrows by Sir Richard Colt Hoare

¹ Catal. Roy. Irish Acad., p. 240. The circumstances relating to the discoveries of these objects have unfortunately not been recorded. It is stated that amber beads have occurred in barrows in Ireland, and they are frequently found in crannoges; but many, especially those of globular shape, are doubtless of a very recent date, having been used by all classes as *preculæ* in counting their prayers.

and other explorers. In a barrow at Upton Lovel, Wilts, examined by Mr. Cunnington, nearly a thousand beads of amber were disinterred. I may here notice, as a discovery of interest in the Marches of Wales, the large amber beads stated to have been found five feet under the basaltic rock on the south side of the Titterstone Clee Hill, Salop. They were submitted to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Mr. Botfield in 1851. Mr. Akerman was of opinion that these were of the Celtic period, and had perhaps formed a chaplet, not a necklace, since chaplets of such description are mentioned by Aneurin. It is true that in the *Gododin* it is said of a warlike chief, "amber beads in ringlets encircled his temples";¹ but it must be remembered that Aneurin, who has been regarded by some authorities as identical with Gildas, lived about the middle of the sixth century. Numerous beads of amber or resin lay in rows on the gold corselet found at Mold, Flintshire. (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 424.)

In conclusion I may state the opinion which I have been led to form, that the antiquities found at Llangwyllog are of Irish origin, and belong to the later part of the period of the prevalent use of bronze, and when iron, if not wholly unknown, was rarely employed.

The curious group of relics to which I have thus, I fear tediously, sought to invite the notice of the archæologists of Cambria, have been generously presented by the Archdeacon to the national series, which has taken such rapid development in the British Museum under the care of Mr. Franks. It is obviously of importance that the collection most accessible for public instruction and for reference should be augmented, whenever occasion may occur, by examples from various quarters of the British islands; more especially when, as in the case under consideration, the discovery presents features of more than ordinary interest. ALBERT WAY.

¹ *Archæologia*, xv, p. 129. ² *Proceedings Soc. Antiq.*, ii, p. 186.

³ *Gododin*, i, 40, *Myvyrian Archæology*. It has been stated that ringlets of beads may be discovered on certain coins of Cunobeline, who reigned early in the first century.

HISTORIA HEN GRUFFUD VAB KENAN VAB YAGO.

(Continued from p. 45.)

assant ene gylch oe deulu e hun pypm marchauc arugeint. Rei ereill onadunt a las ene vedin gentaf. llawer o viload onadunt a las. Ar lleill a rodassant eu kefnu y wyr gruffud ac a emchuelassant ar fo. Gruffud enteu oe gnotaedic denaut en vudugaul ae hemlynus wynteu ef ae niuer trwy y llwyneu. ar glynnneu. ar guerni ar mynyded en hyt e nos honno urth y lleuat ac en hyt e dyd drannoeth. a breid vu o diengis nep onadunt or vrwyder y eu gwlat e hunein. A guedy darvot y vrwyder ofynhau brat o barthret gruffud a oruc rys. ymdynnu a dan gel kyfiw gur a llwyn a oruc o gedymdeithas gruffud ae wyr ac nyt emdangosses y nep onadunt o henne allan ac am henne y sorres gruffud. Ac am henne yd erchis gruffud yu wyr anreithyaw kynuoeth rys. Ac y velly y darvu. Emenyd hagen y bu e vrwyder endaw a eilw kiudaut e wlat menyd carn. Sef yu henne menyd e garned. canys eno e mae diruawr garned o vein a dan er honn y cladwt rysswr yg kynoessoed gynt. A guede gwneithur dirvaur bla eno a llawer o anreithyeu e kerdus gruffud parth ac arwystli ac y distrywys ac y lladaud y guerin. ac y llokes y tei ae gwraged ae morwynnyon a duc yg keithiwet. Ac y velly e talws y chwyly drahaearn. Odena y kerdus y bowys ene lle e dangosses ar hynt y greulonder yu urthuynepwyr o devaut budugaul. ac nyt arbedus keuei yr eglwysseu. A guedi llad y uelly y elynyon a distriw eu daear en gubel yd emchuelus yu briodolder a thref y dat ehun. yu medu ac yu thagneuedu. ac y bu orfowys a heduch yg gwyned ychydic o dieuoed. Ac val yd oed y uelly en arver o uwynnyant y vrenhinyaeth y kyffroet meiryawn goch o saeth diauwl y varwn ehun. ac y kuhudus ef urth hu yarll caer ac y bredychus ene mod hun. peri a oruc y deu yarll o freinc nyt amgen er hu a dywetpwynt uchot a hu yarll amwythic. mab royzer o gastell baldwin dyvot y gyt ac amylder marchogyon a phedyt ganthunt hyt y ruc en edeirnyawn. y bradur hagen ae bredychus ef or geiryeu hyn. Arg-luyd hep ef mae deu yarll or ardal yth annerch ac yth wediaw am dy dyuot en diogel gyt ath wyr dieither y gyfruch ac wynt hyt yg gruc en edeirnyawn. A Gruffud gan gredu er emadrodyon henne a doeth hyt en lle y deillyadaeth. A phan weles yr yeirll ef. e daleassant ac ef ae niuer. ac y dodassant ef yg geol gaer e carchar guaethaf a geuynneu arnaw deudeng blyned.

VITA GRIFFINI FILII CONANI R. VENEDOTLÆ
VEL NORTHWALLIÆ.

Auditis vero nominibus eorum, qui Rhesi patriam tanta clade affecerunt, ira indignationeq' exæstuans Griffinus, quærit ab eo, quodnam illi laboris præmium constitueret, si contra illos ejus hostes secum bellum gereret: Dimidium (inquit Rhesus) ditionis meæ tibi dabo, homagiumq' tibi præstabo. Conditionem accepit Griffinus: ædemq' divo Davidi sacram ambo petunt, cum orandi tum federis ineundi gratia: quo jurejurando confirmato, benedictioneq' interposita, statim Griffinus iter arripit, sequentibus eum Danis, Hibernis, plurimisq' Venedotis ad numerum 160, duce Cyndelo filio Comisi Monensis. Rhesus cum perpaucis Australibus lætus simul proficiscitur; perbelle secum actum cogitans, quod tam opportunum auxilium nactus esset. Longo jam itinere dimenso ad vesperam in montes perveniunt, ubi castra posuissent predicti reges. Tum Rhesus Griffinum sic est allocutus: Domine differamus prælium in crastinum, quod jam advesperascit, et lux defectura est. Differ (inquit Griffinus) quousq' tibi placuerit, ego vero cum ea, quam paratam habeo, cohorte in eos impetum faciam. Quod, ut dixerat, præstabat. Terrore ingenti conturbantur reges, stupentque dum copias Griffini feroces, constipata militum agmina, splendentia vexilla, Danos bipennibus armatos, Hibernos jacula ferreis cuspidibus cultellata ferentes, et hastatos scutatosque Venedotos contra se venire conspiciunt. Ipse vero Griffinus in prælium primus irruit, non secus ac gigas, vel leo indefessus cruento gladio inimicos prosternens, milites suos animose in hostes excitans, et ne terga adversariis darent alacriter exhortans. Fit bellum atrocissimum et cruentum, cujus famam post patrum mortem longe exaudient filii. Clamor præliantium in cælum usque ascendit: resonare visa est terra fremitu equorum et peditum: pugnaces dimicantium voces longe, lateque exaudiuntur, strepitus armorum ingens fuit. Tanta strages facta est, dum Griffini copię hostes suos delerent, sibique cedere compellerent, ut sudoris et sanguinis flumina decurrisse putarentur. Tandem Trahaernus effusis visceribus transfoditur, et in terram pronus dejectus, quasi herbas viventes carpendo dentibus, et super arma palpare visus est. Cujus cadaver ut carmen suillam in lardum Gwcharkius Hibernus condidit; eodem in loco ceciderunt de stipatoribus equites 25, alii vero eorum primo agmine deleti sunt: multa suorum millia interficiuntur,

y wyr dieither enteu wedy eu dale a dorret y uant deheu y law pob un onadunt ac y val henne y gadassant wy emdeith. A phan glywyd henne y guascarassant y lleill. canys emadraud duywaul a dyweit. mi a drawaf y bugeil a deueit y genveint a wascarant. Kedemdeitheon gwahanredaul gruffud a dywedyt y uot ef en wr kymedraul y veint a gwallt melyn arnaw. ac emennyd guessauc. ac wynep crwn. da y liw a llygeit maur guedus. ac aeleu tec. a baryf wedus. a mwnugyl crwn. a chnaut gwyn. ac aelodeu grymus. a byssed hiryon. ac esgeiryen unyaun. a thraet tec. kywreint oed a huaudel en amravaellyon yeithyoed. Bonhedic oed enteu a thrugarauc urth y giwdaut. a chreulawn wrth y elynyon. a gwychraf em brwyder. Ac ene lle wedy e dale ef e doeth hu yarll yu gyuoeth enteu en amylder torvoed ac y gwnaeth kestyll a lleoed cadarn o deuaut y freinc a bot en argluyd ar e tir. castell a oruc emon ac arall en arvon. en hen gaer custennin amperauder vab constans vaur. Arall a wnaeth ym bangor. ac arall ym meiryonnyd. Ac a ossodes endunt marchogyon a phedyt seithydyon. a chemeint a wnaethant o drwc ac na wnaethpwyd y gyfryu er dechreu y byt. a llef y bobyl a esgynnws ar er arglwyd ac enteu ae guerendewis wy. Ac en hene y kerdus heibiau un vlyned ar bemthec ac e ryd-haut gruffud oe garchar. Canys guryanc o edeirnyawn kenwric hir oed y enw a doeth y gaer ac ychydic o gedemdeitheon y gyt ac ef y brynu eu hangenreideu. A phan weles enteu y frenin en evynnauc ym plas e dinas y kemyrth ar y geuyn ef ac y duc hep wybot ac y kerdus y emdeith ef ae gedemdeitheon pyrnawn pan ytoed y burgeissyeyt en bwyta. ac y porthes ene dy ehun ef rynnawd o dydyeu a dan gel. A guede tervyn dieuoed a chryfhau gruffud y duc ef nos hyd e mon ac ena e diwalus sandef vab ayre ef yg kud. Ac odena wede ychydic o dydyeu yd esgynnus y long y vynnu mynet y werdon. ac eissyoes y gurthwynt ae duc hyt ym porth hodni en deheubarth. Odena y kerdus er tir a naw kedemteith etholedic ganthau. ar nauvet a las ar hyno. Kiwdaut y wlat honno a emladus ac ef teir gueith e dyd hwnnw ar teirgueith henne y gorvu ef arnadtun hwy ef ae wyth gedemdeith. a llad o honaw enteu e hun un or gueissyon bonhedicaf a hanoed or kyuoeth hunw. Ac y velly y dienghis y ganthunt. Odena ar y kerdet hwnnw y doeth hyt en ardudwy en bedrus ganthaw pa le y kyrchei rac brat y freinc. A phan y gweles meibeon gollwyn ef eginir. gellan. merwyd. edneuet. y truanassant urthau ac y diwallassant ef a dan gel y mewn gogoveu diffieith. A guedy diwed missoed e duunassant idaw wythugeinwyr. ac y krwydrassant o le i le yg gwyned can wneuthur colledu en oes yr yarll hu. megys dauid vrenhin mab ysai o vethlem yg gulat iudea en oes saul vrenhin. A guedy

reliquorum nonnulli terga verterunt, inque fugam se precipitarunt. Griffinus vero victor more suo consueto eos per sylvas, valles, paludes, et montes tota illa nocte, lucente luna, et per totum diem posterum adeo acriter persecutus est, ut ex tanto numero vix unus aliquis in patriam sit reversus. Post hoc bellum terribile fortiter per Griffinum confectum, Rhesus ne periculum proditiōis a Griffino sibi intenderetur, subduxit sese sub crepusculum ab amicitia, et consortio illius, nec in ejus conspectum se postea dedit. Qua perfidia commotus Griffinus suos ditionem Rhesi depopulari jussit, quod et factum est. Mons autem in quo hoc bellum gestum est, incolæ montem Carn appellant, quod ibi Garnedd, i. e. lapidum ingens cumulus congestus sit, sub quo heroem aliquem multis antea seculis sepultum esse ferunt. Postquam vero hanc regionem maxima clade depopulationeq' funditus devastasset, Griffinus in Arwistlensem pagum copias duxit, in quo cæde et flamma desæviens, uxoribus virginibusq' eorum in captivitatem ductis Trahaerni injurias rursum in suorum capita persolvit. Postremo in Powisiam se contulit, ubi victoria potitus summa crudelitate in hostes usus est, adeo ut nec ecclesiis pepercerit. Ita tandem inimicis omnibus fuis, terraque eorum penitus in solitudinem redacta, in paternam hereditatem honorifice reversus est, ut eam quietam et pace felicem redderet, ac gubernaret. Sic Venedotia magna tranquillitate ad aliquod tempus gavisæ est.

Dum ad hunc modum Griffinus regni sui deliciis frueretur Meirianus Rufus Baro suus diabolico incitatus telo, eum coram Hugone comite Cestriæ maliciose non solum accusavit, sed perdidit sic. Duos comites Francos Hugonem scilicet prius nominatum, et Hugonem Salopiæ filium Rogeri de Monte Gomerico jussit ut equites peditesq' magno numero secum usque locum Ruc dictum, in Edeirnyon ducerent. Tum proditor hiis adulatoriis verbis eum decepit: Salutant te (inquit) princeps magnifice comites duo illustres, qui tibi vicini ad confinia tui regni habitant. Hii summopere a te contendunt, ut apud Ruc in Edeirnyon ad colloquendum cum tuis auxiliariis, et hospitibus venire digneris, interposita sponsione eundi redeundique sine periculo. Hujus vocibus fidem adhibens Griffinus, in illam sui principatus locum profectus, ut in conspectum comitum venerat, comprehendi eum statim mandarunt, et in publica fœtentique custodia Cestriæ ferreis catenis devinctum annis 12 tenuerunt, hospites vero ejus tum etiam captos, amputatis singulorum pollicibus dextris, inhumanius afflictos, liberos dimiserunt. Ceteri audito tanto facinore, in varias regiones sunt dispersi, non aliter atque illud divinum oraculum habeat: Percutiam pastorem, et dispergentur oves gregis. Amici ac domestici Griffini retule-

gulet or freinc a oed ena ene kestyl evo en afryoli y velly cu hemlyn a wnaethant ac wynt a chiwdaut e wlat yg coed ac y maes megys gellgwn neu callgun en hely ac en dilit carw blin. A phan adnabu enteu na allei emdianc y velly yd aeth en yscraff e canonwyr en aber daron ac en honno a dan rwyf y daeth hyt en ywerdon. Odeno eilchuyl ym pen y mis y doeth dracheuyn en er un yscraff ac y cavas aber er un avon or lle y kychwyn-nassei. Ac odeno y kerdus eilweith dracheuen hyt en y werdon. Ac odeno wedy kemryt kyngor y kerdus o hwyl a rwyf hyt en enyssed denmarc ar gothrei vrenhin y gyveillt y adolwyn idaw llongeu ac eu doodreuyn ac eu reidyeu canys ena gentaf ry dothoed ataw gan emdiryet y geissyaw porth. Ac enteu a ganorthwyws idaw ef gan gyt diodef a chytdoluryaw ae venych beryglon ef. Ac odena y kerdus gruffud a thruigein llong ganthaw ac y doeth hyt e mon y arvaethu ef a gwyr er enyssed emlad a chastell y freinc. a gwyr e wlat a vuant ormod llesteir udunt. Ac ena y bu urwyder lityauc creulawn galet. or bore hyt byrnhawn a llawer a digwyddassant o bop barth. ar gwyr deurhaf en gentaf. Ac em plith henne neidyaw a oruc gruffud or blaen ene vydin gentaf y drychu y freinc llurugauc a helmauc oe uwyall deu vinyauc. vegis dauyd vrenhin em plith y philistewyssyon. Ar nos a wahanus y vrwyder. A guedy daruot e vrwyder y llongeu a gerdassant yr enyssed. evo hagen ac un llong ganthaw a drigyus en ron enys. nyt amgen enys dinewyt e mor ac a yspeillyus llong en dyuod o gaer a llad y guerin. A thrannoeth ef a hwyllus parth a lleyn ac a doeth y borth nevyn. A phan gogleu wyr y cantreuoed henne dyuot ar vrys a orugant ataw gwyr lleyn ac euyonyd ac ardudwy. ac arvon a ros a dyfrynt cluyt ae arvoll mal y deleynt eu hargluyd dyledauc. A guedy cadarnhau gruffud o lu maur ene gylch trwy nerth duw e damgylchynus e castell a dywedpwyd uchot a oed y mon. ac a emladus ac ef rynnawd o dydyeu. Ar freinc ac eu keyryd. ac eu kadernyt. ac eu tyroed en burw ergydyeu a saytheu. ac a chuareleu. ac a thafieu ac a magneleu. en gawadeu. Ac eissyoes eu gorchyuygu a wnaethpuyt udunt o beunydyawl emlad e kemry. Eu hystiwart llys a las er hun a oed en medu y castell a phetwarguyr a chueugeint o varchogyon y gyt ac ef. A guedy lloski e castell a goruot ar y gelynyon llawenhau a oruc gruffud a cherdet am ben y kestyl ereill a oedent en lleoed ereill ene deyrnas ac emlad ac wynt ac eu lloski ac eu torri. a llad eu guerin endunt em pob lle. Rydhau gwyned a oruc oe chestyll a chemryt y gyvoeth idaw ehun. A thalu eu chuyl en deilung yu urthuynebwyr. A heduch vu wyned ena dwy vlyned. A choffa hyn hewyt pan ytoed gruffud en emlad a chastell aber llienyauc y mon ar y chueugeinvet o

runt eum fuisse staturæ mediocris capillis flavis, cerebro calido, facie rotunda, et formosi coloris, oculis cum decore grandioribus, superciliis perpulchris, barba decora, collo subrotundo, carne candida, membris robustis, digitis longis, tibiis rectis, et speciosis pedibus; peritum et externarum linguarum scientia excellentem; in milites clementem et munificum, in hostes magnanimum, et in præliis fortissimum.

Interim Hugo Comes Cestriæ in ditionem ejus copias ingentes adduxit, ac castella, aliaque præsidia diversis in locis edificari curavit, Francorum more, quo et terræ illi facilius imperaret. Hoc tempore castellum in Mona constituit, aliud in Arvoniam in antiqua urbe Constantini imperatoris filii Constantii Magni, aliud apud Bangor, aliudque in Meirioneth: in quibus ad eorum defensionem equites, pedites, sagittariosque collocavit. Qui tanta crudelitate tantisque malis patriæ incolas affecerunt, quantam nulla unquam ætas viderat. At populorum clamor ad Deum ascendebat, ipseque illis opportuno tempore subsidium tulit. Siquidem post sedecim annorum spatium e carcere Griffinus liberatus est, idque sic evenit. Juvenis quidam Ederniensis Kynwricus Longus nomine una cum paucis sodalibus Cestriam veniens ad necessaria coemenda, conspicit forte in palatio civitatis suum regem vinculis astrictum, quem in dorso abreptum clam e civitate subduxit, iterque in patriam vespere cum sociis conficit, civibus jam cœnantibus, atque domi apud se tacite diebus nonnullis aluit. Quibus elapsis valetudineque recuperata, latenter noctu Griffinum in Monam deduxit, ubi Sandevus filius Ayrei clanculum ei necessaria subministravit: verum non multo post, conscensa navi, in Hiberniam transfretare tentavit: at ventus adversus eum in portum Hodni in australibus partibus Walliæ coegit. Inde pedestri itinere pergens novem electissimis amicis tantummodo comitatus (quorum nonus ibi occubuit), tribus vicibus uno, eodemque die, præsidariis militibus illius regionis pugnavit, terque eos superavit, quum octo tantum illi superessent comites: unumque ipse ex adversariis generis nobilitate in illa regione præstantem interfecit, sicque ex illorum manibus evasit. Iter hoc in Arduwy usque confecit, incertus quo pergeret, ne proderetur a Francis. Tandem filii Collwini Egimirus, Gellanus, Merwydus, ac Edenyvedus eum ad se compassione moti receperunt, rebusque necessariis in desertis latibulis sustentarunt. Post aliquot menses 60 viros ad illum coegerunt, ac per Venedotiam de loco in locum diversa loca peragrant, damna inferentes non modica dum Hugo Comes vixit: ut olim David filius Isai Bethleemita in terra Judæa tempore Saulis regis. Cum vero Franci, qui in præsidiis morabantur, eum tanta mala operantem senserant,

wyr a phedwardec o veibeon yeueinc y loski o honaw ae an-reithyaw a llad llawer or castellwyr a guede y anreithyaw en llwyr emchuelut hyt e tu arall y von yd oed teir llong idaw. Ar castellwyr a gwyr mon ae hemlynassant enteu en hyt e dyd gan wrwydraw eny ol en wychyr. Ac val kynt y kerdassant wynteu dracheuyn ar anreith ac a freinc a saesson en rwym ganthunt ac en garcharoryon. A llawer oc eu hemlynwyr a ladassant or hir wrwyder. Ac ena y diguydus gellan telynyaur penkerd o barthret gruffud ene llynges. Padarn yr y gyuaruydet ae drybelitet a allei mynegi en llwyr kyfrangeu gruffud ae ryveloed y rung kemry ac ywerdon ac enyssed denmarc ac amravaellyon genedloed ereill. mivi a gyuadeuaf nas dichonaf vi ac nas dichonwn pei bedwn kyn huotlet a thullius vard ym pros. ac a maro vard en traethaud mydyr. Ac val yd oed gruffud y velly weithieu en rwyd weithyeu en afryud racdaw ef a gemyrth gureic angharat y henw. merch y ewein vab edwin. er honn a dywedyt doethyon y kyuoeth y bot en vonhedic hyduf. Walltwn. lygatvras. oskethloyu. a chorff gualcheid. ac aelodeu grymus. ac esgeiryu hyduf ar traet goreu. a byssed hiryon. ac ewineu teneu. hynaus a huaudel. a da o uwyt a llynu. a doeth. a chall. a chyingorwreic da. trugarauc urth y chyuoeth. a chardodus urth achanogyon. a chyfreithus ym pob beth. Ac o honno y bu idaw meibeon a merchet. enw y meibeon vu catwallawn. ac ewein. a chatwalader. Ae verchet oed. Guenlliant. a maryret. a rannillt. a sussanna. ac annest. Ef a vu veibeon a merchet idaw heuyt o garyatwaged. A phan gigleu guilim gledyf hir brenhin loeger miluryaeth gruffud ae dywalder ae greulonder en erbyn e freinc aniodef vu ganthaw a chyffroi a oruc y holl deyrnas ene erbyn a dyuot hyt yg gwyned en amylder torvoed marchogyon a phedyt gan arvaethu dileu a distryw paub or giwdaut en llwyr hyt na bei en vyw kemeint a chi. Ef heuyt a arvaethassei torri rholl goedyd ar llwyneu hyt na bei wascaut nac amdiffyn ir gwyndyt o henne allan. Ac urth henne e lluestws ac y pebyllyws gentaf em mur castell a rei or kemry en gyuarwydyeit idaw. A phan gigleu gruffud henne y kynullws enteu llu y holl vrenhinyaeth ac y kerdus ene erbyn ef urth wneuthur ragotvaeu idaw en lleoed keuing pan dysgynnei or menyd. Ac ouynhau henne a oruc enteu a chyuarchuelut y lu trwy berued y wlat eny doeth y gaer hep wneuthur nep kyfryu gollet en er hynt honno y giwdaut y wlad. ac ny chavas ganthaw nep kyfryu frwyth nac enill namen un vuch. a cholli rann vaur o varchogyon ac acueryeit a gneissyon a meirch a llawer o daod ereill. Ac y velly e dielws ryuyc y freinc hyt ar dim. Ac en henne nyth gruffud ae lu ganthaw weithyeu or blaen weithyeu en ol weithyeu ar deheu weithyeu ar assw udunt

ipsi milites in defensionem patriæ relictî, eum per sylvas, perque agros, ut canes venatici defessum cervum indagare et persequi student. Itaque sublata omni spe evadendi, naviculam canonicorum de Aberdaron conscendit, in qua remigum importunis laboribus in Hyberniam tandem pervenit. Inde infra mensem reversus in eadem navicula, in flumine a quo solvebat stationem reperit, et inde mox in Hiberniam reversus est; a qua in insulas Daniæ maturiori capto consilio ad Gothreum regem familiarem adnavigavit, ut ab eo naves aliaque ad res suas necessaria impetraret. Quodque tunc primum ad eum confugerat, confisus se subsidia accepturum. Cujus adventu contristatus rex, compati, atque condolere crebris ejus miseriis cœpit. Ad extremum Griffinus inde cum classe 60 navium sibi in subsidium concessa Monam appulit, ut cum Francis castella tutantibus ipse, quique cum eo ex insulis devenerant, preliaretur. At incolæ summo illi impedimento fuere. Bellum gestum est sævum et crudele ab aurora usque ad vesperam, multique utrinque ceciderunt, quique animo forti præstabant, in primo impetu. Tum Griffinus in confertissimos hostes prorupit, seque in primum agmen dat, ut Francos loricatos, et galeatos sua bipenni armatus prosterneret, ut David rex inter Philisthæos. Nox proelium diremit, navesque auxiliariæ in insulas sunt profectæ. At ipse in quandam insulam (quæ Phocarum, vel vitulorum marinorum vocatur) cum una solummodo navi secessit, ex qua navem e Cestrensi portu vectam occisis nautis deprædatus est: ac postero die Leynum versus vela dans, in portum Nevim salvus cum suis omnibus intravit. Quod ubi ad cantredorum incolas fama detulisset, convolarunt statim ex singulis regni partibus, scilicet homines de Leyno, Evyonith, Ardudwy, Arvonja, Rossia, et Dyffrynclwyt, i.e. valle Cluydana, qui ad sui legitimi principis obsequia exequenda fidem suam tradunt. Collecto sic ingenti exercitu confirmatus Griffinus, adjuvante eum Deo optimo, maximo, copias duxit adversus castellum quod superius diximus in Mona exedificatum esse, quod ad aliquot dies oppugnavit. At Franci obsessi e muris, propugnaculis, et turribus in eos jacula torserunt, sagittas emiserunt, saxa balistis dejecerunt, aliisque sese instrumentis bellicis defensitarunt: donec tandem quotidiana, et assidua Cambrorum oppugnatione cedere sint coacti, ceciditque eorum dux, vel senescallus, cujus erat hoc castellum, aliique 64 cum eo. Hoc castello flammis consumpto hostibusque expugnatis, tanto successu lætus Griffinus, adversus reliqua in ejus regno castella pergit: quæ pugnando cœpit, diruit, ac incendit, populumque in ipsis universum gladio occidit. Ad hunc modum adversariis omnibus devictis Venedotiam a castellis liberam reddidit, et

rac gwneithur onadunt nep ryw gollet ene kyuoeth. A pheias ry atei gruffud yw wyr emgymyscu ac wynt ar y llwyneu diwethaf dyd uyei hwnnw y vrenhin lloegyr æ freinc. Enteu hagen a arbedus idaw ef megys dauyd vrenhin gynt y saul. A guedy daruot henne hu yarll caer er hwn a dywetpuyt uchoth gureid er holl drwc megys antiochus gynt a gynullws llynges a llu diraur anryued yr wlad. gan dristit a chwynvan a dolur a choffau y gastellwyr. a diwreidyau y gestyll a lladua e varchogyon. ac gytduwnws ac ef hu arall yarll amwythic æ lu enteu val e delynt y gyt en gyvun e dial e colledu rywnathoed gruffud udunt. Ac urth henne e kerdassant ac eu llu en eu llynges ar vor hyt yg kyuoeth gruffud. Ac ewein vab edwin ac uchdryt y vrant oc eu blaen ac eu gallu. A phan vu honneit henne guyr gwyned a phowys a gytduwnassant y urthuynbu udunt hep darystung. Ac urth henne y mudassant argluydi powys nyt amgen cadugawn a maredud y vrant ac eu hanhedeu ganthunt hyt ar gruffud. Ac ena wede (*the first Hengwrt MS. goes no further. The sequel is transcribed from another, where the orthography is more recent*) cymryt cyt gyngor ydd aethant hyt ym Mon, ac wynt a Gruffydd, ac yno ydd ymddifferassant megis y mewn caer a faei ddamgylchynedic o weilgi. Canys i Ruffudd rhyddoethoedd unllong ar bymthec o gyfar eu hirion yn borth iddaw o Iwerddon, ar rhei hynny i frwydraw ar for yn erbyn llynges yr Ieirll. A phan ddoeth hynny at yr Ieirll anfonassant wynteu gennadeu hyt ar y llongeu rhyddoethoedd i gynnorthwyaw Gruffudd, i erchi uddunt pallu iddaw pan fei cyfyngaf arnaw, a dyfod attaddunt wynteu er a fynnynt o dda, ag felly y darfu wedi credu o naddunt i dwyll y Ffreinc, y tywalldasant yr holl ynys gan dorri eu harfoll wrth Gruffudd, a phan wybu Ruffudd hynny doluriau a chymmrawu yn fawr a oruc, can ni wyddiat pa gyngor a wnei yn erbyn ei wrthwynebwyr o Ffreinc ar brat-longeu. Ac yna gwedi mynet yng cyngor ef a Chadwgawn fab Bleddynt ei ddaw, i cerddasant y mewn yscraff yn y ddoethant hyt yn Ywerddon, ac adaw eu ciwdawt ac a oedd eiddunt yn ewyllys Duw æ amddeffyn, yr hwn a nottaa cannorthwyaw i bob dyn pan fo cyfyngaf arnadunt o anebryfygedic rybuchet. A phan wybu eu pobyl wynteu hynny ydd ymchwelessant ar ffo gan ymddirgelu ac ymguddiau yng gogofeu a llwyneu a rhedynossydd ac elldydd a diffwysseu a chorsydd a drysswch a cherrie ag ymhob rhyw leoedd ereill or y gellynt ymguddiau rhac ofn Iuddewon nid amgen y Ffreinc, a chen-edloedd ereill rhyddoethynt yng cyrch uddunt, canys megis i dywait y dwywawl ymadrodd digwyddaw a oruc y bobyl heb tywyssauc. Ac ni bu ohir ir ieirll ac eu lluoedd, ac eu hemlynassant wynteu orawenus y dydd hwnnw hyt ucher, ar hyt

suum principatum denuo recepit, de suis hostibus condignas sumens poenas. Ac sic Venedotia per biennium pace ac tranquillitate usa est. Nec prætereundem videtur, quod cum Griffinus apud Aberllienawc in Mona pugnaret 120 militibus, juvenibusque strenuis 14 ac castellum incenderat, ac omnia penitus devastasset, multosque ex castellanis pervenisset, ad aliud Monæ latus proficiscitur, ubi naves ejus tres in anchoris starent, subito alii castellani una cum inhabitantibus Monam, eum adoriuntur, toto illo die persequuntur, ejusque postremum agmen sæpius ad prælia provocant: attamen, ut antea, Griffinus ad coeptum iter progreditur, spolia aufert, Francos ac Saxones victos secum, et captivos deducit, insidiatorum horum renovata pugna quamplurimos interfecit. In hoc prælio cadit Gellanus Cytharædus, i. archimusicus Penkerd, juxta naves ex parte Griffini. Paternus fortasse qua scientiarum varietate, ac quo eloquentiæ splendore excelluit, Griffini egregia facinora, ac res præclare gestas in Cambria, Hibernia, insulis Daniæ subjectis, aliisque diversis nationibus enarrare posset; ego ingenue fateor deesse mihi facultatem, immo nec tanto oneri posse me esse parem, si vel soluta oratione Tullii eloquentia pollerem, vel adstricta numeris poesi Maronem vincerem. Dum variis fortunæ fluctibus jactaretur Griffinus, modo prosperis, modo adversis, in uxorem accepit Angharatam filiam Oweni filii Edwini principis Tegeniæ, nunc Englefeld, quam hujus provinciæ prudentiores referre soliti sunt, feminam nobilem fuisse, ingenuæ staturæ, capillis candidis, subgrandioribus ac splendidibus, accipitrino, vel erecto corpore. Singulas etiam corporis partes habuisse ad proportionem compositas quam aptissime, tibias rectas, pedes concinnos, digitos longos, ungues tenerrimos; affabilem præterea fuisse tradiderunt, ac sermone elegantem, ubi et potus largitione liberalem, perspicacem, cautam, in consiliis prudentem, in familiares clementem, et in egenos liberalem, et ad res præclaras omnes instructissimam. Ex hac octo suscepit liberos, filios tres, scilicet Cadwallanum, Owenum, et Cadwalladerum, filias vero quinque, viz. Gwenllianam, Marretam, Raynildem, Susannam, et Agnetam: fuere etiam illi ex concubinis liberi aliquot. At ubi Willelmus longa spatha rex Angliæ bellicas expeditiones, fortitudinem et sævitiam Griffini in Francos accepisset, ægerrime tulit; ac toties regni vires in eum commovit, et in Venedotiam equitum, peditumque varias turmas duxit, quibus incolas omnes funditus destruere, et pessundare proposuit, ut ne canem quidem ullum vivum relinqueret. Aggressus est sylvas, ac lucos omnes succidere, et evertere, ut ne vel umbra quidem, qua se Gwindit, i. Venedoti tutarentur, deinceps superesset. Hic primum castra

ac ar let yr ynys, gan eu hanrheithiau a lladd y gwerin a thorri aelodeu eraill, ar nos a wastattaws yr ymlit, a thrannoeth nachaf trwy weledygaeth Duw, llynghes frenhinol yn agos yn ddi-rybudd yn ymddangos, a phan welet honno anhyfrydu a oruc y Ffreinc a'r Daenysseit bratwyr a dwyllessynt Ruffud.

Ac fal ydd oedd fradawc y Ffreinc eissioes yn wastat ydd anfonassant wynteu a dan gel yn y lle rhei or Cymry cyfun a hwynt hyt ar wyr yr ynys i erchi uddunt ddyfot ar frys i dangnefedd, a rhoddi diogelrwydd uddunt. Canys ofn fu ganthunt gorfod arnaddunt ymladd ar Cymry ffoedigion or neill parth, ar llynges frenhinawl or parth arall, ac felly i darfu, ac felly i twyllws y Ffreinc bratwyr, y Cymry o bob parth gwarchaedigion yn yr ynys wedi y bla rhywnaethoddynt a allei ddyfot ar gof i'r etifedd wedi ei ryeni. E llynghes hagen a ry welsynt yn ddeisyfyt, brenin Llychlyn bieuoedd, a gyfarwyddasei Duw oe trugaredd i Fon i ryddhau y bobl warchaeedic gan yr anghyfaith, canys galw rhywnaethoddynt ar eu harglwydd yn eu dioddefeint ac eu gofid, a Duw ac eu garandewis.

Ac wedi datcanu i'r Brenin trwy ieithydd pa ynys oedd, a phwy oedd eu harglwydd, pa anrheithiau a pha ymlynu, pwy yr ymlynwyr cyt-ddoluriau a oruc a lldiau a dyneshau i'r tir a their llong, ar Ffreinc hagen yn ofnawc, fal gwragedd pan welasant hynny, a ymladdasant yn llurigawc ac eistedd ar eu meirch oc eu defod a cherddet tu a'r brenhin, a nifer y teirllong, ar brenin yn rhyfygus ae nifer a ymladdws yn eu herbryn wynteu, a digwyddaw a oruc y Ffreinc, i ar eu meirch fal ffrwyth y ffigys i ar y gwydd, rhei yn feirw, rhei yn frathedic o ergytieu y Llychlynwyr, ar brenhin ehun yn ddigyffro or cwrr y blaen i'r llong a frathws a saeth Hu iarll Amwythic yn ei lygat, ac ynteu a digwyddws oe ochrwm i'r ddaear yn friwedic, ddieneit, i ar ei farch arfawc dan ymfustiau ar ei arfeu ac or damwein hwnnw ydd ymchwelws y Ffreinc ar ffo, a rhoddi eu cefneu i ergytieu y Llychlynwyr, ar brenhin ae llynghes a hwylyassant oddyna ymdeith, canys ef rhyddothoed a gallu mawr ganthaw i edrych ynys Prydein ac Iwerddon y rhei sydd oddieithyr y byt, megis i dyfot Fferil bot y Bryttanyeit yn ddieithredic yn gwbyl or holl vyt.

Ac wrth hynny Hu iarll Caer a'r Ffreinc eraill yn llawen o ymchweliat Magnus frenhin, a ddugant y ganthunt y Gwyndyt ar eiddynt oll yn llwyr hyt yng Cantref Rhos, rhac ofn dyfodiat Gruffudd awr pob awr, ac yna rhifwyt yscrubyl pob perchenawc ae anrheith, ac oddyna eu hanneru ac ar hanner i cerddws ef i Gaer.

Eno hagen hydd oeddynt a bratwyr anudonol or Daenysseyit a fredychessynt Ruffudd yn aros yr eddewidion a addawssei Hu

ad locum vocatum castellum muratum posuit. Atque hujus expeditionis Cambrorum nonnulli et auctores et ductores erant. Audito tanto belli apparatu Griffinus copias totius sui principatus collegit, ac adversus regem eduxit, in angustiis viarum insidias collocans, in quas subito inciderat a montibus descendens exercitus regis. Has Anglus reformidans per regionem mediterraneam Cestriam exercitum reduxit: in quo ejus itinere, nec incolæ damnis, quæ minatus esset, afficiebantur, nec perfidi ductores laborum fructus, quos sperabant, perceperunt, nisi forte unica sit quisque vacca donatus. At Anglus equitum maximam partem, armigeros, famulos, equosque quamplurimos amisit. Ita Francorum jactantia concidit, ad nihilumque devenit: quum copiae Griffini modo anticipare, modo subsequi modo a dextris, modo a sinistris illis esse solebant, ne ejus subditis nocerent nimium. Quod si Griffinus suos, dum abditos lucos pertransirent, in eos immisisset, postremum illum diem Anglus, ac Franci sensissent, verum cohibuit suorum ferociam Griffinus, ut olim David se gessit erga Saulem. Rebus ad hunc modum non succedentibus, Hugo Comes Cestriæ, de quo supra, malorum omnium architectus, ut anteactis temporibus Antiochus, classem militibus onustam parat, ut quem ceperat intimum doloris sensum ex præsidiorum suorum trucidatione, dirutis funditus castellis et equitibus mala morte multatis, jam saltem in Cambros ulcisceretur. Ad hanc rem paratum habuit Hugonem alterum comitem viz. Salopiæ una cum sua cohorte, ut simul proficiscentes multimodas injurias a Griffino illatas, innumeraque accepta incommoda illi reponerent. Itaque tandem phalanges suas in terras Griffini classe ducunt, præeuntibus cum suis assertis ac copiis Oweno filio Edwini, et Ughtredo fratre suo. Res omnis hæc ubi patefacta fuerat, Venedoti ac Powisiani in unum convenerunt, ut illis totis viribus ne subjugarentur, resisterent. Cujus rei causa Powisiæ principes, viz. Caduganus, et Maredithus ejus frater traduxerunt res suas omnes in patriam Griffini: maturoque ibi capto consilio, sese ambo in Monam cum Griffino receperunt: quo in loco, quasi in firmissima civitate altissimo pelago undique cincta, conquieverunt: idque maxime quod naves longæ 16 de Hybernia in subsidium Griffini mittebantur, quibus adversus comitum classem maritimo bello decertarent. Comites hujus rei certiores facti, nuncios clam ad classis Hybernicæ præfectos destinant, ut amplissimis muneribus pollicitis rogarent, quatenus a Griffino in ejus summis periculis, maximisque angustiis deficerent, auxilioque omni destitutum relinquerent, quod effectum præstiterunt. Siquidem Francorum dolis delusi, totam insulam (fracta fide Griffino data), vacuum præsidiis in direptionem hostibus

uddunt, a cheith o wyr a gwragedd o weission a morwynion, ac ynteu au talws uddunt hwy megis fyddlawn i anffyddlawn, yn i cadarnhaei ddwywawl lunyaeth canys neu ryddaroedd iddaw ar ehang, cynnullaw holl wrachiot mantach, crwm, cloff, unllgyeidiawc, gormessawl, diallu, ac eu cynnyg iddunt yn pwyth eu bratwriaeth; a phan welsant wynteu hynny, gillwng eu llynges a wnaethant a chyrchu y dyfynfor parth ac Iwerddon; y gwr a oedd yn gwledychu yn yr amser hwnnw a beris anafu rhei o naddunt, a thorri eu haelodeu, a dehol ereill yn ddybryt ae holl deyrnas.

Ac yn yr amser hwnnw nachaf Ruffudd oe nottaedig ddefot yn dyfot o Iwerddon a y cafas yr holl wlat yn ddiffeith, ac chiwdawt wedi rhyfynet i le arall. Oddyna ydd anfonas cennadeu hyt ar yr Iarll Hu, ac i tangnefeddws ac ef, ac yn y cantref hwnnw i rhoddet teir tref iddaw ef yno. Ac yno i dwg ei fuchedd flwyddynedd yn dlawt ofidus gan obeithiaw wrth weledigaeth Duw rhagllaw. Ac oddyna wedi cerddet blwyddynedd heibiau i cerddws i lys Henri frenhin yr hwn a fu frenhin nessaf iw frawt, a chan hwnnw i cafas ef rybuchtet a charyat a chyfnabot eiriawl, a chyfarwyrt erfyn escob Bangor, ac i rhoddes iddaw gan dangnefedd a charyat Cantref Lleyan ac Eifonydd ac Ardudwy ac Arllechwedd ac wynt ac eu gwerin ac eu hanrheithoedd, ac yn y lle pan ymchwelws Gruffudd or llys i dug eu Cyfannedd ir gwladoedd hynny, gan diolwch i Dduw yr hwn a ddiyt y cywaethogion syberw og eu cadeir, yr hwn a wna yr achanawc yn arberthawc, yr hwn a ystwng ddynd ac ae dyrchaf.

Oddyna eissoes pob dryll i rhyddhaws pob peth rhac Gruffudd, canys ei obeith oedd yn yr Arglwydd, a pheunydd i llithrynt attaw ereill o Ros ac eu hanrheithiau ganthunt heb ganiat Iarll Caer, ac amlhau ei bobyl, ac yn y flwyddyn rhag wyneb i cerddws i Fon ae gwerin ganthaw, ag i gwledychws, ac oddyna ir cymmydedd ereill, ac fal hyn i cafas trachefyn oe grym pob peth yng Gwynedd, megis i gwnaeth Maccabeus mab Matathias gynt yn yr Israel. A dwyn a wnaeth ei holl giwdawt o amrafael alltudedd y rhei a athoeddynt i alldudedd or ymlitfa a ddywedpwynt uhot, ac amlhau daoedd yng Gwynedd gan lewenydd, megis an wlat yr Israel ac eu hymchweliat o geithiwet Babilon, a molest a gymyrth yr iarll ynddaw oe oresgyn y felly heb y ganyat. A phan gogleu frenhin Lloegyr hynny rhyfeddu a orug ac agori ei dryssor, a rhoddi treul ddidlawd i farchogion a phedyt, a dwyn ganthaw brenhin Yscotland ar Yscotieit a gwyr Deau, ac felly i doeth i gywaeth Gruffudd, a phebylliaw yn Mur Castell. A Gruffudd ynteu o gynnefindra a brwydyr a luestws yn ei erbyn ynteu ym mreichiau Eryri eiriawg, ac oddyna ymanfon ar brenhin, ac ynteu trwy ysbeit dieuoedd, a

tradiderunt. Hac Francorum fallacia, Griffinus in summam animi ægritudinem conjectus, consilii dubius, quid adversus vim Francorum, vel classis suæ auxiliariæ defectionem, opus esset facto. Itaque re prius cum suis deliberata, arrepta quadam navicula, una cum Cadwgano filio Blethini, suo genero in Hiberniam transfretavit, populum, suæque bona Dei voluntati ac protectioni commendans, qui subvenire cunctis cum angustiis maximo premuntur, clementiæ, et bonitatis suæ non oblitus, consueverit. At plebs multis modis miserabilis, ejus absentiam sentiens, fuga sibi salutem quæsit, ut in specubus subterraneis, alnetis, sylvis, lucis, filicetis, montium jugis, locisque præcipitibus, palustribus, et incultis, locisque aliis inaccessis absconderet, qui se platitabat, ac sese occultabat, Judaicorum scilicet Francorum, aliorumque barbarorum metu, qui in eorum perniciem advenerant. Quoniam (ut divinum dicit eloquium) cecidit populus sine duce. Non fuit difficile jam comitibus, eorumque exercitui per totam insulam longe lateque eodem illo die pervagari, populum concidere, aliquorum bona diripere, aliorum membra detruncare, donec nox eos a persequendo retardaret. Verum ecce postero die inexpectato singulari Dei providentia, regalis quædam classis appropinquans sese in conspectum obtulit, qua animadversa contristati sunt Franci, ac fœdifragi illi Dani qui a Griffino defecerant. Franci vero ad consuetas sibi fallendi artes se contulerunt. Atque ex Cambris confederatis emiserunt quosdam ad insulanos, qui eos ad concordiam hortarentur, persuaderentque statim securitatem ac pacem accipere quibus possent optime rationibus: Nam timebant Franci, ne ex utraque parte simul urgerentur, viz. ne eodem tempore et cum Cambris profugis ex una; et cum hac regia classe ex altera parte simul dimicandum foret, quod, ut sperabant, effectum est. Hac ratione fallaces Franci miserimos Cambros hujus insulæ carceribus circumsessos in fraudem pellexerunt, tantam tamque immanem cladem perpeccos, quantum ne posterius quidem post multas majorum ætates oblivisci tradere poterint. Veruntamen classem, quam superius inopinata conspectam diximus, ad regem Llychlinii, i. e. Norvegiæ spectantem, divini numinis misericordia singularis in Monam dirigere est dignata, ut plebem suam miseriis involutam liberaret. Siquidem ad dominum suum ex infinitis suis calamitatibus, et malis clamavit, et exaudivit eam Deus. Cum vero regi, qui huic classi præfuit, per interpretes monstraretur, quæ hæc esset insula, quis ejus princeps, quantæ ibi cædes fierent, quam dira persequitio, quique essent tam cruentæ stragis authores, condolere cepit, ac fremere: itaque naves tres ad littus tendere præcepit. Quod cum Franci perceperunt, quamvis timi-

thangnefeddu. Ac oddyna ydd ymchwelws Henri frenhin i Loegyr, a Gruffudd iw gywaeth. Ac eilweith wedi rhynnawd o amser i doeth Henri frenhin drachefyn a lluoedd mawr ganthaw, a phebyllaw a orug yn yr un lle a ddywedpwyd uchot yn y mynydd i arfaethu diwreiddiaw cywaeth Gruffudd ae ddestryw, a lladd a difa ei giwdawd yngeneu y cleddyf. A phan glywyt hynny wedi cynnullaw llu i doeth Gruffudd yn ei erbyn oi nottaedic ddefawt, a gossot eu anheddeu ae fileinllu ar gwragedd a'r meibion yn dyrysswch mynyddedd Eryri yn y lle ni ddiodd efasant un perygl, ac wrth hynny ir ofnhaws y brenhin digwyddaw yn llaw Ruffudd oe pydiau pan ddisgynnei or mynydd, i cerddws drachefn i Loegyr gan wneuthur tangnefedd ac ef. O wi! o Dduw y gynnifer gweith ydd arfaethasant ieirll Caer gwrthwynebu i Ruffudd ac nys gallasant, ar gynnifer gweith gwyr Powys ac nis gallasant, ar gynnifer gweith gwyr Trahaiarn twyllwr, ac nis gallasant eissioes i ddwyn ar gwblder. A gwedi hynny i gwledychws Gruffudd llawer o flynyddedd yn hyrwydd gywaethoc gan arafwch a heddwch ac yn arfer o gymmydogaeth y brenhinedd nessaf iddaw yn gyfun, nit amgen Henri frenhin Lloegyr, a Mwrchath frenhin Iwerddon, a brenhin ynyssedd Denmarc, a honneit amlwg fu, ac yn y teyrnassoedd pell iwrthaw, ac yn y rhei agos iddaw, ac oddyna ir amhlaws pob cyfryw dda yng Gwynodd ac i dechreuassant y ciwdawtwyr adeilat eglwysseu ym mhob cyfeir ynddi, a heu coedydd ac eu plannu a gwneuthur perllanneu a garddeu, ag eu damgylchynu o gaeau a flossydd, a gwneuthur adeiladau murddin ac ymborth o ffrwytheu y ddacaeu o ddefawt gwyr Rhufein. A Gruffudd ynteu wnaeth eglwysseu mawr yn y llysssoedd pennaf iddaw ehun, ac adeiladoedd y llysssoedd, a gwleddeu yn wastad yn anrhydeddus. Pa beth hefyd? echtywynnygu a wnei Wynedd yna o eglwysseu calcheit fal y ffurfafen or syr. Llywiaw y bobyl a wnei yng gwialen haearnawl gan wneuthur cyundeb a thangnefedd ar teyrnassoedd nessaf iddaw, ae feibion etwa yn weision ieucinc a ossodes ar y cantrefoedd eithaf iddaw, i eu rhagfeddu ac i eu cynnal mal mur angcyffroedic yn erbyn estrawn genedloedd a rhai angcyfieith, o darfei uddunt meddyliaw cyfodi o newydd yn ei erbyn, ar brenhinedd bychein eraill a gyrchynt ei lys ef ae amddeffyn, i gyrchu ei gannorthwy, ae gynghor y gynnifer gweith i gofuddyei estrawn genedl hwynt.

Ac yn y diwedd eissioes Gruffudd a hynaws a cholli trem eu lygeit a oruc a rhoddi a oruc ynteu y ynni i weithredoedd y trugaredd, wedi meddyliaw o honaw ennill enw tragwyddol o filwriaeth, ef a arfaethws hefyd fynet e hun i le dirgel ysgyfala i ddwyn buchedd ddwywawl, a thremygu ei holl Arglwyddiaeth

diores mulierculis, loricati, et pro more suo in equis sedentes, ad pugnandum cum rege cum suis classicis pugnatoribus procedunt. Rex vero ejusque nautæ fortiter ex adverso cum eis dimicarunt. Cadunt Franci ex equis, ut ficus de arboribus ficeris, alii mortui, alii vulnerati crebris ictibus Norvegensium, vel Lichlynensium. At rex ipse magnanimus e puppi sagittam torquens Hugonis Comitis Salopiæ oculum perfodit, qui in terram exanimis ex equo suo armato cadit ac super arma aliquandiu luctatur moribundus. Franci vero ex hoc eventu in fugam versi Lichlynensium ictibus terga ostendunt. Rex autem classem inde statim subduxit, quia cum ingenti militum manu iter hoc suscepisset, ad perscrutandas insulas Britanniae ac Hiberniae, quæ extra orbis terminos habentur, ut Ferillus (Virgilius) dixit: Britannos a toto orbe penitus esse divisos. At Hugo Comes Cestriæ aliique Franci ob discessum Magni regis Norvegensium lætitia perfusi captivos Venedotos, et suas prædas in tutiora loca Cantredi de Rhossia deduxerunt, Griffini adventum de hora in horam metuentes; quo in loco cujusque animalia capta, reliquasque prædas omnes numerabant, ac in duas partes sunt partiti, quorum dimidiam partem secum Cestriam transportavit comes. Tum aderant etiam Dani illi perjuri proditores, qui Griffinum prodiderant, quam Hugo illis prolixè promiserat, virorum, mulierum, servorum, virginum captarum portionem in suæ perfidiæ premium accepturi, persolvebat ille quidem illis, ut fidelis infidelibus, ut illud divinum confirmaret: Nam postquam ex singulis partibus collegisset, cunctas amículas edentulas incurvas, claudas, monoculas, inutilis et impotentes, obtulit has Danis in mercedem proditiōis. Quam 'mancipiorum squalentem catervam ubi vidissent, sublati anchoris, in altum solverunt Hiberniam versus. At qui tunc temporis ibi imperabat, pœnas de illis sumpsit gravissimas, mulctando alios morte, alios membrorum abscissione, aliosque in exilium perpetuum ex toto suo regno exterminans. Atque ecce eodem tempore Griffinus antiqua sua consuetudine de Hibernia reversus, universam patriam in solitudinem redactam, subditosque suos in alia loca traductos invenit: Itaque legatos ad Hugonem Comitem Cestriæ mittit, quorum opera effectum est, ut in pacis condiciones inter eos sit conclusum. Inde in illo cantredo de Rossia concessæ sunt illi villæ tres. Ab hoc tempore per annos complures Griffinus vitam tenuem duxit, curisque variis distentam, spe tamen meliori, ac divina providentia se consolando. Transacto tandem annorum aliquot spacio, in curiam Henrici R. Angliæ, qui fratri successit, se contulit: a quo Ervini Bangorensis episcopi interventu, salutem, amorem, et sermonis gratiam est consequutus. Cui etiam rex summa cum pace ac gratia concessit

fydawl yn llwyr. Ac eissioes fal ydd oedd ei derfyn i fynet or byt hwn yn nessau, galw ei feibion a oruc, a lluniaethu ei farwolaeth fal i gwnaeth y brenhin Ezechias weith arall, ac wrth hynny rhannu a oruc ei holl dda ai gyfiawnder ynteu a bara yn oessoedd. Ef a anfonas ugein swllt i eglwys Crist yn Nulun, yn y lle i ganet ac i magwyt, a chymmeint a hynny i holl eglwysseu pennaf Iwerddon: ar gymmaint i eglwys Fynyw, ar gymmeint i fanachloc Caer, ar gymmeint i fanachloc Amwythic, a mwy no hynny i eglwys Fangor, a deg swllt i Gaer Gybi, ar gymmaint i Benmon, a'r gymmeint i Gelynowc, ar gymmeint i Enlli, ar gymmaint i Feifod, ar gymmeint i Llan Armon, ar gymmeint i Ddineirth, ac i lawer o eglwysseu pennadusaf ereill. A rhoddes ynteu i escob ac archdiacon offeiriaid ac urddelion ac awthrawon, ac i achanyon cristiawn y daoedd hynny a gymmynaf fi i amddeffyn yr Yspryd Glan yr hwn a wyr pob peth ac ae hatwen. Wrth ei ddiwedd ynteu i doethant y gwyr mwyaf a doethaf or holl gywaeth. Dafydd escob Bangor, Symeon archdiacon gwr addfed o oed a doethineb, prior manachloc Caer, a llawer o offeirieit ac yscolheigion yn iraw ei gorph ac olew cyssegredic herwydd gorchymmyn Iago Ebostol. Ei feibion hefyd a oedd yno ym plith hynny, ac ynteu yn eu bendigaw wy ac yn dywedyd, pa ryw wyr fyddynt rhagllaw megis Iago Padriarch yn bendigaw ei feibion gynt yn yr Aipht. A gorchymmyn a oruc uddunt bot yn wrawl a gwrthwynebu yn wychyr eu gelynion ar ei gyffelybrwydd ynteu yn ei ddiwedd-ddyddieu. Yno hefyd ydd oed Angharat frenhines ei wreic briawt ynteu ac iddi i rhoddes ynteu hanner ei dda a dwy randir, a phorthloedd Abermenei. Eno ydd oeddynt ei ferchet a rhai oi neieint, ac i bawb or rhei hynny hefyd i rhoddes rhan or eiddaw yn ymborth uddunt wedi ei ddydd ef, Cymry a Gwyddyl a gwyr Denmarc ynteu a ddrygyferthassant o ddigwyddedigaeth Gruffuth frenhin fegis cwynfon yr Iuddewon am Ioswe fab Nun.

Dwy flynedd a phetwar ugeint oedd Ruffudd, ac yna i bu farw, ac ym Mangor i claddwyt y mewn yscrin, yn y parth asswy ir allawr fawr yn yr eglwys. A gweddiwn ninneu hyt pan orffwyssu ei eneit ynteu yn yr un peth, nit amgen yn Nuw, y gyt a brenhinedd da ereill yn oes oessoedd. *Amen.*

cantredos de Lleyn, Eivionyth, Ardudwy, et Arllechwedd una cum incolis eorum, ac prædis universis. Ut vero in patriam est reversus Griffinus a curia regis, suos subditos in illarum terrarum possessionem adduxit, Deo gratias agens, qui deponit divites superbos de firmis suis sedibus, et humiles in eorum locos exaltat: qui egenum facit potentem, et qui hominem humiliat, eundem ad honores evehit. Deinceps omnia Griffino prospere paulatim succedunt, quia in Domino spem fixam habuerat. Confugiunt ad eum quotidie reliqui de Rossia cum rebus suis, non expectata vel petita Comitis Cestriæ licentia, sicque populorum multitudine augere cœpit. Anno sequenti in Monam ipse cum suis profectus ibi imperabat: indeque in alios commotas se contulit: hoc modo in Venedotia suis viribus imperium, ac pristinum statum recuperavit, ut Maccabæus filius Mattathiæ olim in Israel. Subditis etiam singulos gravissimo servitutis iugo, qui propter superiores bellorum necessitates in exilium adacti fuerant, liberavit totamque Venedotiam opibus, ac gaudio replevit, ut Israelitæ captivitate Babylonica reversi. At Comes moleste tulit, quod se invito ditionem suam sic occupaverat Griffinus, immo rex Angliæ ejus hoc facinus admirabatur. Itaque ærarium suum recondit, sumptusque ingentes in equites ac pedites fecit. Regem etiam Scotiæ, Scotos ac Australes Cambros secum adduxit. Cum hiis copiis in Griffini principatum ingressus est, positis castris apud Murcastell. Ipse vero Griffinus bellorum stratagemata, ac pericula sæpius expertus, ex adverso castra metatur in nivosi montis Erii brachiis. Quibus ex locis legati utrinque sæpius sunt missi, atque tandem post inducias, in pacis formam est consensus. Sicque Henricus in Angliam revertitur, ac Griffinus in propriam ditionem redit. At rursum Henricus Rex transacto temporis perbrevis spacio, exercitum magnum ductans venit, castraque in eodem loco (quo prius), in ipsis montibus posuit, hoc consilio, ut jam tandem Griffini principatum funditus everteret: subditosque ejus omnes in ore (ut dicam) gladii perderet, mactaret, et ad extremam internecionem redigeret. Hoc audito Griffinus suos in aciem collegit, et ut in more illi erat, in ejus occursum dirigebat, transmissis tamen prius domesticis suis, ac colonis una cum uxoribus ac liberis in solitudines montium Eryri, ubi extra omnem periculi metum forent. Quibus rebus eventit, ut rex metuens, ne in manus Griffini incideret, cum in valles a montium cacuminibus descenderet, in Angliam pace facta se recepit. O Deus bone, quoties Griffinum subvertere conati sunt comites Cestriæ, ac non potuerunt. Quoties aggressi sunt fallacii Trahaearn viri, at non potuerunt insidioso suo proposito omnino perficere. Post tantos hosce exantlatos labores, Grif-

finus per annos complures divitiis regnabat, regnumque vicinorum familiaritate cum summa concordia est usus, viz. Henrici Regis Angliæ, Marchathi Regis Hiberniæ, Regisque qui insulis Daniæ præerat : fuitque celebre ejus nomen, non solum in regnis adjacentibus, verum etiam in remotissimis terris. Jam per Venedotiam ceperunt bonarum omnium rerum incrementa fieri ; jam cœpit populus ecclesias fundare, glandes seminare, arbores plantare, pomaria et hortos colere, ac fossis et sepibus munire, murataque edificia extruere, frumenta, ac terræ fructus Romanorum more in alimentum usum convertere. Basilicas vero erexit Griffinus juxta palatia sua, quæ maximis sumptibus construxerat, ac honorifica conviviorum liberalitate assidue celebrabat. Quid referam amplius. Venedotia tunc dealbatis ecclesiis splendebat non aliter quam firmamentum stellis : populum suum virga ferrea gubernabat, concordiam ac pacem cum regnis sibi finitimis conservans, filios adhuc juvenes extremis regni Cantredis præposuit, ut populum regere discerent, ac quasi mœnia immobilia essent adversus extraneas nationes, illosque barbaros, qui nova contra se molirentur. Reguli vero minores ad ejus curiam, ac patrocinium sæpius confugebant, auxilii ac consilii sui impetrandi causa, quoties eos alienorum injuriæ urgerent. Ad extremum jam longa senectute confectus, et oculorum lumine amisso, operibus se misericordiæ, ac pietatis totam dedit, animo secum revolvens, quod ex rebus militiæ gestis memoriam jam reliquisset perpetuam. Propositum etiam habuit in secretiorem ac solitarium quemdam locum secedere, ut divinarum rerum contemplationi intentius vacaret, ac vitæ sanctius ducendæ incumberet, dominationibus terrenis penitus contemptis et abjectis. Atque ubi jam vitæ terminum appropinquare intellexit, liberos convocari præcepit, ut quæ a morte sua fieri, et observari vellet illis exponeret, quemadmodum aliquando Ezechias rex olim fecerat. Itaque substantiam suam omnem distribuit : cujus justitia in æternum permanebit. Ecclesiæ Christi apud Dublinum xx solidos donavit, quo in loco et natus et nutritus fuerat. Singulisque cathedralibus ecclesiis Hiberniæ : necnon Ecclesiæ Menevensi, abbatiis Cestriæ, et Salopiæ tantundem : Ecclesiæ Bangorensi plus legavit. Ac Ecclesiæ Caerchybi x solidos : ac tantundem ecclesiis Penmonæ, Gelinawc, Enlli, Meivod, Sti. Germani, ac Dinerthi, multisque aliis principalibus ecclesiis. Bona illa, quæ episcopo, archidiacono, presbyteris, clericis, doctoribus, Christianisque egenis dedit, ego Sti. Spiritus protectioni commendabo, qui omnia scrutatur et cognoscit. Ad eum jam in extremis agentem, vitæque finem expectantem, accesserunt ex omni ejus principatu viri celebres et prudentissimi, viz. David episcopus Bangor, Simeon archi-

diaconus, vir ætate ac prudentia maturus, prior Monasterii Cestriæ, compluresque alii presbyteri ac scholastici, ut oleo consecrato ejus corpus inungerent, juxta præceptum Jacobi Apostoli. Erant una ejus filii, quibus ille benedicendo prædixit, quales viri postea eventuri essent, ad similitudinem Jacobi patriarchæ, qui filiis in Ægypto benedixisset: atque in mandatis dedit, ut fortiter se gererent, inimicisque magno animo resisterent, ut ille postremis suis temporibus egerat. Aderat etiam eodem tempore regina Ancharat ejus uxor cui dimidiam omnium bonorum suorum partem, duo mesuagia, vel patrimonium, cum porthmiis de Abermeney legavit. Necnon filiae ejus præsentibus erant, ac nepotum nonnulli, atque horum singulis partem rerum suarum tribuit, qua commodius post ejus mortem ducere vitam possent. Cambri, Hybernii, ac Dani, Griffini obitum magno mœrore ac luctu persequuti sunt, non secus atque Judæi Josue filium Nun olim lugebant. Cum duos ac octoginta annos Griffinus complevisset, ex hac vita discessit. Sepultusque est in ecclesia Bangorensi, splendida erecta tumba ad sinistram altaris magni partem: precemurque nos Deum ut ejus anima cum aliorum bonorum ac præclarorum regum animabus in Domino conquiescat. *Amen.*

NOTE.—The *Life of Gruffudd ab Cynan* is a most important historical memoir, and is the only document that supplies so fully the political history of North Wales from the year 1080 to his death in 1137. Sir John Wynn, in his *History of the Gwydir Family*, records of Gruffudd ab Cynan: "His troublesome life and famous acts are compiled by a most ancient frier or monke of Wales. This was found in the house of Gwedir, in North Wales; and at the request of Morice Wynne, Esq. (who had the same written in a most ancient booke, and was lineally descended from him), was translated into Latine by Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor." This translation, apparently in the bishop's handwriting, who sat at Bangor from 1566 to 1585, is now preserved in the Peniarth Library, and has been transcribed by me with Mr. Wynne's kind permission. It is now published for the first time. The Welsh text has been printed in the second volume of the *Myvyrian Archæology* (1801), of which a neat reprint is now passing through Mr. Gee's press at Denbigh. William Morris (1640) observed in his *Note Book*, lost at the Wynn-stay fire, "Est alia versio hujus vitæ per Edwardum Thelwall, Plaswardens, circ. an. 1580." This I have not yet seen.

March 1, 1866.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.,
Rhydygroesau, Oswestry.

COCHWILLAN, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

THIS ancient seat lies in the parish of Llanllechid, near Bangor, at a distance of three miles from that town. As you travel upon the London and Holyhead road, from the modern town of Bethesda, as its very suggestive name intimates, in the direction of Bangor, you arrive at a bend of the road which presents a view which for beauty and interest is not surpassed by any in North Wales. In the ravine below flows the Ogwen, the meandering of which is imitated by the road which winds above its banks. Here you are not provoked by seeing the indigenous trees of the country supplanted by stiff-looking patches of larch and fir. You see nothing but the stately oak and graceful ash; in fact, it is a portion of the "forest of Snowden," whose trees required no hand to plant them, no nursing to accelerate their hardy growth. Right before you, rising from the tall trees which mantle the bank, appears Penrhyn Castle, which here presents itself in its best aspect. You have all the accessories of a first rate sketch,—wood, that is, real timber; water, a clear mountain stream, and a rocky bed; a fine castle; and, lastly, you have just the proper distance to correct the domestic and modern character which a near view suggests, and to give the noble pile the air which its designer contemplated, that of a Norman fortress.

To return to the title of this notice. On the hill to the right, just over the Ogwen, in a grove of aged trees, you may see a farmhouse with an antiquated, barn-looking out-building. This is Cochwillan, the parent hive from which many a goodly swarm has settled in various parts of the country. The name seems to resolve itself, etymologically, into *coch* (red), *gwyll* (dark), *llan* (enclosure), signifying a shady grove or dingle by the dark, deep bed of the Ogwen, with soil reddened by the purple shade of the Penrhyn slate, which here colours

the roads. Above the house is an ascent called Rhiw-goch (red hill), on the top of which is an ancient work noted in the Ordnance Map. The red slate-bed crops out here. The above etymology is strengthened by the analogous name of *cil* (recess), *tywyll* (dark), *llan* (enclosure), the name of a place in another part of the parish.

The mansion itself has fallen to ruin, like many others. In most instances the fortunes of the family have shared the decay of the fabric which once sheltered them; but in this case a singular good fortune has followed the inheritance. If some deviation from the line of direct descent has chanced to occur, the estate has reverted, before long, to the old channel. Had it been otherwise, had the old possessions been alienated to other blood, the fame of this house would not have sunk to oblivion among Welshmen "for lack of the sacred bard." For successive centuries have the virtues of the occupants of Cochwillan been the theme of bardic song.

It seems that Iarddur, lord of Llechwedd ucha, the hundred which lies upon the Menai Straits, between the Ogwen and town of Conway, owned Penrhyn and Cochwillan about A.D. 1200. From him, by heirs female, the estate descended to the posterity of Ednyfed Fychan, whose arms are, *gules*, a chevron *ermine* between three Saxons' heads, couped, proper. Griffith ap Gwilym of Penrhyn, about A.D. 1360, gave Cochwillan to his second son, Robert, known as Robin of Cochwillan. After this the succession runs in parallel streams by the designation of Griffiths of Penrhyn and Williamses of Cochwillan, with several intermarriages, until the time of Pierce Griffith, who is celebrated for the share he took in the defence of his country at the time of the Spanish armada. He was obliged to sell his estate, and in him the family of Griffiths became extinct.

The estate, however, was purchased by his kinsman, Archbishop Williams, of the family of Cochwillan, who also had the good fortune to repurchase the estate of Cochwillan from the Earl of Pembroke, to whom it had been alienated by Henry Williams about the year 1620.

The archbishop was the son of Edmund Williams, fifth son of William Williams, of Cochwillan, by Dorothy daughter of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn. His estates descended to his nephew, Sir Griffith Williams of Penrhyn, Bart., who had six sons,—to each of whom he left an estate,—and six daughters.

Sir Griffith Williams, grandson of the above Sir Griffith, dying unmarried, the title passed to his uncle, Sir Hugh Williams of Marl; but the estate went to his sister Frances, who married Lord Edward Russell, second son to the Duke of Bedford. Dying without issue, she was succeeded by her sisters, Anne, wife of Thomas Warburton, Esq., of Winnington; and Gwen, wife of Sir Walter Yonge of Escott, as joint proprietors. Thomas Warburton was succeeded by Colonel Hugh Warburton, whose sole heiress, Susannah Anne, married, in 1765, Richard Pennant, Esq., afterwards Lord Penrhyn. She died in 1810. Lord Penrhyn was of the family of Pennant¹ of Downing, in Flintshire, to which also the well-known author, Thomas Pennant, Esq., belonged. Dying without issue in 1808, his lordship left the estate of Penrhyn to George Hay Dawkins, Esq., who assumed the name of Pennant, and died in 1840. By him the estate was left to his daughter Julianna, who married the Hon. Colonel E. S. Douglas, son of the Earl of Moreton, and died in 1842. Colonel Douglas assumed the name of Pennant. He has married, for his second wife, Lady Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

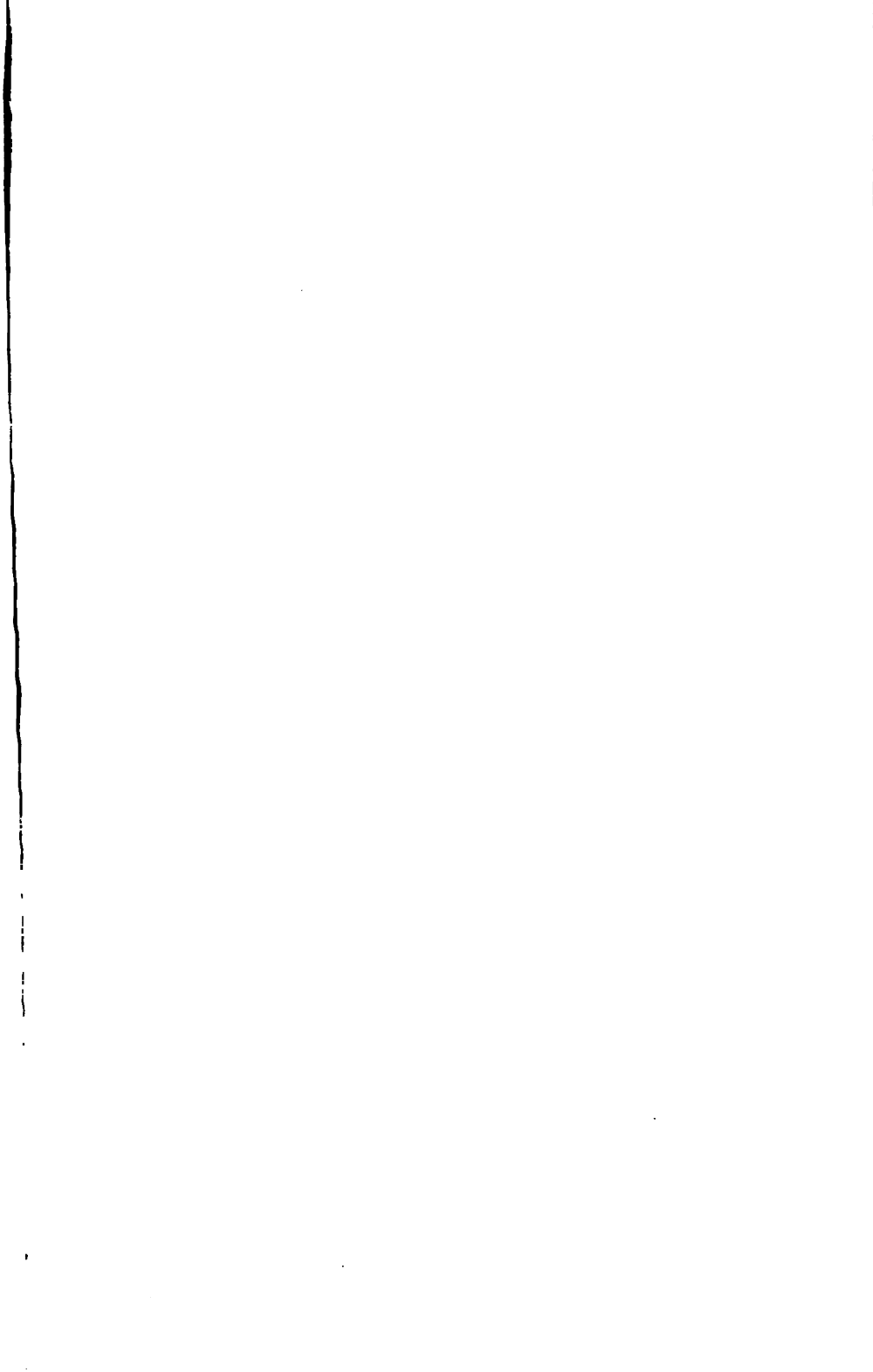
The only portion of the old residence now remaining is the dining-hall or *neuadd*. This seems to have formed the north side of a quadrangle, of which the east side was composed of kitchens and dwelling rooms; the west side, perhaps, of stables and offices; the south side had probably an entrance gate, with room above,

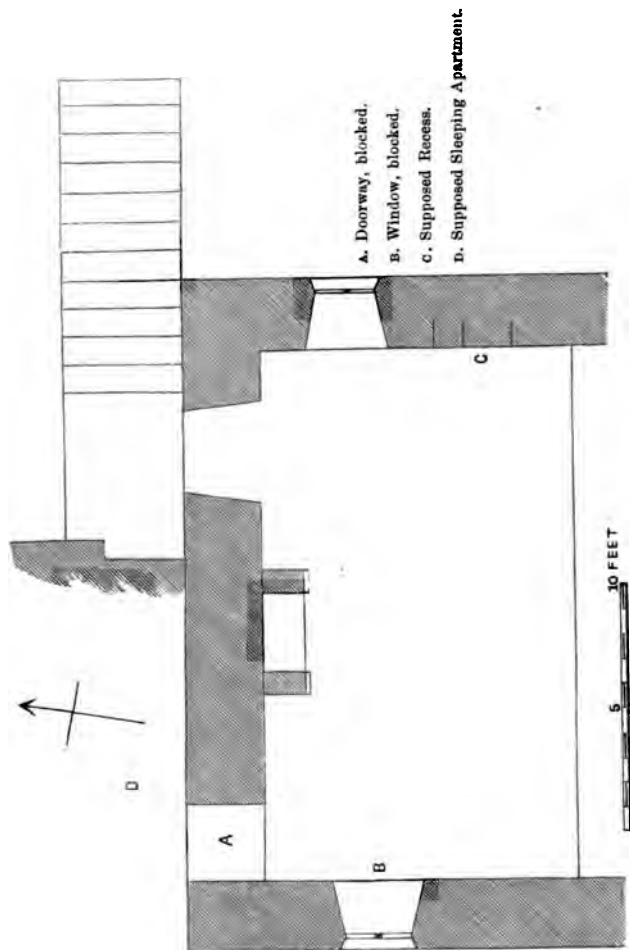
¹ The family may now claim the name of Pennant of *Pennant* in their own right, since the purchase by Colonel Douglas Pennant of the farm of Pennant in Yspytty Ifan. I surmise that Douglas is no other than Du-glas. In that case his adopted country may furnish an appropriate foundation for his Scotch patronymic by the accession of the farms of Dulas (pl. *Dulasau*) to the estate in Penmachno.





SOLAR, COCHWILLAN.





PLAN OF SOLAE, COCHWILLAN.

like many other old mansions in Wales, not lacking the inseparable cabbage garden. The hall is a long, rectangular building sixty-seven feet by twenty-six on the outside. The walls are carefully built of rubble work, with large stones, and are three feet thick. There is a piece of substantial wall on the west, proving that the buildings extended at one time on that side. The materials of the old house and offices have been used in erecting two farm-houses on the spot. The dining-hall, being of itself sufficient to furnish a spacious barn, cow-house, and stable, with lofts over the two latter, was allowed to stand. Where is now the stable was a parlour or *solar*, lighted by two square-headed windows. The dressings of the windows and doors are of freestone, so durable, that the chiselling is still fresh. The doors and one window on the east side of the fire-place have arches pointed, all the other windows have square heads with trefoiled lights. The parlour was separated from the hall by oak panelling, having in the middle a door with a carving representing a Saxon's head, being the family crest, supported by two lions. The roof is at present of three divisions, the oak arched couples being of massive character, and the workmanship admirably executed. Some of the bosses remain, but the figures at the bottom of the couples have been removed. A handsome cornice of carved oak remains on one side of the room. The window mullions have been broken in to admit their filling up with loose stones, leaving the upper portion somewhat entire. But so prettily do the loose stones contrast with the clear lines of the freestone, in conjunction with the lichen-covered walls, that a more striking sketch of a deserted banquetting-room cannot be imagined. Of that room it had been sung:—

“Lle 'rloed y rhoed anrhydedd
Llawr gywain mawr gwin a medd.”

Familiar welcome graced the floor,
Where cups with wine and mead ran o'er.

That roof has for ages ceased to resound the jest, the laugh, and the chorus. No harper has for two centuries

waked a strain near that cold hearth. Generations have come and gone since that floor reverberated the steps of gallant youth and fair maid in the dance. And now, as the quarryman walks homeward past those shapeless heaps and silent walls, he mutters the words of Prydydd hir:—

“Y llwybran gynt lle bu'r gân ;
Yw lleoedd y ddaluan.”

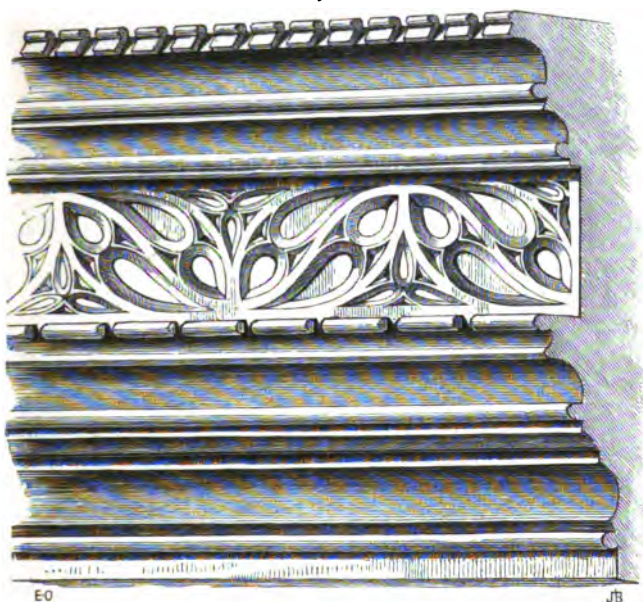
The owl's sad note afflicts the ear,
Where once rose high the song and cheer.

William Williams, of Cochwillan, was sheriff for Carnarvonshire in the years 1543, 1548, 1554. There were three owners of that name in succession. One of them was Sheriff in 1592.

Besides its long continued connection with Penrhyn, and its relation by marriages to most of the distinguished families of the country, the house of Cochwillan has thrown out many branches which became in turn heads of families. William ap Griffith seems to have been a notable person. He raised a troop of horse, which he led to Bosworth. His grandson, Thomas Williams of Vaenol, was ancestor to Sir William Williams, Bart., of that place. Another grandson was the head of the house of Maesycastell. Arthur Williams of this house was ancestor of the Williamses of Meillionydd and Ystymcolwyn. In default of male issue in the Penrhyn branch, the Baronetcy went to the Williamses of Marl, and, by a similar default in that family, to Sir Hugh Williams of the Arianws branch, who was succeeded in his estate and title by the late Sir Robert Williams of The Friars, Beaumaris. His son, Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, is the present owner of the estate and title. He also inherits the estates of his relative, the late Lord Bulkeley of Baronhill, whose name he added to his own.

I am indebted to Mr. Owen, National Schoolmaster at Llanllechid, for the sketches of the old dining-hall, etc., and to Mr. Williams' "Observations on the Snowden Mountains", for most of the genealogical information.

J. E.



CORNICE OF ROOF.



DOORWAY OF SCREEN.

HALL OF COCHWILLAN.—DETAILS.

MANANAN MAC LIR,

HIS MYTHIC CONNEXION WITH THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE original discovery and peopling of our European islands are enveloped in the mists of fable and tradition. Saturn, Jupiter, and Minos, are said to have been early kings of Crete; Phorcus, a descendant of Noah, to have peopled Sardinia. Sicilian chronologists deduce the pedigree of the Sicilians from Gomer, the son of Japhet, whom they assert to have peopled that island a short time after the flood. Brutus and his 'Trojans are fabled to have found their way to these islands, and to have given a name to Britain. The Irish Seanachuidhe attributes the colonization of Ireland to Partholanus, a descendant of Magog, the son of Japhet, three hundred years after the flood; while Man, not to be outdone by these greater rivals, claims for itself a truly ancient and fabulous colonization.

The subject I have taken up in connexion with the Isle of Man is an exclusively mythic one. Mananan Mac Lir cannot claim an historical existence; nevertheless his name and attributes are so mixed up with the written romance, and traditionary lore of Ireland, that the possible existence of some personage who formed the foundation of these ancient tales, is more than probable.

The origin of the geographical name, Man, has been a puzzle to the historian and antiquary. The learned Camden gives the names by which it was known to ancient authors. He writes,—“Ptolemy calls it ‘*Monedæ quasi Moneitha*’; *i.e.*, if I may be allowed a conjecture, *Further Mona*, to distinguish it from the other Mona; Pliny, *Monaibia*; Orosius, *Mevania*; and Bede, *Menavia Secunda*, where he calls *Mona* (or Anglesey) *Menavia Prima*, and both British islands.” In the Irish version of Nennius it is called *Abonia* and *Manaind*. In an

ancient MS. in the Harleian Collections, quoted in the *Cam. Quart. Mag.*, iv, p. 23, Man is styled MananGuodotin.

From the foregoing it is evident that the names Manan, Man, are the foundation of all the above appellations; but whence this root, and by whom originally applied? Here Irish traditionary lore steps in, and supplies the clue when it states that this island derives its name from Mananan Mac Lir, or "Mananan the son of the sea," a celebrated navigator and merchant who made Man the chief depot of his trade. Gough, in his additions to *Camden*, notices this tradition when he states, it makes "the first owner of this island to have been Mananan Mac Leir, a magician, who kept it enveloped in perpetual mists till St. Patrick broke the charm." *Ler* or *leur* (the sea), genitive *lir*, is an Irish word still in general use. In Bullock's history of the Isle of Man, the above tradition is thus introduced: "Mananan Mac Leyr (the first man who held Man), was ruler thereof, and after whom the land was named, reigned many years, and was a paynim. He kept the land under mists by his necromancy. If he dreaded an enemy, he would of one man cause to seem an hundred, and that by art magic." Sacheverel, in his account of Man, notices the same myth.

Before entering on the Irish traditions of this personage, it would be well to notice the close connexion existing between Ireland and Man from the remotest ages. Æthicus, the cosmographer, asserts that the Isle of Man as well as Ireland was peopled by the Scoti, "Menavia insula æque ac Hibernia a Scotorum gentibus habitatur." Orosius makes a similar statement,—"*Britanniæ spatio terrarum angustior sed cœli solique temperie magis utilis a Scotorum gentibus colitur. Hinc etiam Mevania insula proxima est et ipsa spatio non parva solo commoda æque a Scotorum gentibus habitatur.*" (*Cum-brensis Eversus*, vol. i, p. 159.) According to the Irish annalist, Tighearnac, Cormac, the son of Con Cead-Catha (of the hundred battles), in A.D. 254 expatriated a number of his rebellious subjects, Ultonians, and compelled

them to emigrate into Man. From thence he was called Cormac Ulfada. The learned editor of the Irish version of Nennius adopts the opinion that the expelled Ultonians were Irish Picts or Crutheni. We have, however, traces of an earlier occupation of Man, as is stated in the work above cited,—“But the Firbolgi seized upon Man and certain islands in like manner, Ara, Ili, and Rachra.”¹ (Irish Arch. Soc. Pub., Dublin, 1848, p. 49.) The Firbolgs were the colonists who preceded the Tuaths de Danans and Milesians in the occupation of Ireland.

Camden, Usher, Lhuyd, and Pinkerton, all acknowledge the Manx to be descended from the Hibernian Scoti. The languages are admitted by philologists to be identical, with the exception of such variations as local causes, and a strong Scandinavian element would produce.

The topographical nomenclature of Man is intensely Irish. The Rev. Isaac Taylor, in his admirable work, *Words and Places*, upon this subject has the following passage: “The ethnology of the Isle of Man may be very completely illustrated by means of local names. The map of the island contains about four hundred names, of which about twenty per cent. are English, twenty-one per cent. are Norwegian, and *fifty-nine per cent. are Celtic*. These Celtic names are all of the most characteristic Erse type. It would appear that not a single colonist from Wales ever reached the island, which from the mountains of Caernarvon is seen like a faint cloud upon the blue waters.” There are ninety-six names beginning with Balla; and the names of more than a dozen of the highest mountains have the prefix Slieu, answering to the Irish Slievh or Sliabh. The Isle of Man has the Curraghs, the Loughs, and the Allens of Ireland faithfully reproduced. It is curious that the names which denote places of Christian worship are all Norwegian. They are an indication of the late date at which heathenism must have prevailed.”

It is a curious and suggestive fact that the fossil deer

¹ Arran, Islay, and Rathlin.

of Ireland is found nowhere out of that island except in Man. On the 3rd of September, 1856, a communication was read before the Kilkenny Archæological Society by Mr. Edward Benn of Liverpool, advocating the theory of the contemporary existence of man and the *cervus megacerus Hibernicus*, or fossil deer of Ireland. He writes,—“I have also stated that they are known to Ireland only; but to this there is a very remarkable exception, as they have been discovered in the Isle of Man, at a place called Ballough. The circumstances attending their discovery there are quite similar to those in Lecale in Down, except that the number of skeletons, compared with heads, is relatively greater in the former than in the Irish locality. The place where they are found in Man, which is in the north-west part of the island, just opposite Lecale, had formerly been a lake; and in maps of even two hundred and fifty years ago, large lakes are marked as being at this place where none now exist..... Another curious question is, How did so large an animal come to inhabit so small a place as the Isle of Man? Was it a separate creation? This is out of the question. Was it brought there by human intervention? This is nearly as improbable. Did it swim or travel on ice? This also seems an improbable conjecture. I think the circumstance is one of the proofs that this island was once united to Ireland, and not to England or Scotland. Besides the existence of the remains of the Irish elk, many other things unite to confirm this conjecture. The inhabitants bear strong points of resemblance to the Irish; the zoology is identical; the absence of moles, toads, and all the serpent tribe, point it out as almost a part of Ireland; and the circumstance of the Irish hare being found in it, tends to make the resemblance still closer.

The epoch of the earthquake or convulsion which caused the separation is, perhaps, not so very far distant. There is a current tradition both in Ireland and the Isle of Man, that in “the wars of the giants one took up a handful of earth which he threw at another, but missed

his aim. The place from which the handful of earth was lifted became Lough Neagh, and that at which it fell the Isle of Man." (P. 159.)

In the topographical poem of O'Heerin reference is made to Man by way of comparison,—

"Is the plain of Manainn fairer?"

In a poem contained in the book of Leacan it is stated of Baedan Mc Cairill, king of Ulster,—“It was by him that Manainn was cleared of the Galls (foreigners), so that its sovereignty belonged to the Ultonians from thence forward.” Baedan died A.D. 580. (*Cambrensis Eversus*, Irish Celtic Soc., Dublin, 1848, vol. i, p. 165.) In the chapter of wonders contained in the Irish version of Nennius we have,—“The wonders of Manann down here. The first wonder is a strand without a sea; the second is a ford which is far from the sea, and which fills when the tide flows, and decreases when the tide ebbs; the third is a stone which moves at night in Glenn Cindenn; and though it should be cast into the sea, or into a cataract, it would be found on the margin of the same valley.”

In the enumeration of the various tributes payable by the inferior kings and chieftains to the king of Tara, as set forth in the *Book of Rights*, we have included “the fruits of Manann, a fine present.” (*Book of Rights*, Celtic Soc., Dub., 1847, p. 9.)

Mananan Mac Lir, the supposed colonizer and first ruler of Man, and from whom it derives its name, Manann, Man, was identical with the merchant or navigator Orbsen, so celebrated in Irish bardic history, and from whom Lough Orbsen (now Corrib in Galway), was named. He is thus introduced to our notice by the learned author of the *Ogygia*,—“The merchant Orbsen was remarkable for carrying on a commercial intercourse between Ireland and Britain. He was commonly called Manannan Mac Lir,—that is, Manannan on account of his intercourse with the Isle of Man; and Mac Lir, *i.e.*, *sprung from the sea*, because he was an expert diver; besides, he understood the dangerous parts of harbours;

and, from his prescience of the change of weather, always avoided tempests." (*Ogygia*, Dublin edit., 1793, p. 26.) The genealogy of Mananan is given in Keating. Mananan, the son of Alladh, the son of Elathan, son of Dalboeth, son of Neidh, an immediate descendant of Nemedius, the progenitor of the Tuatha de Danaus in Ireland; that weird and mystic colony who never, through the lapse of ages, have relinquished their dominion over the superstitions of the peasantry of Ireland; but who are still believed to rule the spirit or fairy land of Erin; to reign paramount in the lis, the cave, the mine; to occupy genii palaces in the deepest recesses of mountains, and under the deep waters of our lakes. Keating further states, the proper name of Orbsen was Mananan; that from him the lake was called, because when his grave was digging the lake broke forth. This myth respecting the breaking forth of lakes is quite common in Ireland. There is scarcely a sheet of water in the country that has not a tale relating the cause, or incident connected with its breaking forth. The formation of almost all the larger lakes is mentioned in the *Annals*.

In the time of O'Flaherty, the learned author of the *Ogygia*, Lough Corrib was then called Lough Orbsen. This was in the middle of the seventeenth century. In his work on West Connaught he thus refers to it, as well as to the field of Magh Ullin (now Moycullen), where Mananann, or Orbhsen, was slain. "Gnobeg contains the parishes of Moycullin and Rahun. The three first parishes ly in length from Lough Orbsen to the Bay of Galway, and Rahun from the river of Galway to the same bay. The castle and manour of Moycullin, whence the barony and parish are named, hath Lough Lonon on the west; Tolokian, two castles next adjacent, on the north; and Lough Orbsen on the east.... Here Uillinn, grandchild of Nuadh (silver-hand), king of Ireland twelve hundred years before Christ's birth, overthrew in battle, and had the killing of, Orbsen Mac Alloid, commonly called Mananan (the Mankish man),

Mac Lir (son of the sea), for his skill in seafaring. From Uillinn, Moycullin is named,—to wit, Magh-Ullin, the field of Ullin; and from Orbsen, Lough Orbsen, or the lake of Orbsen. Six miles from a great stone in that field (erected, perhaps, in memory of the same battle) to the town of Galway." (*West Connaught*, by the Irish Arch. Soc., Dublin, 1846, p. 54.) The corruption of the name Orbsen to Corrib is easy and evident,—Orbsen, Oirb, Oreb, Corrib. Cormac Mac Cullenain, king and bishop of Cashel A.D. 901, in his *Glossary*, thus notices this personage: "Manannan Mac Lir, a famous merchant who dwelt in the Isle of Man. He was the greatest navigator of this western part of the world, and used to presage good or bad weather from his observations of the heavens, and from the changes of the moon; wherefore the Scots, *i.e.*, the Irish and Britons, gave him the title of "god of the sea." They also called him Mac Lir, that is, *the son of the sea*, and from him the Isle of Man had its name." (*Ibid.*, p. 21.)

The name of this personage is seldom mentioned in the traditionary tales and folk-lore of Ireland without Druidic and fairy associations. He is generally esteemed a good genius, powerful in magic spells and enchantments, usually exercised for benevolent purposes. He is sometimes represented as coming from Armenia, and as having returned thither after the introduction of Christianity. In some instances he is described as a Canaanite. Irish myths invariably point to the east, and more particularly single out those parts which were originally the seat of primæval man. The countries bordering on the Caspian, Iran, Turan, Armenia, are localities from whence Irish romantic tradition brings her heroes and hero-gods, and to which she often sends them in search of adventures. Each division of Ireland had its fairy king. Mananan is stated to have ruled over the Ulster genii, Crop over those of Connaught, Don Firinn over those of Munster. The palace of Mananan was fabled to have been on the brink of a lake near Enniskillen, county of Monaghan.

In a curious historical tract entitled *The Fate of the Sons of Tuirinn*, which describes the slavery imposed upon Nuadh of the Silver Hand and the Tuath de Danans by the Fomorians, or African pirates, as they are designated in Irish mythic history, and supposed by many learned antiquaries to indicate a colony of Carthaginian traders or adventurers who, at some period unascertained, frequented the coasts of Ireland for trade, and to whom are attributed the introduction of those curious leaf-shaped bronze swords so frequently found in Ireland as well as in the sister country, and which have also been found in great numbers on the field of Cannæ in Italy, the relics of that terrible battle fought between Hannibal and Æmilius. This tract contains the following passage in reference to Mananan, of which I give a translation from the fourth volume of the Ossianic Soc. Pub., edited by Mr. Nicholas O'Kearney,—“The king was thus situated: the race of the Fomorians imposed a heavy tribute upon the Tuath de Danans in his reign, a tax was levied upon the growing crops, and an *unga* (ingot) of gold was exacted upon the nose of every one of the Tuath de Danans each year, from Uisneach to Tara eastward. This tax was to be paid every year, and whosoever was unable to pay it, his nose was severed from his face. On a certain day Nuadh held a meeting on the Hill of Balar, which is now called Uisneach of Meath. They had not been long assembled there when they discovered a well-appointed host of people approaching them along the plain from the east; and a young man, whose countenance shone like the rising sun, marched at the head of this dense crowd of men. It was impossible to look him in the face, he was so lovely; and he was no other than Luwy the Long-Handed, the sword-exerciser, together with the fairy (enchanted) cavalcade, consisting of the sons of Mananan, his foster-brothers, from Caanan. They had remained but a short time there when they saw an ugly, ill-shaped party of people, namely nine times nine men, who were the stewards of the Fomorians coming to receive the rents and

taxes of the people of Ireland. And with these words Lewy arose, and having unsheathed the sword of *Mananan*, attacked them; and having cut and mangled eight times nine of their number, suffered the remaining nine to put themselves under the protection of the king of Ireland. 'I would kill you,' said Lewy, 'were it not that I prefer you should carry the tidings to the foreigners rather than send my own messengers, lest they might be dishonoured.' "

The Irish mythology, as well as that of the Greeks, is full of reference to weapons endued with supernatural powers: thus the sword of Mananan is frequently introduced in the legendary tales of the ancient Irish. In the volume for 1852 of the *Trans.* of the Kil. Arch. Soc., p. 32, we have an interesting chapter on folk-lore by Mr. Nicholas O'Kearney, in which he relates a mythic tale of Concovar Mac Nessa, king of Ulster, and of how he became possessed of the magic sword, spear, and shield of Cuilleán, or Guilleán, a weird smith, or the Vulcan of the Isle of Man. The passage is as follows: "Cuilleán, or Guilleán, himself was a very famous being that once resided in the Isle of Man, and of so long-lived or mythic a nature as to be found living in all ages of pagan history; at all events he is represented to have lived at the time when Concovar Mac Nessa, afterwards king of Ulster, was a young man, who possessed little prospects of aggrandisement, except what he might win by his sword. Concovar being of an ambitious and enterprising nature, consulted the oracle of Cloghor, and was informed that he should proceed to the Isle of Man, and get Cuilleán, a noted *ceard*, or worker in iron, to make a sword, spear, and shield for him; and that the *buadha* (supernatural power possessed by them) would be instrumental in gaining him the sovereignty of Ulster. Concovar accordingly repaired to the Isle of Man, and prevailed on Cuilleán to commence the work; but while awaiting its completion, he sauntered one morning along the shore, and in course of his walk met with a mermaid fast asleep on the beach. Concovar bound the

syren; but she having awoke, and perceiving she was bound, besought him to liberate her; and to induce him to yield to her petition, she informed him that she was Teeval, the princess of the ocean; and promised, in case he caused Cuilleán to form her representation on the shield, surrounded with this inscription, 'Teeval, princess of the ocean,' it would possess such extraordinary powers that whenever he was about engaging his enemy in battle, and looked upon her figure on the shield, read the legend, and invoked her name, his enemies would diminish in strength, while he and his people would acquire a proportionate increase in theirs. Concovar had the shield made according to the advice of Teeval, and on his return to Ireland such extraordinary success attended his arms that he won the kingdom of Ulster. The king was not ungrateful, for he invited Cuilleán to settle in Ulster, and bestowed on him the tract of land along the eastern coast, extending from Glen Ríge, or the Vale of Newry on the Neath, to Glas Neasa on the river of Annagasson, near Dun-eany on the south, which were the bounds of the ancient Cooley." This same personage flourishes in several other mythic tales. He is represented in the legend of the "Cattle Raid of Cooley" as inviting Concovar Mac Nessa to visit him at his residence, requesting the king not to bring with him his usual large retinue, excepting a few warriors, because he had no lands or patrimony to support them, relying solely on the produce of his hammer, anvil, and vice.

Mr. O'Kearney further states: "This same Cuilleán, or Guilleán as he is usually styled in popular tradition, resided in a cave on Slieve Gullian, and is still remembered with horror in the traditions of the peasantry; which traditions must have been derived from the notions concerning Guilleán, or the form of religion with which he had been connected, inculcated by the first preachers of Christianity. There is in Irish a phrase, 'giolla Guillen,' *i.e.*, the servant of Guilleán, synonymous with 'an imp of the Devil,' which strongly warrants this inference." In this there are many points

which identify Cuilleán with Mananan Mac Lir; first, his intimate connection with the Isle of Man; secondly, his being a forger of supernatural weapons; thirdly, his location in Ulster, where Mananan is said to have reigned over the provincial fairy kingdom; and in the immediate locality where Mananan is stated to have had his fairy palace. Cuilleán too fell into disrepute among the Christians, as did Mananan.

In that exceedingly curious and mythological tale, the pursuit of Diarmid and Grainne, the particulars of which bear such a startling resemblance to many of the Grecian myths, we have the enchanted weapons of Mananan also introduced. When Diarmid, who answers to the Adonis of the Eastern fable, prepares for the hunt of the wild boar of Ben Gulban, Grainne entreats him to arm himself with the moralltach (sword) of Mananan; but he refuses to do so, and takes with him another weapon; the result is disastrous, and his death ensues. The passage is worth transcribing:—"The day came then with its full light, and he said, 'I will go to seek the hound whose voice I have heard since it is day.' 'Well, then,' said Grainne, 'take with thee the moralltach, that is, the sword of Mananan, and the Ga-dearg (the red spear).' 'I will not,' said Diarmid; 'but I will take the Beag-altach (the small pierce one), and the Ga-buie (yellow javelin) with me in my hand, and Mac-an-Chuill¹ by a chain in my other hand.'". . . . The wild boar then came up the face of the mountain with the Fenians after him. Diarmid slipped Mac-an-Chuill from his leash against him, and that profited him nothing; for he did not wait the wild boar, but fled before him. Diarmid said, "Woe to him that doeth not the counsel of a good wife; for Grainne bade me at early morn to-day to take with me the moralltach and the ga-dearg." Then Diarmid put his small, white-coloured, ruddy-nailed finger into the silken string of the ga-buidhe, and made a careful cast at the boar; so

¹ "Mac-an-Chuill" (the son of the hazel), a favourite hound of Diarmid's.

that he smote him in the fair middle of his face, and of his forehead. Nevertheless, he cut not a single bristle upon him, nor did he give him wound or scratch. Diarmid's courage was lessened at that; and thereupon he drew the beag-alltach from the sheath in which it was kept, and struck a heavy stroke thereof upon the wild boar's back stoutly, and full bravely. Yet he cut not a single bristle upon him, but made two pieces of his sword. Then the wild boar made a furious spring upon Diarmid, so that he tripped him and made him fall headlong. . . . And when he was fallen to the earth, the boar made an eager, exceeding mighty spring upon him, and ripped out his bowels and his entrails, so that they fell about his legs. Howbeit, as he (the boar) was leaving the Tulach (Hill), Diarmid made a triumphant cast of the hilt of the sword that remained in his hand, so that he dashed out his brains and left him dead without life. Therefore, Rath-na-h-Amrann² is the name of the place that is on the top of the mountain, from that time to this." The classical scholar will not here fail to observe the strong resemblance between the death of Adonis and that of Diarmid. Venus, as we are informed, was enamoured of Adonis, and used to meet him on Mount Libanus. Mars, envying his rival, assumed the shape of a wild boar, attacked him while hunting, gored him with his tusks in the groin, and killed him. In the Celtic myth, Grainne, the betrothed of Fion Mac Cumhal, becomes enamoured of Diarmid and elopes with him; he is pursued from place to place by his vengeful rival, and at last arrives in the neighbourhood of the mountain Ben Gulban, where he takes up his abode; he goes forth upon a morning to hunt, when he meets the wild boar (who, as in the classical legend, is a human being turned into a boar) by whom he is slain, as above described. Fion, his rival, comes on the scene while Diarmid is in the agonies of death, who conjures him (by their former friendship, and by many acts of assistance and kindness shewn to Fion) to

¹ That is, "The rath of the sword-hilt."

bring him a draught of water from a certain magic fountain close by, which could arrest death, and restore Diarmid to his former strength and vigour. This Fion refuses, and his rival breathes his last. I will be excused from digressing so much from the main subject of my paper, but the myth is so full of dramatic interest and of classical allusions, that I would recommend the perusal of this very ancient tale to the student of native mythology. It forms the third vol. of Ossianic Soc. Pub., Dublin, 1857.

In an ancient MS., entitled "An T-Octar Gael; or, the Adventures of Seven Irish Champions in the East", Mananan is represented as instructing the Celtic hero, Cu-chullin, in the use of the ga-bolg or sting, which he extracted from a serpent that infested Loch-na-Nia, near the fort of Mananan in Armenia; this myth would appear to have some bearing on the use of poisoned weapons among the ancient Irish. In a very curious and ancient tract, entitled "The Dialogue of the Sages," and which is found in "The Book of Lismore" (a vellum MS. compiled in the fourteenth century from more ancient sources), we have several passages referring to the use of such deadly arms from which I extract the following:—"And valiant Caol-na-Neavan, with a lucky *poisoned* spear that Finn had, and this was the venom that was on it, for it never made an erring cast from the hand, and it never wounded a person when thrown from the hand that would not be dead before the end of a moment. MS. translation by Mr. Joseph Long, of Cork.

It is the general opinion of Irish antiquaries that Mananan Mac Lir was a real personage famous for his exploits as a sea rover and coloniser, that he ultimately became deified as the Irish Neptune, or God of the Sea. It is true, we have him represented under different names, as Orbsen, Mananan, and Cuilleán; that different attributes and occupations are ascribed to him. He is sometimes a warrior, a trader, a navigator, a forger of magic weapons, a potent magician or Druid, so was

also the Grecian deity; he assisted his brother Jupiter in his military expeditions; he helped Laomedon to build the walls of Troy; he was a famous ship-builder, and was the inventor of chariot-races, and had a great variety of names, as Consus, Enosicthon, Hippius, Soter, etc. Mananan is represented as enveloping the Isle of Man in mists to protect it from invaders;—a stratagem, said to have been resorted to by the Tuath-de-Danans, when the Milesians invaded Ireland. The expelling of serpents and demons from Ireland is now understood to signify the overthrow of serpent-worship and other forms of Paganism which prevailed in that country when Christianity was introduced. In the historical romance of the “Children of Lir”, we have also a reference to the overthrow of the worship of the Irish sea god. In the myth, the children of Lir are represented as having been transformed into swans (*i.e.*, devoted to the service of the sea god) by their step-mother, a potent Druidess, and that they remained in this state until the introduction of the faith, when they were restored to their natural forms. The following translation of a passage from this legend will be found in the first vol. of the Ossianic Soc. Pub., p. 101, n.:—The children of Lir remained in that condition a long time, until the time of the faith of Christ, and until Patrick, son of Arpluinn, came into Ireland, and until Mocomog¹ came to Inis Gluair of Brendan. And the night that Mocomog come to the said island, the children of Lir heard the sound of the matin bell near them. They trembled violently, and started through excessive dread upon nearing it. ‘What, my dear brothers, has troubled you?’ inquired Fionguala. ‘We know not,’ replied they, ‘canst thou inform us what that unusual detestable sound which we heard is?’ ‘It is the sound of the bell of Mochomog,’ replied Fionguala; ‘and it

¹ There were three saints named Mocomog, all disciples of St. Carthogh of Lismore, who flourished in the seventh century. The personage mentioned above was probably the celebrated St. Mocomog, or Pulcherius, of Liathmore, who died A.D. 655.

is it that will liberate you from suffering, and save you from adversity with God's will.' ”

Angus Oge, or the immortal, was another name for Mananan. Tradition states that he remained in Ireland until the time of St. Columba, that he endeavoured to be reconciled to the church; but, failing in his efforts, he retired to his original country, Armenia. This myth evidently points to a struggle between Paganism and Christianity, which eventuated in the triumph of the latter.

In vol. 3 of the Ossianic Soc. Pub. will be found a curious romance of the adventures of Cormac Art in the fairy palace of Mananan; the tale is full of allegory, and represents the latter as a wise and benevolent being inculcating lessons of wisdom, and bestowing valuable gifts of a supernatural character on mortals.

Many other notices of Mananan Mac Lir will be found scattered through the pages of Irish legendary romance and mythological tales. I subjoin a list of Manx topographical designation, which at once places the original occupation of Man by the Irish Celts beyond dispute.

Ballyvagher	Ballycaroon	Coole
Ballig	Ballygarry	Kill-Abhan
Ballaquine	Ballyliag	Knock
Ballymooda	Ballymenagh	Dhoon
Ballycreggs	Ballynard	Arderry
Ballykennish	Ballysalla	Kilkenny
Ballyshamrock	Ballybeg	Glendhoy

R. R. BRASH.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS RELATING TO HEREFORDSHIRE AND RADNORSHIRE.

I.

Indorsed.—"A warrant from the Council of Warre to the High Collectors of y^e Subsidy for disbursment of presse & conduct money for 150 men to Dover. Dat. 3^o Nou^{bris}., 1624.

"Whereas his Ma^{ty} hath signified his pleasure to the Lo. Lieut'n^t of that County for the levying of 150 footmen there, to be from thence conducted to the port of Dover, there to be imbarqued and trāsported, And whereas by the provision of the late Act of Parlm^t the chardges for armes, coat, and conduct money, or otherwise, for the soldiers is to be defrayed out of the subsidy moneyes given by the said Act and not otherwise. These are to will and require yo^u out of the said subsidy moneyes by you collected or to be collected to deliver and pay unto such p^{er}son and p^{er}sons as by the said Lo. Lieut'n^t or Deputy Lieut'n^{ts} or any two of them shall be assigned to receive the same, so much money as shall suffice for the presse of the said 150 men and for their conduct from that County unto the port of Dover aforesaid, allowing unto every man viij^d. & after they shall begin to march, they continuing to march 12 miles at least every day in the direct way to the said Port, w^{ch} moneyes by yo^u to be disbursed for y^e purposes aforesaid, the same being p^{er}tic^ul^rly certified unto us under the hands of the said Lo. Lieuten^t or Deputy Lieuten^t, or any two of them, you shall receive allowance upon yo^r accounts, as if you had paid the same to the hands of the triers especially appointed in & by the said Act of Parl^m^t.

"Whitehall, 3^o. Nou^{bris}., 1624. Yo^r loving frends,

"G. CAREW. OL. GRANDISONE. ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

"ROBERT MANSELL. THO. BUTTON."

"To o^r loving frendes, the High Collectors of the Subsidy Moneyes in the county of Hereford, & to every or any of them."

The members of this council of war were the Lords Grandison, Carew, Brooke, and Chichester, with Secretary Conway, Sir Edward Cecil, Sir Horatio Vere, Sir Robert Mansell, Sir John Ogle, and Sir Thos. Button.

The object of the levy was to aid the Elcctor Frederick to recover the Palatinate. Twelve thousand men were raised by

press in England and Scotland, at the instance of Count Ernest of Mansfeldt, and were assembled at Dover. Their want of discipline and excesses at Dover were such that it became necessary to issue a commission for executing martial law to keep them in order; they embarked at Dover on the 31st January, 1625, arrived off Calais on the 10th February, and the following day at Flushing. The vessels being over crowded and badly provisioned, a contagious distemper broke out among the men. From Flushing the transports proceeded to Zealand, and, being intercepted by the ice, the men were dispersed in different parts of Zealand, as they could get on shore, until the rivers were open. Illness and the severity of the weather reduced the Germans to four thousand and the English to seven thousand men; "the former making a good figure, but the latter the veriest ragamuffins that were ever beheld. They were all sent to Langstraat, in Brabant, where they were still more thinned by the camp distemper which had carried off the Earl of Southampton, the Lord Wriothesly, and abundance of brave officers." (*Carte's Hist. of Engl.*)

II.

Indorsed "1639.—Miles Beysey, of Leom̄r; his petition to the Deputy Lieutenants.

"To the most worshipfull Sir John Kirle, knight¹ & baronet; Sir Robert Harley,² Knight of the Bath; Fitzwilliam Coningesby, esquier,³ and the rest of His Ma^{ties} liefeten^{ts} in the county of Heref.

"Most humbly beseech yo^r wor: poore and daily orator, Miles Beisye, of Leominster, in the county of Heref. That whereas he is now com^{anded} to beare part of the chardge in maintayning a trayned souldier, he being ould & much decayed in his estate & substance, & having a very sicke & lame woman to be his wief, not able to helpe her self; doth most humbly beseech yo^r wor' that in tender consideracon thereof yo^u will be pleased to dischardge him of that service, and yo^r orator (as especially bound) will daily praye to God for yo^r prosperous estate.

"Yo^r wor. daily orator,

"MILES BEISY."

"I doe conceive that the estate of this petitioner is such, and that w^{ch} he saith concerning his wife is to my knowledge true,

¹ Of Fawley Court near Ross.

² Member for the County of Hereford, Nov. 1640.

³ Ibid.; disabled as a monopolist, 30 Oct. 1641.

and particularly she hath an infirmity w^{ch} hath coste her husband much money to cure it, but it hath proved hitherto incurable.

Jo. TOMBES."¹

III.

Indorsed.—"A draught of a petition for the county of Hereff. to His Ma^{tie}, 1640."

"To the Kinges most excelent Ma^{tie}.

The humble petition of your Ma^{ties} loyall and obedient subjects and others of the county of Hereford, whose names are subscribed.

"Most humbly sheweth unto yo^r Ma^{tie} that wee, yo^r Ma^{ties} subjects, having receaved the knowledge of a petition lately p[']sented to yo^r sacred Ma^{tie} by diverse of the Peeres of this yo^r kingdom representing the great dangers w^{ch} this Church and State are now in and whereunto yo^r Roiall p[']son may be exposed, w^{ch}, God forbyd, and being ourselves very sensible of the great grievauces under w^{ch} o^r religion by innovacons, and o^r liberties & estates by many heavy pressures labour wee yo^r Ma^{ties} loyall subjects most humbly beseech yo^r Ma^{tie} to vouchsafe a gratiuous eare to the said petition of the Peeres, and that in yo^r Ma^{ties} great wisdom you will be pleased to resort to the remedies by their Peeres Lordships humbly proposed the assembling of yo^r Parliam^t."

"And yo^r loyall subjects shall, as they are bound, pray for yo^r Ma^{ties} long and prosperous raigne over us."

"The day for y^e assembly of the peers being the 24th of this month, and this being the 19th, yt cannot be preesented in tyme convenient againe yf yt cum to his Ma^{ty} after 9^t day, yt will savor of faction. But I submit to better judgments."²

IV.

"The keepers of the libertie of England, by authoritie of Parliament, to all Dukes, Earles, Barrons, Knights, freemen, and all others of the county of Radnor, in Wales, send greetinge.

¹ Vicar of Leominster. He was driven out of the parish by his parishioners in 1641, on account of his espousing the cause of the Parliament. On the occupation of the town by Major Winthrop, in command of a parliamentary force, in 1650, he again resumed his duties as minister of the parish. (Townshend's *History of Leominster*, 103, 116.)

² The peers were summoned by the king to meet at York, as a great council, on the 24th Sept. 1640. The Long Parliament was opened on the 3rd Nov. following.

Whereas wee have cōmitted to *John Walsam*, esquire, the said countie of Radnor, with the appurtenances, to keepe the same duringe our pleasure, as in and by o^r l^res patent to him thereof made, is more fully contained, wee doe therefore command and require you that in all things which belonge to the said office of sheriffe, yee bee aidinge and assistinge to the said *John Walsam*, esquire, present sheriffe of the said county of Radnor. In testimony, whereof wee have caused theis our l^res to be made patents. Witness our selves at Westm^r the tenth day of November in the yeare of o^r Lord God one thousand six hundred fiftie and three.

“ LENTHALL.”—“ MAYDWELL.”

The great seal of the Commonwealth (of which there is a fair wood-cut in Knight's *Pictorial History of England*) is attached.

V.

“*Oliver*, Lord Protector of the Cōmon Wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging to *John Walsam*, esquire, late sheriffe of the county of Radnor, in Wales, greetinge. *Whereas* wee have cōmitted to *Samuell Powell*, esquire, the custodie of the said county of Radnor, with the appurtenances, to hold the same duringe our pleasure, as in and by l^res patents to him thereof made, is more fully contained. *Wee* doe hereby command and require you, the said *John Walsam*, forthwith to deliver to the said *Samuell Powell* the said county, with appurtenances, together with the rolls, writs, remembrances, and all other things, to the said office of sheriffe of the said county of Radnor belonginge and appurtaininge, which are in your custody, by indentures to bee thereof duly made between you and the said *Samuell Powell*, the present Sheriffe. Witnes our selfe at Westm^r the seaven and twentieth day of November, one thousand six hundred fiftie and fower.

“ LEN. MAY.”

The great seal of the Commonwealth is attached.

John Walsham, Esq., of Knill Court, Herefordshire, married *Joanna*, daughter of *John Jones* of Llanthetty Court, Breconshire.

R. W. B.

ON THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE RUNIC MONUMENTS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE Northmen, during their occupation of the Isle of Man, from A.D. 888 to A.D. 1270, a period of nearly four hundred years, passed from a state of heathenism into Christianity. This change is marked by the character of the sepulchral monuments which they have left behind them.

The barrows and bauta stones, and perhaps some of the stone circles, indicate their earlier religious condition; their later is marked by the Runic crosses, the Treen Chapels, Peel Cathedral, Rushen Abbey, the Nunnery of St. Bridget at Douglas, and the Friary at Bechmaken in Arbory.

The Runic crosses are probably the earliest *Christian* remains of this people, and they are by far the most numerous, not less than thirty-eight, having been discovered and described, of which eighteen, if not more, have on them inscriptions in Runic characters.

From the nature of the ornamentation upon those which are inscribed with Runes, we are enabled to determine by comparison that other crosses, not inscribed, are of the same age with them. For though the peculiar ornamentation which has received the name of knot-work is common to English, Irish, and Scotch crosses, as well as to the Manx, there are certain remarkable varieties of design and workmanship on the crosses of the Isle of Man, which readily distinguish them from all others, and mark them as truly *sui generis*. The Manx crosses have, as far as I know, no exact counterparts elsewhere.

This will readily be seen by any one who will take the trouble to lay the plates of my *Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man* alongside of the splendid *Palæographia Sacra Pictoria* of Mr. Westwood; or the beautiful work of the late Mr. Chalmers,

The Sculptured Stones of Angus and Fyfe; or the more extensive collection of *Scottish Sculptured Stones*, printed for the Spalding Club; or Mr. Henry O'Neil's magnificent book on the *Most Interesting of the Crosses of Ireland*; or Mr. Graham's deeply interesting work, the *Antiquities of Iona*.

Before directing attention to the peculiar ornamentation of the Manx crosses, it may be well to offer a few remarks upon knot-work itself.

The term knot-work has been applied to a species of ornament of great beauty and variety which is met with in MSS. and articles of attire or vertu, and on monuments and architecture of the Middle Ages.

The MS. of the Gospels (known by the name of St. Chad's MS.) in the library of Lichfield Cathedral, by some presumed to be of the early part of the eighth century, has various rich illuminations in which this style of ornament prevails. The Gospels of Mac Duran, of Lindisfarne, of Mac Regol, and at St. Gall, and the famous Book of Kells, are all remarkable for the intricacy and rich variety of this kind of work.

Good examples of this species of ornamentation are to be met with in Norman architecture, as in Lichfield Cathedral and in the parish church of Tutbury. But it is on monumental crosses that patterns of this peculiar decoration seem most largely to prevail. Starting from the form of a simple cord or a ribband, then of two or more cords or ribbands intertwined, it has passed (as I conceive) into floriation, assuming the forms of interlacing boughs and foliage, and at all times has had a tendency to zoomorphism, transforming itself into grotesque figures of intertwining monstrous animals, more especially of dogs, birds, fishes, and serpents.

There is probably no species of decoration admitting of greater variety than this, and hardly any which adapts itself so readily to every sort of work in wood, stone, or metal, and to the illumination of every kind of writing.

It will be seen that in reference to this species of ornamentation, I am quite in favour of a theory of development; and I express my adoption of such a theory in order to free myself from the suspicion of attempting to settle the dispute as to whether Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Northmen, the Irish, or the Scotch should lay claim to priority in the use of this sort of decoration in works of art.

I hold that the artists of each of these nations may have wrought quite independently of each other in this kind of work. I have even seen examples of Chinese knot-work not greatly differing from some in the Isle of Man. Starting from the simplest form of a rope common to every people, they might develope that form according to their characteristic national tastes. So that even if it should be determined (which, I believe, it cannot be) that any one race had adopted such ornamentation at an earlier period than others, it by no means necessarily follows that those who subsequently used it were mere copyists of earlier works. I have sometimes been told that the Manx crosses are but bad attempts at imitating Irish or Scotch works of art. Now, whatever may be the antiquity of the *MSS.* in which the same species of ornament occurs as that upon *some* of the Manx crosses, I am quite sure that it has yet to be shewn that any of the *crosses* bearing such ornament either in Ireland or Scotland, are earlier than those in the Isle of Man. We have also some varieties of ornamentation on the Manx crosses (and those of the most beautiful design), which have no counterpart on either the Irish or Scotch monumental remains. And it would be quite as easy to suppose that the Irish and Scotch obtained their designs from the Manx artists as that the latter were but imitators of what they had seen in Ireland or Scotland. I say nothing of the finish or workmanship on the crosses of the respective countries, because I believe that the material which was wrought upon had much to do with the finish of the work. The clay schists of the Isle of

Man, almost the only material of which the Manx crosses are made, are but ill adapted for carving, and do not admit of a polish; and, further, they very readily yield to the action of the weather.

That we find these crosses, which are seven or eight hundred years old, retaining as much of their original decoration as they do, must be attributed to the circumstance that after an exposure of from two to three hundred years, they were used as material for the erection of ecclesiastical buildings, instances of which may be seen now in the Cathedral of Peel and in a Treen Chapel in Jurby, the former building being of the date of the thirteenth century. The majority of the Manx crosses have been discovered within the last fifty years in pulling down the old churches in the north of the island and erecting new ones.

To come to the consideration of the knot-work on the Manx crosses, I observe that a cord or rope suggests itself very readily as an ornament to any maritime people, such as those amongst whom knot-work prevails. It may be allowed that a plain ribband would equally serve the same purpose; and in flat work, such as the illumination of MSS., we can readily conceive that such an element in ornamentation would suggest itself. But in raised work, such as carving on stone, the more substantial form of the rope would form the ground work of the decoration.

Such a simple ornament is found on the Manx crosses as a border to the other devices carved upon the stone. I may instance the well-known so-called Dragon crosses in Braddan churchyard, the Niel Lumkun cross at Kirk Michael, and the fragment found at the old chapel in the Calf of Man. In the last case the cord forms also a portion of the decoration. Figures 1 and 11 are reduced from rubbings of the Braddan crosses.

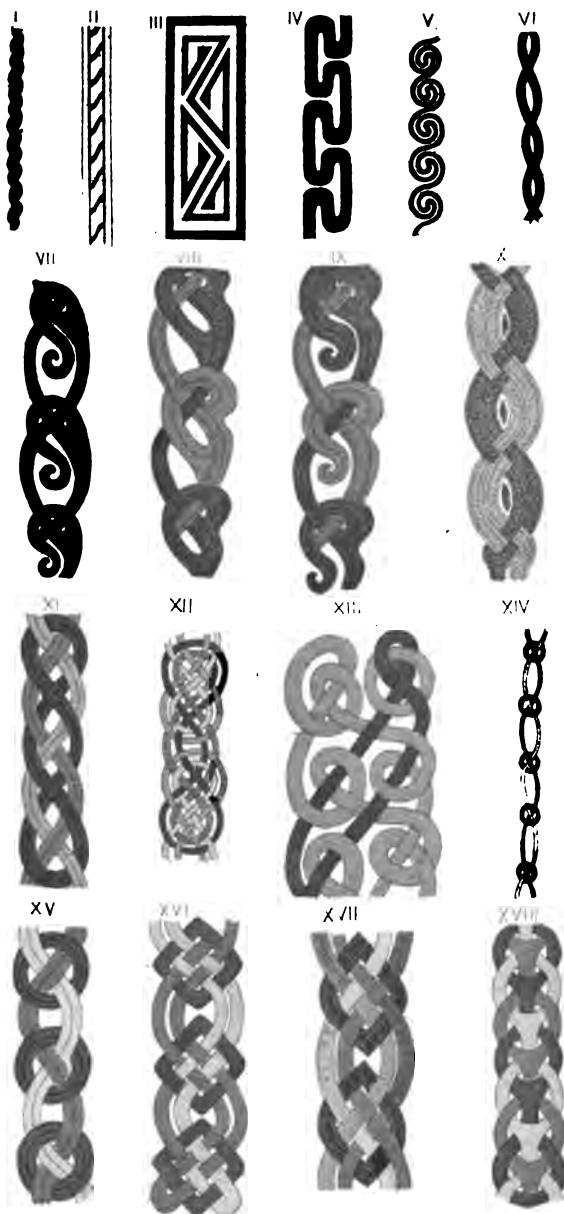
This straight cord would next become waved, and, by being made to return upon itself, would form the fret which in various forms occurs upon works of art of all

ages. This decoration in the forms so constantly used elsewhere, is not to be found on the Manx crosses, though an approximation to a fret-like appearance is produced on some of them by drawing the lines which divide the strands of a simple cord, or of two cords twisted together, somewhat thick. This character is seen in figure 11, which is copied from the *Oter* Dragon cross at Kirk Braddan. The same form occurs also on the large Joalf cross at Kirk Michael.

The *Tau* pattern (see figure 14) so copiously used on crosses, architecture, and MSS. of all ages, was very largely employed also by the Manx artists on the Runic monuments. We find it on the Ufeig cross at Kirk Andreas, the Thorlaf cross at Ballaugh, the cross in the Treen Chapel at Jurby, on fragments in the churchyard wall at Kirk Michael, and on the fragment in the garden of the vicarage at Jurby.

Again, the **C** pattern and a spiral appearance were produced by a still further involution of the simple cord, as in figures v and xxx, taken from the Niel Lumkun cross at Kirk Michael. In MSS. this has been largely used, as may be seen in Mr. Westwood's paper on "Early British, Anglo-Saxon, and Irish Ornamentation," in the fortieth part of the *Archæological Journal*, December 1853. It is also well known in Greek architecture. On the Manx Runic monuments it occurs in its most elaborate forms, both as a border and as scroll-work in connection with the limbs of animals. This is well seen on the fragment of the Dog cross in the garden at Kirk Conchan, on the large cross (un-inscribed) at Kirk Maughold, on the *Oter* Cross at Braddan, on the large Joalf cross at Kirk Michael, on the Sandulf cross at Kirk Andreas, but more remarkably on the Weasel cross in the churchyard of Kirk Conchan.

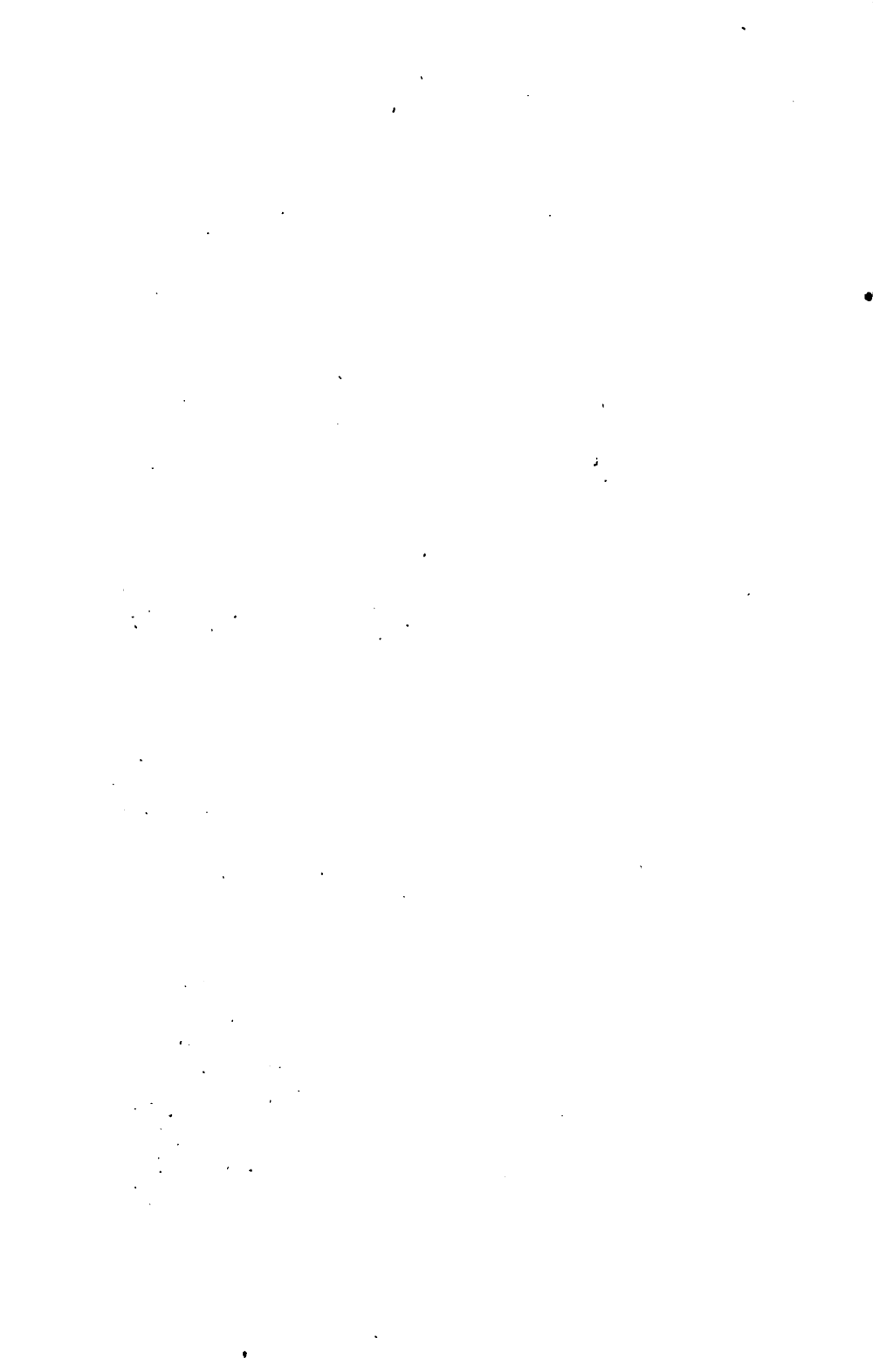
In this latter cross we have it both for a continuous bordering, and for terminations to straight cords, and also as a separation of the limbs of monstrous animals, in the form of the letter **s** and in the *Gammadion* at the foot

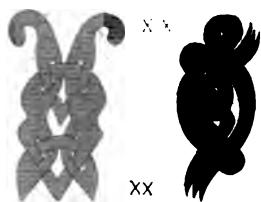


J. G. Cummins del.

J. H. Le Roux sc.

Ornamentation of Manx Rune Crosses





XX



XXI



XXII



XXIII



XXV



XXVI



XXVII



XXVIII



XXX



XXXII



XXXIII



XXXIV



J. G. Cumming del.

J. H. Le Neve sc.

Ornamentation of Norse Runecrosses



of the cross. Figures v, xxiii, and xxx are taken from this cross.

Allied to the **T** and **C** patterns was the **Z** pattern (figure iii), of which we have one single instance in the Isle of Man. It occurs on the large cross at Kirk Maughold church gates, which has an aspect quite foreign to the works of the Scandinavian artists in the island. Indeed, all the crosses found at Kirk Maughold have somewhat of a foreign aspect; they are rather Scotch than Manx. Is this circumstance in any way connected with the fact that the church and churchyard of Kirk Maughold (covering three acres) were set apart in ancient times as a sanctuary?

By causing the simple cord to assume a waved form and then to return and wrap over itself, or by taking two cords and causing them to involve each other at regular intervals, we obtain the simplest form of the guilloche, figure vi, an interlacement well known and very largely used in architecture. Examples of this occur on the Ufeig cross at Kirk Andreas, the Thorlaf cross at Ballaugh, and on fragments at Kirk Michael and Jurby.

It is in this guilloche that we have the real element of knot work, and the Manx artists having once got hold of this element, wrought it out into a multitude of most elegant ornaments, many of which I do not remember to have noticed elsewhere. Take, for example, figures vii, viii, and ix, which are evident developments of the idea, and which are taken from the Malbrigd cross at Kirk Michael, the Thorlaf cross at Ballaugh, and the fragment of Ro's cross in the garden of the vicarage, Jurby. But when once this interlacement or knot work was effected either by the overlap or splitting up of the strands of a simple rope, it was easy by the multiplication of the cords or strands to originate that endless variety of ornamentation which we see in monuments and works of art of all countries, and most elaborately brought out on the crosses in the Isle of Man.

As to the arrangement of the knot work, I may here observe that generally on Irish monuments or those which are all presumed to have an Irish origin, the knot work runs in the form of panels.

On the other hand, in the Manx specimens of the oldest type, the original idea of lengthened and continuous chain work rather prevails. The nearest approach in the Manx crosses to the Irish or Scottish panel work is to be found on the Niel Lumkun cross at Kirk Michael, which, in other respects also differs from the ordinary Manx type; for instance, the runes are of a different form; and, according to Professor Münch, of a later date; the dialect of the inscription is different, and the names occurring in it (such as Niel and Dugald) have rather a Celtic than Norse look. There is a tendency towards this panel-work in the large uninscribed cross at Kirk Maughold church gate, which, as I have before observed, has also a foreign aspect, and one side of the Oter cross at Braddan has two panels containing interlacements.

Returning to the consideration of these interlacements or knot work, we find that the Manx artists made a very easy addition to the ornamentation afforded by the simple guilloche by increasing the number of cords.

A double guilloche was formed by the involution of four cords, as in figure x1, copied from the Malew cross in the Museum of King William's College, the same pattern being found in the Sandulf cross at Andreas. And, in like manner, by the involution of four cords, we obtain the beautiful figure-of-8 design (see figure x11), which is seen on the fragment of the cross at Kirk Conchan, which I have named the Dog cross, and the rich ornamentation (see figure x) copied from Ro's cross at the vicarage, Jurby.

A very remarkable development of the guilloche, which I have hardly noticed elsewhere, occurs abundantly on crosses in the Isle of Man, to which I would give the name of *ring work*.

It consists in binding together by an intertwining ring the overlaps of the cord or cords forming the guilloche, as in figures iv and xv, the latter taken from the Ufeig cross at Kirk Andreas. It occurs on all those crosses, the workmanship of which I am inclined to attribute to Gaut Björnson, who, in the inscription on that erected by Malbrigd, the son of Athakan Smith, which stands at the churchyard gate of Kirk Michael, states that he made that and all then in Man.

The passage from knot work to ring work seems in one instance on the Manx crosses to have been made by accident rather than by design. I refer to the case of knot work ornamentation in the face of the tall uninscribed cross at the west gate of Braddan churchyard, where, in order to complete the figure in the corner at the top of the cross, the last overlap of the cord forming the knot work is bound together by a single ring which fills up the vacancy which would otherwise occur, and produces uniformity of appearance. This portion of ornament is given in figure xiii. The ring thus once adopted, wide scope for ingenuity was afforded in its arrangement, form, and decoration. Sometimes the rings were distant and small, as in the beautiful fragment of the cross on the churchyard wall at Kirk Michael (figure xiv). Again, the ring was large and either square or lozenge-shaped, as in Joalf's cross at Kirk Michael (figure xvi), where four cords are bound together by a large square ring, and on the fragment of Svig's cross on the churchyard wall of Kirk Michael, where four cords, partly plain, partly pelleted, are bound together by a pelleted lozenge-shaped ring (figure xvii).

This ring work has assumed a variety of configurations, and assists largely in the decoration of the Manx crosses. One of the most beautiful is that given in figure xxv, taken from the large uninscribed cross at Braddan, where it forms a circle or glory surrounding a pattern of knot work arranged in the form of a cross.

There is, however, one pattern of this ring work

which demands particular attention as a very distinguishing feature in the ornamentation of the Manx crosses. It is the chain ring work displayed in figure xviii, which is so rare elsewhere, if it occur at all, that we may safely claim it as of genuine Manx origin. It certainly does not occur on Irish or Scotch crosses. They have nothing in knot work comparable to it.

I believe the author of it to have been Gaut Björnson himself. We have it on the Malbrigd cross at Kirk Michael, of which he undoubtedly was the carver. It is on the Thorlaf cross at Ballaugh, the Inosruir cross at St. John's, the Svig cross at Kirk Michael, the inscribed fragment in the churchyard wall of Kirk Michael, the name on which cannot be determined, and on the Ufeig cross at Andreas which is the work of Gaut.

It is so extremely beautiful in its character that we cannot feel at all surprised that it was adopted and applied in a peculiar form upon that cross of Niel Lumkun at Kirk Michael, which I have before observed, as being of a later date and more foreign aspect.

It is this singular ornament on that cross, together with the runes, which, to my mind, appropriates it to the Scandinavian artists of the Isle of Man, notwithstanding its variation from the general style of Manx crosses and the indications of a Celtic connection. The designer of that cross may have seen Scotch or Irish crosses, if they existed at that time, with knot work on them; but he has indubitably put a Manx stamp upon it. The ornament I have alluded to on this cross is given in figure xxvi.

There are several glories formed of knot work on the Manx crosses, as, for instance, those of figures xxv, xxvii, xxix, and xxxi, but there are none producing so pleasing an effect as this.

I may here observe that the glory seems to have been considered an almost necessary accompaniment to the cross in all the Manx examples, the only exception appearing to be Ro's cross at Jurby; but even in this, the

ring binding the knot work in the bead compartment of the cross may be considered as representing it. The tall cross, near a cow-shed, at the cross-roads in Kirk Christ's, Rushen, is too imperfect to determine whether this ornament existed upon it.

I would here notice that the intersection of the strands in the rope or the two cords forming the guilloche, bound together by a lozenge-shaped ring, suggested the notion also of lozenge-shaped pellets upon the rope itself, ultimately assuming the form even of rounded pellets, and giving rise also to the idea of scale-covered fishes or animals of a lacertine character.

A cord so pelleted and intertwined with a simple unpelleted one, gives a very fine effect, and indicates at the same time more distinctly the existence of two cords in the same interlacement. This effect is seen more particularly in figure xvi above, and it occurs again in a remarkable manner on the fragment of the Oter cross at Braddan, on the fragment of Ro's cross at the vicarage, Jurby, and on the fragment in the vestry at Kirk Michael.

Now, if to a single row of pellets running down the centre of the cord others were subsequently added, and if to one end of the cord so pelleted a head were added and the other end sharpened off into a tail, we should have at once the serpent or scaly fish, the lizard or dragon, presenting so remarkable an appearance on one or two of the Manx Runic monuments. See figures xx and xxi, associated with figure xxviii.

The Zoomorphic pattern being once established, the intertwining of monstrous lengthened figures of dogs, birds, fishes, and even men would readily follow. I do not say that such must necessarily have been the course of development; but I think it not improbable, and certainly it seems worthy of some consideration and more close investigation.

The common twisted rope easily becomes the snake of figure xxviii by the addition of the head and tail, and the pelleted broad ribband is easily changed into the

lacertine form of figures xx and xxi, but in figures xxii, xxiii, and xxiv, the limbs themselves of the animal, and more especially the legs and the tail, become the source of knot work or scroll ornament.

But the Manx artists were most unhappy in their carving of men and animals. In many instances, such as figures xx, xxi, xxii, xxiii, and xxiv, the evident intention was to produce a *monster*; but, making all allowance for the badness of the material and the effect of weathering, it is too plain that the attempt of the Manx artists to draw animals in their natural form was a miserable failure. Though Gaut was clever enough to design and carve *knot* work, his *animals* are little better than what a child would draw on a slate. In this respect the Manx cross makers came very far behind their fellow craftsmen in Scotland and Ireland.

The great marvel to me in this knot work ornamentation is the wonderful accuracy with which the artists have managed in all their figures to produce the regular overlap of the cords. The alternate under and over seems to come without any mistake, however great the number of intertwining cords, and whatever be the shape of the space which the ornament is designed to fill. I have traced over many hundred feet of such knot work in rubbings from the Manx crosses and have never found a mistake.

It seems to me as if the artists had made use of actual cords or ropes in laying down their designs upon these crosses. Let anyone take a vacant space, say a square, oblong, or circle, on a sheet of paper, and endeavour to fill it up with continuous overlapping ribbands, and he will perceive the difficulty of working without a design before his eyes.

It is not easy at once to produce such simple results as are found in figures xix and xxix.

Even the various forms of the triquetra found upon the Manx crosses indicate a considerable amount of ingenuity in their fabrication in the manner in which the knot is involved, more especially where it is doubled,

tripled or quadrupled, as we see in figure xxix. Figures xxxi and xxxii shew the manner in which the heads of the crosses were filled up, and display much taste. Certainly, after inspecting the designs on these Runic remains in the Isle of Man, we must give up the idea, if we have ever entertained it, that the Northmen were altogether a barbarous people, and incapable of any better feelings than those allied to war and the shedding of blood.

J. G. CUMMING.

NOTES ON THE PERROT FAMILY.

(Continued from p. 72.)

CONTEMPORARY also with Jeremiah Perrot was Thomas Perrot, also in holy orders, who settled at Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn. Connected with the same place was also a John Perrot whose son David matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 1709-10. John may have been the son of Thomas of Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn. Thomas, however, had a daughter Mary, the mother of another Mary who had married James son of Thomas Powell, of Craswell in the county of Hereford, councillor-at-law. Mary Powell died October 29, 1701, and was buried at St. John's, Brecon. She quartered with the Perrot coat the arms assigned to Jestyn ap Gwrgant, confounded as usual with those of Jestyn ap Owen of the Royal line. It was evident, therefore, that she at least claimed connection with the Haroldston family, who assumed that coat among its numerous quarters.

There are other memorials of the Perrots in Llanelieu Church, on the south wall of which building is the monument of William Perrot of Cwm Hwnt in that parish. He was a surgeon, and lived at Wern Llwyd in the same parish. His father, also called William, died 6 December 1752. There are or were other notices of the family in the same church.

It is said that three brothers, Gregory, Walter, and John Perrot, removed from the neighbourhood of the Hay, in Breconshire, into Monmouthshire, in the seventeenth century. That Gregory and Walter were brothers, is satisfactorily shown from family records. Whether John was a brother also, is not so satisfactorily made out. It is not improbable that in his case the tradition is correct, but there is no convincing evidence that it is so. Gregory and Walter seem to have settled at Bedwelty, while John established himself at Trevethin. Walter, who was married, died in 1713, but there is no record of any issue. John, who was buried at Trevethin, 12th May, 1743, left four children:—1. William; 2. John; 3. Rachel; 4. Mary. His will was proved in 1743 by Mary, his relict and sole executrix, and in it the testator leaves to his eldest son, William, certain property in Gelligaer in Glamorganshire, describing him as being heir of the said property. He does not mention his supposed brothers, or their children in his will; but, having children of his own, the omission is not remarkable, while some of his children have family names. Gregory, his supposed brother, having property in Gelligaer, as well as in Bedwelty, in right of his wife, seems to confirm the story of the relationship of Gregory and John. The two places, although in different counties, are very near each other, and it is not likely that two settlers so close together of the name of Perrot should not have been connected. The name still remains in Gelligaer, but the owners of it do not appear to have paid much attention to the genealogical details of their family.

GREGORY PERROT, said to be the eldest of the three brothers, was born in 1655, and became Rector of Llan-degvetth near Newport, Monmouthshire, 29 Sept. 1719. He appears to have resided at Bristol about the year 1685, but was not connected with the Perrots settled in that neighbourhood. He married Blanche, daughter of William Lewis of Kilvach-vargoed, in the parish of Gelligaer (a branch of Lewis of Van in the same

county), and granddaughter of Roger Morgan of Bedwelty, at which place the settlements of her marriage were signed in 1685. She was born about 1659, and died 12th April, 1729, aged seventy, and was buried in Llandegveth church, where was also buried her husband, who died 5th September, 1741, aged eighty-six. Six children were the issue of this marriage, but the order in which they were born is not certain. Walter's will mentions his nephew Jerome, Ann, Elizabeth, John, William, and Gregory Perrot. Those last five are, indeed, not described as nephews and nieces; but, as the names are identical with those of Gregory's children, it may be fairly assumed that they were his nephews and nieces, and were probably born in the same order as their names are here given. The will was proved 22nd April, 1713. All the four sons married and had children, as Gregory in his will speaks of their children, but does not specify any names. Jerome, or Jeremiah, was born in 1688 or 1689; John in 1691; while Gregory was born about 1700, being described as fifty-six years of age in 1756, in Llandegveth Church. Why the youngest son was made his father's principal heir is uncertain. We find a Jerome Perrot the father of William, Blanche, and Margaret, who, in all probability, is the above-mentioned Jerome, especially as he names his eldest daughter Blanche as if after Blanche Lewis, his mother. Mention is also made of a son Gregory, the third of that name in the family. Of the daughters of Gregory, Elizabeth married Meredith Evans.

One John Perrot matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 22nd September, 1737, is described as the son of William Perrot of Bedwellty. This William appears to be the eldest son and heir of John Perrot of Trevethin, or he may be William, third son of the elder Gregory.

GREGORY PERROT, thought to be the youngest son, although the heir, of Gregory, born 1700, matriculated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, 17th December 1725, became Rector of Gelligaer, 3rd March, 1729, not having at the time taken his B.A. degree, which he did on the

20th day of the following June, being then a member of Jesus College, Oxford. The settlement of his marriage with Jane, sister of Richard Dale of Llanhennoc, in Monmouthshire, is dated 1735. She had previously married David Williams of Llandegveth, by whom she had a daughter Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Perrot of Caerleon. Who this last-mentioned person is, is uncertain; but he is probably the son, or rather the grandson, of John of Trevethin. He was somewhat of a pluralist; but his aggregate preferment may have been moderate. On the wall on the chancel of Llandegveth Church is a tablet with this inscription:—"In this church is interred the body of the Rev. John Perrot, clerk, of the town of Caerleon, in this county, rector of Llanwern and Llanfihangel, vicar of Wiston, and perpetual curate of Llandevand, who died January 23rd, 1803, in the seventy-fourth year of his age." His wife's will was proved in 1782, in which her property was left to him for life, with certain legacies to her half brother William and her half sister Jane Perrot. Gregory died 28th December, 1756, aged fifty-six, and was buried in Llandegveth Church.¹ His widow was buried in the same church 13th February, 1762. The only issue were William and Jane.

WILLIAM PERROT, only son and heir of Gregory, born 11th June, 1736, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 10th October, 1754, took his B.A. degree 24th May, 1758. He died 19th March, 1779, aged forty-three. He was never married, and left his sister his sole heir.

JANE PERROT, sister and sole heir of William, married 4th July, 1769, at Llandegveth Church, William Nicholl of Tredunnoc, in Monmouthshire, of which county he was sheriff in 1775. Jane died, and was buried at Caerleon 25th July, 1812, aged seventy-three. William Nicholl died at Newport, in Monmouthshire, aged seventy-eight, and was buried with his wife 11th December, 1813.

¹ On the wall in Llandegveth Church is a tablet to Gregory, his wife Jane, and his son William Perrot, with the proper coat of Perrot of Pembrokeshire placed over it.

The sole surviving issue of this marriage was Jane, before whose birth two daughters had been born and died. She was born at Caerleon and married at the same place 26th October, 1800, to Anthony Montonnier Hawkins, M.D., of the Gaer, in the parish of St. Woolos, near Newport. She died aged eighty-three, in London, 1859, outliving her husband, who died 22nd July, 1833, aged sixty-two.

The issue of this marriage was thirteen children, of whom four sons and two daughters still survive. The eldest of these is Henry Montonnier Hawkins, the proprietor of the Llandegveth and Tredunnoc estates.

THE PERROTS OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

A family of this name were located at Morton on Lugg in Herefordshire, in the first part of the sixteenth century, but distinguished from other Perrots by their coat armour, quarterly per fess indented *or* and *azure*. This bearing, as previously stated, occurs among the twenty-five quarterings of Penelope, the sole surviving child of the last Sir Thomas Perrot of Haroldston; but, as amid these quarterings given in the *Posthumous Memoirs* of Sir Francis Naunton, there are numerous inaccuracies, it is not unlikely that this particular coat is mistaken for some other, as for Croft of Croft Castle, Herefordshire, which only differs in tinctures and metals. At a later period, considerable property in the adjoining parish of Wellington came into the possession of the family; but when or how, is uncertain. Sir Herbert Perrot, the last of this family, was certainly the proprietor, and in his will he speaks of a portion of it as coming by inheritance. His father, however, is always described as of Morton only, and he himself is simply mentioned in Sir James Perrot's will as the heir of Robert Perrot of Morton. No allusion is made to Wellington, as would have been the case had he been the representative of the fictitious James Perrot of Wellington.

JOHN PERROT is the first-mentioned of this line. He married a lady of ancient descent, Catherine Meyrick of Winferton, and had by her Thomas and three daughters, one of whom married John Seband, or Sebrand, of Sutton ; another was the wife of — Crompe ; and the third was the wife of John de Burhill.

THOMAS PERROT, son and heir of John, married Alicia Wilcocks. His children were—1, Richard ; 2, Roger ; 3, James ; 4, Ann, wife of Henry Monnington ; 5, Jane or Alice, wife of Alexander Evans.

Roger, the second son, married Elizabeth Brend of London, and had first Symondus, who married a Davenport ; 2, Nathaniel ; 3, Ann : this last name is, however, not given in some accounts. Symondus is, perhaps, a Latinised form of Simon, and which adoption may intimate some connection with the Northleigh family. The will of Simon Perrot of Middlesex was proved in 1652, which date so far corresponds that the testator may have been the son of Roger Perrot. Other members of the family were also settled in London, and among them James, the younger brother of Roger. James married a Tyndal or Tyfdal, and had three sons—1, James ; 2, Thomas ; 3, John.

RICHARD PERROT, eldest son and heir of Thomas, married twice. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bromwich of Hereford. His second wife was Alice Darnell. By the first marriage he had—1, John ; 2, Robert ; 3, Francis ; 4, Richard, according to the statements in Sir Herbert's will ; but the account in Rawlinson's MSS., No. 156, omits Francis and adds a daughter Alice, who in another pedigree is called the wife of Walter Gresmond. John, dying without issue, Robert, the second son, succeeded to the estate. Francis, the third son, who was a merchant in London, died 1642 unmarried, or certainly without issue, leaving his nephew Sir Herbert his heir and sole executor. His monument was directed by Sir Herbert to be set up in "Woolchurch" in London. Richard, the fourth son, married first Alice Pagnoll. By his second wife,

Alice Darnell, he had a son Walter. She was not probably a person of family, as her name is ignored in Sir Herbert's will, although he alludes to the second marriage of his grandfather.

ROBERT PERROT, second son and heir of Richard, married Fortuna, daughter of Richard Tomkyns of Monnington in the county of Hereford. She had previously married Walter Pembridge of Maunsel. Her mother was Catharine Baskerville. The children by this marriage were,—1, Herbert; 2, James; 3, Francis; 4, Penelope; 5, Damaris. James appears to have died unmarried. His death probably took place at Haroldston, as he was buried in St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest, by the side of Sir James Perrot. His gravestone formerly existed in the church. In the inscription ordered by Sir Herbert, the date of his brother's death was omitted; and unless a record of it exists in the Parish Register, it is uncertain which James Perrot died the first. It is not, however, unlikely that the brother of Sir Herbert survived Sir James Perrot, and was in charge of the Haroldston property.

Of Francis, the third son, nothing is known. He is not mentioned in his brother's will, and may have been dead at the time the will was made. Mention would probably have been made of his children, if he left any. Penelope, one of his sisters, was probably also dead at the same time, as she is not mentioned; but the sum of £100 is left to Sir Herbert's nephew, John Street of Gatertop in Herefordshire; and as the same sum is left between the other sister, Damaris, and her children, it is likely that Penelope was the mother of John Street, and that he was her only child surviving at the date of the will. The name Penelope deserves notice, as if given out of compliment to the daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot.

Damaris, whose name is omitted in some pedigrees, married into the very respectable Pembrokeshire family of Trefgarne. She was a widow at the time of the will, and was left £10. The same amount was bequeathed

to John Edwardes, her son ; but who is called Sir Herbert's cousin. Frances Owen and Margaret Edwardes received each the same legacies, and are also described as cousins, although they were the children of Damaris. Another omission or error also occurs in this portion of the will ; for while the testator leaves £100 to be equally divided between Damaris and her children, yet he gives the four legatees only £10 each, and makes no settlement for the remainder.

It was against Robert Perrot, his brother Francis, and his son Sir Herbert, that proceedings in the Heralds' Court were taken for assuming the usual Perrot coat, they not being entitled thereto. The plaintiff was Thomas Perrot, a merchant of London. Reference is made to the case in Dallaway's *Heraldry* (p. 302) ; but the record itself has not been found, although Mr. T. W. King, York Herald, with his usual courtesy, has caused diligent search to be made for it. Herbert Perrot is described as of Gray's Inn simply, without reference to his Wellington or Haroldston property. His father, Robert, is described as of Morton.

The plaintiff sets forth that Sir Owen Perrot of Hardleston (Haroldston) had four sons only, and exhibits his own descent from that family, which he proves by the bearings and depositions of divers persons. Now as all the recognised accounts give only two sons to Sir Owen, namely his heir, Thomas, and Robert, reader of Greek to Edward VI (and who appears to have died unmarried), it is not easy to ascertain how the plaintiff proved his descent, without relying on the additions in Philpot's *Stemmata* before alluded to, and which do assign two other sons to Sir Owen, namely Richard, described as bailiff of Sandwich, who died without issue ; and John, father of Thomas, of the Brook (now Claymor), who was the father of another Thomas. These additions are thought by Mr. King to be in the same writing as that of the rest of the MS. If this suggestion is correct, the addition was not made to suit this case, as William Smith, Rouge Dragon, Pursui-

vant (the writer of the MS.), died in 1618 or 1619, at which time Sir Herbert could not have been a member of Gray's Inn. The suit must have taken place prior to 1642, the year that Frances Perrot died; and probably did take place between that year and 1636, when Sir Herbert came into the Haroldston bequest, and, naturally wishing to assume the usual Perrot coat, might have persuaded his father and uncle to do the same. Whatever was the result of the suit, Sir Herbert did ultimately use the disputed arms, as proved by the seal of his will and the monument in Wellington Church. The fact, however, of the claim being disputed confirms the statement that this branch of the Perrots were not related, or could not make out their relationship to the Haroldston family.

A monument was directed by Sir Herbert to be set up to the memory of his father in Titley Church, near Stanton-on-Severn, in the county of Hereford. No part of the county is washed by the Severn, as Sir Herbert ought to have known. There is a church of that name near Stanton-upon-Arrow, which is probably the church intended. Although Sir Herbert ordered several monuments to his family to be erected, he has invariably omitted all the dates.

HERBERT PERROT, Knight, the eldest son and heir of Robert, had three wives, the first of whom was Sibylla, daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Cilcethed, by Mary, daughter of John Wogan of Wiston. She is in one account described as her father's heir, which is probably incorrect. She had two elder sisters, namely Jane and Joan, the first of whom married Le Hunte, the ancestor of the present George Le Hunte of Astramont near Wexford. Joan, the second daughter, married George Barlow of Slebech, a circumstance that may have led to the subsequent marriage of Sir Herbert with a member of the same family, and who was probably the sister of George Barlow. By this first marriage Sir Herbert had one son, also called Herbert. The second wife was Hester, daughter of William Barlow of Slebech, by

whom he had one daughter, named after her mother. The third wife was Susannah, daughter of Francis Norris, who survived him, and was his sole executrix.

His son Herbert was stabbed by Captain Smith in the Devil's Tavern, Fleet Street, and, dying in consequence of his wounds, was buried in the round part of the Temple Church. Directions were given in Sir Herbert's will to have a brass placed in the church with a long Latin inscription given in his will.

Sir Herbert endowed by his will an almshouse and school out of the tithe of Wellington. The present owner of these tithes is Mr. W. Kevill Davies of Croft Castle, among whose deeds exist some connected with Wellington property, and which may probably throw light on the question as to the manner by which Sir Herbert became possessed of the Wellington estate. In the fictitious Perrot genealogy, so frequently mentioned, Thomas, son or grandson of Sir William Owen and Catharine Pointz, is called lord of Wellington. This Thomas is said to have a son James, also called lord of Wellington, and the husband of the mythic Dorothy Perrot. Of this James Perrot, Sir Herbert is said to be the son and heir; but the incorrectness of this last statement is proved by Sir Herbert himself. That Dorothy Perrot, daughter of the last Sir Thomas, never existed, except in this pedigree, has also been no less clearly shewn.

Although Sir James Perrot, in his will, does not actually state that he left Haroldston to Sir Herbert merely because of similarity of name, as before mentioned, yet as he omits to describe him as a relation [although he does so with reference to other legatees], he seems to confirm what is stated in some of the genealogies. The real motive of the bequest is, therefore, uncertain. Perhaps the assumption of surnames was not so common as at present; otherwise, if he really wished the family property to descend to one of Perrot blood, his godson and nephew, Rowland Lacharn (or Laugharne), by his half-sister Lettice Perrot, and to whom he did bequeath lands in Dale, would have been a more suitable heir. It

is to be noticed that Sir James does not call Rowland Laugharne his nephew, although he mentions many nieces as such; but these nieces were the grandchildren of the Lord Deputy's mistresses. The omission, therefore, of "nephew" in the case of Rowland, would imply that his mother Lettice was not the daughter of one of those mistresses, as is stated in the pedigree of Walter Vaughan (see p. 58). A doubt also existed as to Elizabeth Perrot, the wife of Alban Llwyd, which is removed by Sir James's will, in which he describes Alban's daughters as his nieces. Who her mother was is uncertain, as stated in p. 58. Other nieces are also mentioned, who must also have been the illegitimate grandchildren of Sir John Perrot, such as Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Haward of Rudbaxton, and four daughters of John Jordan. One of the witnesses is Charles Perrot,—a circumstance that seems to infer the existence of a branch of the family then living in Haverford.

The bequest to Sir Herbert embraced Haroldston and all his lands and tenements in the town and county of Haverfordwest, with the annual charge of £3 to John Jessop, "preacher of the Word of God" in Pembroke, who was also one of the executors. This Jessop was the father of Constantine Jessop, born in 1602, the first Presbyterian incumbent of Coggeshall estate in Essex, and subsequently of Wimborne and Fyfield in Essex.

With the exception of the plate and linen which fell to his widow, Sir James bequeathed to Sir Herbert all his other furniture and stock. These, however, were only to revert to him on the death of the widow.

Sir Herbert served as high sheriff for Pembrokeshire in 1666, and as mayor of Haverfordwest in 1677. He resided, at least occasionally, at Haroldston; for he directs his body to be buried in the parish church if he should die in Pembrokeshire. His brother James did probably die there, as he was buried in St. Mary's, Haverfordwest. Sir Herbert's residence was, however, in all probability not very regular, as he was not mayor until more than forty years after Sir James's death, who

had filled that office three times, namely, 1605, 1624, and 1634. The last Sir Thomas was mayor in 1586, during his father's life. Sir John himself was mayor in 1570, 1575, and 1576; and had Sir Herbert constantly resided at Haroldston it might be expected that a person of his position as the owner of Haroldston, would have been invested with the same dignity at least more than once.

Among other acquisitions of Sir Herbert, appears to have been a MS. volume of Services, which from the various entries seems to have served as "the Family Bible" of the Haroldston family. It is at least of the fifteenth century, and consists of ninety-three leaves of vellum, the ten last of which are fly-leaves, and contain various memoranda of the family. On folio 3 are outline drawings of crests and helmets. Folio 4 has a drawing of a man on horseback, wearing a hat not unlike that of a priest, who divides a garment with his sword, and seems to be intended for St. Martin De Tours. Then follow passages from various parts of Scripture, pictorially illustrated, and a calendar with figures of the signs and seasons. All these are executed in a rude manner. In fol. 7 of the calendar are noted the deaths of Alice Picton, 31st March, and of the wife of John Picton, 7th April. From entries in folio 86, however, the years are known. The wife of John Picton died at Robeston near Haverfordwest, 1436. Her daughter, Alice Picton, called, as not unusually, by her maiden name, died at the same place, 1441. Her husband is properly described as Thomas Perrot, Esquire, as we know from the deed of William Walys, that in 1442 he was not then knighted, although he was so before 1447. Sir Thomas, from an entry in the same folio (86) appears to have died at Bristol, 10 April, 1460 (not 1461, as previously stated), thus outliving Alice nearly twenty years. This circumstance confirms the explanation of the difficulty connected with the deed of his widow, Johanna (1465), namely that she was his second wife, although no mention is made of such a marriage in any of the accounts.

It is evident also that an error has been made in representing the dispute between the Priory of St. Thomas and the house of Haroldston as having taken place during the life of Sir Thomas. It did take place during that of his son of the same name.

In addition to what was already known of the family of Sir Thomas Perrot, we learn from this MS. that he had also a son Stephen, who died 20th June, 1461. This is the only notice that occurs of this Stephen, probably so named after his grandfather Stephen Perrot.

Notices also are given of the Picton and Harold families. John Harold died 1393, and he is described as Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Haverford*, a name sometimes used for Hereford, as Haverford in Pembrokeshire is frequently called Hereford in the West.

It has been suggested, p. 38, that John, father of Alice Picton, was descended from Philip, brother of the last William Picton of Picton, whose daughter conveyed Picton to the Wogans. The Rev. James Allen has since ascertained from the *Golden Grove Book*, that a Philip Picton, who must have been contemporary with the brother of Sir William, married a lady of Newport, and that his representative was John Picton, father of Alice Perrot. In the *Golden Grove Book* he is described as of Newport, and is called the son of William, son of Thomas, son of William (so far agreeing with the ordinary account), son of Philip. In the MS. is an entry that John Picton died 12th June, 1440, "in quodam loco vocato Newport," thus confirming the accuracy of the *Golden Grove Book*. It is true that in that collection Philip of Newport is not described as the brother of the last Sir William, but from the exact coincidence of dates, there seems no reason to doubt that he was the brother of William. Through Alice probably came the Cemmaes property, held by the Lord Deputy at the time of his attainder.

There are also certain memoranda regarding portions of the estate. At p. 90, we find from the evidence of old Bartlett, that Somerton and Thomas Waltire of

Sageston, held certain lands of Picton, which had probably come to the Perrots through Alice Picton, as we find other property in "Monyth Tyrch", came by Alice Harold, since among the names of former owners those of Richard and William Harold are cited. For this last mentioned property a rent of twelve shillings and fourpence was paid to the Abbot of St. Dogmael. Certain arable and meadow lands also in "Lowdeschizche" and "Ross Glyn," also probably came through the same source; for, although the name of Harold does not occur, yet the recital begins with Peter, the husband of Alice Harold, and finishes with Sir William Perrot, then in possession. An entry is also made of a payment of twenty-four shillings and eightpence paid for seventy-one days at Haroldston to John Dole, so that little more than two shillings a week were the wages of a master mason. The Steward's Tower of Haroldston may have been an addition of Sir William.

Notice also occurs of Sir William being cited at Pembroke for intrusion on the lands of Jorwerth, Abbot of St. Dogmael's. The case was heard before Griffinus Rede, seneschall, 17th July, in the 18th of Henry the Seventh. Sir James ap Owen, no doubt the owner of Pentre Evan, and who had married a niece of Sir William, James Dovenald and others swore that the defendant had not intruded, and the abbot lost his cause.

A brief pedigree, containing only the names of husband and wife, is given at fol. 2. It commences with Peter Perrot, who married the heiress of Haroldston, and terminates with Owen, son of Sir William Perrot, but without mention of Sir Owen's wife. Her name is however added by another hand, which also records the names of Sir Thomas and Mary Barclay.

The name of Sir John, but without mention of his two wives, has been added in a third hand, which bears a resemblance to his own writing. In the last handwriting the names of the first Sir Stephen Perrot and Andrew his son, with their wives, have been added at the top of the page. William, the son of Andrew, is

altogether omitted, perhaps for want of space. It is somewhat remarkable that Sir William Perrot, in whose writing the bulk of the pedigree appears to be, should have ignored the three first of his supposed ancestors, and commenced the line with the Perrot who acquired Haroldston, as if the real founder of the family.

This volume is said to have been the property of Sir Herbert Perrot, and from him passed to the family of Captain Harris of Brunton, near Hereford, and was sold about 1859 to the British Museum by his son, the Reverend Beresford Harris. It is registered No. 22720 among the additional MSS.

HESTER PERROT, sole heir of Sir Herbert, married Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in the county of Worcestershire, the representative of whom is the present Baronet, and who still possesses through Hester a part of the Haroldston estate, although the house itself, the priory, and other portions have passed away to strangers.

Cotemporary with the first John Perrot of Morton were two other branches, one settled in the city of Hereford, the other at Bellingham in the same county.

PERROT OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The origin of this branch is not known. They bore, however the usual Perrot coat. The first of the name was Henry, who had two sons, Henry and Thomas.

HENRY PERROT, eldest son, who was of age in 1672, purchased lands at Old Weston, in the county of Huntingdon, and married in 1682 Dorothy Leake, of Overdean in Bedfordshire. The issue of this marriage was: 1, Henry; 2, Richard; 3, John; 4, Sarah, wife of Henry Spurrier, of Old Weston.

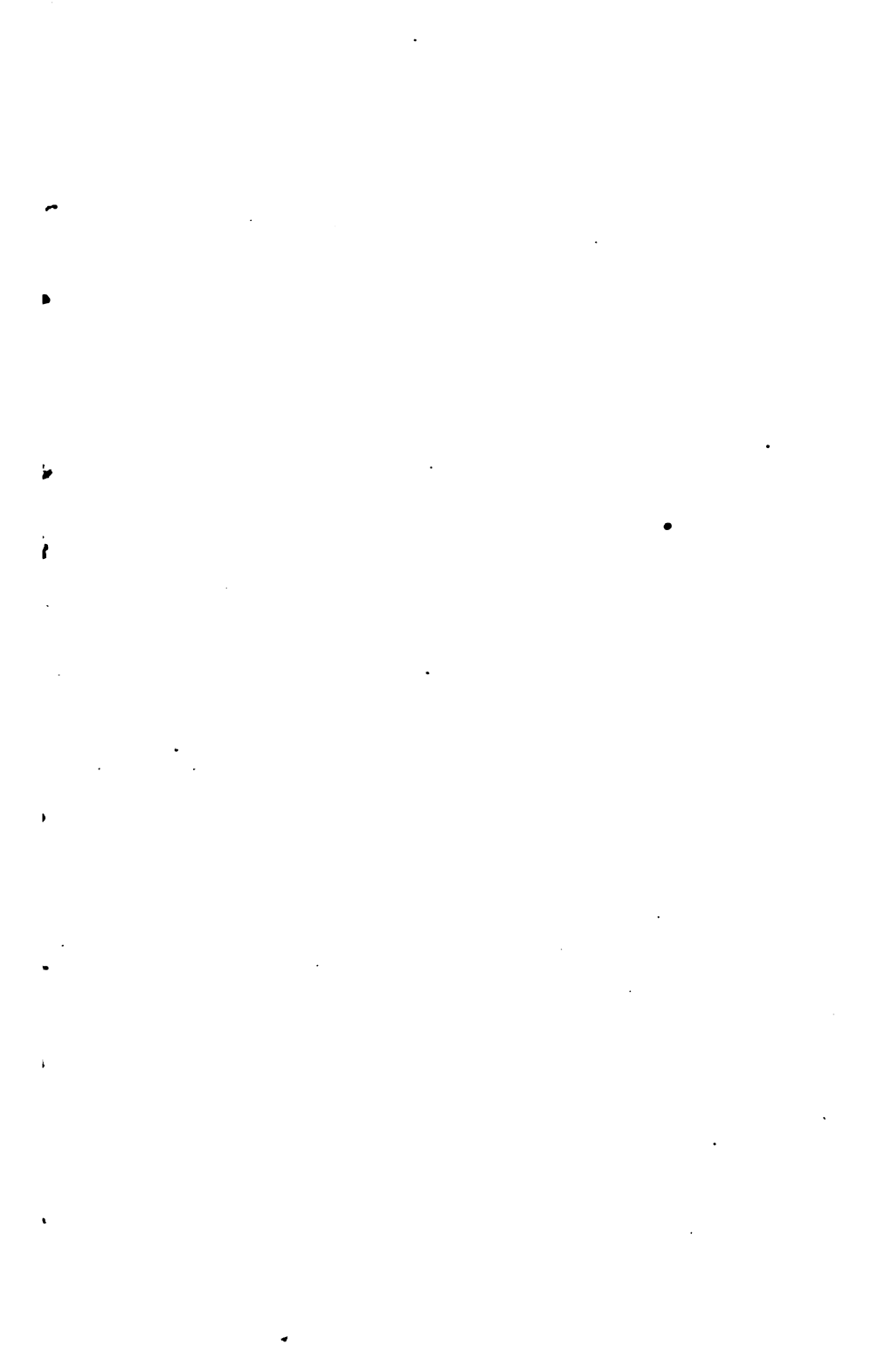
John, the third son, married Eleanor, daughter of Francis Parris, of Bythorne, in the county of Huntingdon, and had: 1, John, died unmarried; 2, Dorothy, wife of Thomas Parker, who died without issue; 3, Eli-

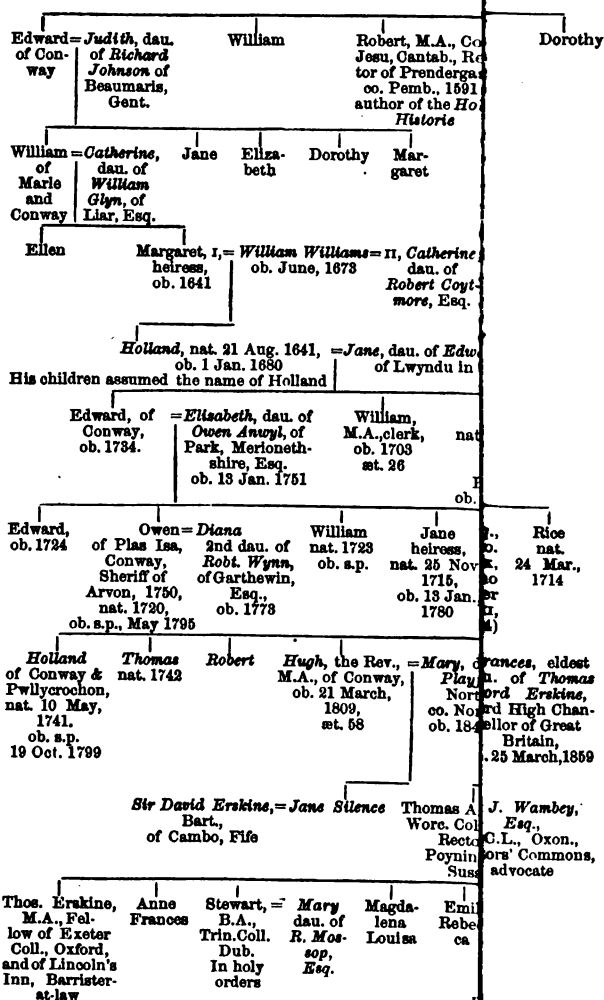
zabeth, married—1st, John Hanger; 2nd, John Willan, in holy orders, and left issue.

HENRY PERROT, eldest son of Henry, was in holy orders, and of Holywell, in the county of Hants. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir William Halford, and had issue: 1, Charles; 2, Catharine; 3, Arabella; 4, Henry. The three last appeared to have died without issue.

CHARLES PERROT, eldest son of Henry, was a fellow of New College, Oxford, and in holy orders. He married a daughter of Robert Francis, of Norwich, but left no issue. He was a considerable benefactor of Wooton Bassett. Although of the name of Perrot, he appears to have proved his connection with the sister of William of Wykeham, through his mother Catharine Halford, descended on the female side from Sir William Fenys (Lord Say and Sele, 1451), who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham, of Broughton.

The pedigree frequently alluded to as in the possession of Mr. Bransby Francis, of Norwich, was inherited by him from the representative of the last Charles Perrot. It is not on wood, as stated, but appears to have been cut out of a large roll and pasted on a frame. It finishes with the following children of the Lord Deputy: Sir Thomas, William, Lettice, and Jane, wife of John Phillips of Picton. Jane seems to be an error for Anna.



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THE HOLLANDS OF CONWAY.



Arms of Holland of Conway.

THE great Lancashire family of Holland, one branch of which, as Dukes of Exeter and Surrey, so frequently intermarried with the royal house, and played so important a part in English history during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was at one time widely represented in Wales. A group of families of this name held large estates at Berw, co. Anglesey, and at Pennant Eglwysvach, Vaerdre, Abergele, and Teyrdan, co. Denbigh. All these, with Hugh Holland the poet, and friend of Ben Jonson, traced their descent from a certain Sir Thomas Holland who some time in the thirteenth century married the daughter of Sir Jasper Croft.

Another line was settled, as early as the time of Henry IV, at Conway, co. Carnarvon, where the family

held considerable property, which passed from its representative only last year.

The Conway family and the first mentioned group diverged, according to some authorities, from one and the same stock early in the thirteenth century. Both undoubtedly came from Lancashire; but their genealogy, while settled there, partakes of the uncertainty which affects the very early history of all the families of the name in that county. Both the Conway line, and what may be called the Denbighshire group, are still represented in England, but are believed to be, in the male line, extinct in Wales.

The pedigree to which these remarks are introductory, is that of the Conway line after its settlement in Wales. Its earlier history is traced in documents at the British Museum and in the Heralds' College, for eight generations higher than the point at which this pedigree begins,—to a certain “Adam de Holand qui tenuit terras in Litherland, co. Lanc., ex dono patris sui.” His descendants in the fourth generation are three brothers, Thomas Holland of Dalton, co. Lanc.; Robert Holland; whence are said to be derived the Dukes of Exeter and Surrey; and Alan Holland. John, son of this Alan, married the daughter and heiress of Stephen Sutton, who quartered the arms of Travers and Norris. John's great-grandson, Peter, who was in the service of Henry IV, seems to have been the first of his line to settle at Conway, and with him therefore the subjoined pedigree commences.

In the church at Conway are many monuments of the family. The inscription on one of these runs as follows: “Edward Holland, Armiger, posuit hoc memoriale Hollandorum ad requisiciōem Hugonis Holland, Ar., pr'is sui paulo ante obitum qui obiit 13 die Maii a° D'ni 1584.”¹

The heiress of the Conway family, early in the seventeenth century, married William Williams, Esq., whose descendants assumed the surname of Holland; but the

¹ See Williams's *Hist. of Conway*, p. 106.

Holland-Williams line again terminated in an heiress, who again married a Williams—Robert Williams, Esq., of Pwllcrochon, whose granddaughter and heiress is Lady Erskine, widow of the late Sir David Erskine, Bart., of Cambo, Fifeshire.

As far back, however, as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Conway stock had branched into South Wales, and has thence continued in the male line to the present day. The founder of this still subsisting family was Robert Holland, a third son. He was M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, and rector of Prendergast, co. Pemb. He published in 1594 a little work, of which only one copy is known to exist, entitled: *The Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ's Nativitie, etc., etc., gathered into English Meter*. (An account, with extracts, of this very rare book is given in Sir E. Brydges's *Restituta*, vol. ii, p. 153.) His descendants, for more than a century, held estates at Walwyn's Castle and other places in Pembrokeshire, but have now for about a hundred and fifty years ceased to have any connexion with the Principality.

The *arms* of the family are: *az.* semé de fleurs de lys a lion ramp. guard. *arg.*; *crest*: out of a flame ppr. an arm issuant habited in a close sleeve *sa.* the fist ppr. holding a lion's gamb barwise erased *or* the talons to the sinister side.

Pedigrees of the Hollands of Conway may be found in Lewis Dunn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 113; vol. ii, p. 117. In the following MSS. at the British Museum: Harl., 1971, p. 122 (by Randall Holme); Harl., 1468, p. 50; Harl., 1500, p. 46; Harl., 1974. In the following MSS. at the Heralds' College: "The 15 Tribes of North Wales," p. 164; "The Advenæ of Carnarvon," p. 74; "The Advenæ of Pembroke, p. 66; "Edwards's Pembrokeshire Families," p. 186; "Richard Thomas's Genealogies of North Wales," vols. i and ii; "Vincent's North Wales," p. 85.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—1865.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Postages and carriage of parcels	- 8 10 5	January 1, 1865. By balance in Treasurer's hands	- 73 3 6
Editor's salary	- 40 0 0	Nov. 6. Per Local Committee	60 11 11
Wood engraving	- 33 5 6	Dec. 30. Subscriptions, etc.	- 194 8 8
Steel ditto	- 21 2 0		<u>£328 4 1</u>
Printing	- 156 8 5		
Stationery and incidental expenses	- 2 11 6		
Mr. Blight for travelling expenses	- 10 0 0		
Balance in Treasurer's hands 31st December, 1865	- 56 6 3		
	<u>£328 4 1</u>		
<i>Audited and found correct.</i>		JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., <i>Treasurer.</i>	
THO. C. PERKS } <i>Auditors for</i> JOHN MORGAN } 1865.			
Brecon. 27th February, 1866.			

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE next Annual Meeting is fixed to be held at Machynlleth on the 27th of August.

THE EARL VANE has consented to accept the office of President on this occasion ; and a Local Committee is now in course of formation.

FULL particulars of all preliminary arrangements will be given in the next number of the Journal. Meantime it may be sufficient to state that the district chosen abounds in objects of interest ; and that, on account of the railway communications existing in it, very great facilities for excursions are offered. It is hoped that, besides the south-western portion of Montgomeryshire, parts of the adjacent counties of Merioneth and Cardigan will also be visited by the Association.

ALL members desirous of attending, or contributing papers to be read, should communicate as soon as they can with the General Secretaries.

Correspondence.

OLD BUILDINGS IN CONWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I observe that the property of Lady Erskine of Pwllcrochon, who represented the family of Holland, seated in that part of Wales since the time of Edward I, has been lately sold. It is understood that the purchasers are about to "improve" the portion of the estate which lies within the walls of Conway; and if so, several old houses will doubtless be removed. I remember that a sufficiently barbarous demolition of an old half-timber mansion took place at Conway not many years ago, at the corner of the street opposite the new Market; and from what I know of the taste of the locality, I anticipate that not much respect will be paid, at the present day, to any edifices in Conway merely on the score of their antiquity. Now there is another old house, more ancient than the one just alluded to, standing at the opposite corner of the street, half timber on stone base. It is probably of the early part of the fifteenth century. Should this house be taken down, it would be a serious loss to the domestic architecture of Wales. Another old house, commonly called "The Stanley House," from its armorial bearings, stands further up the street towards the Castle; and there is another good half-timbered house in front of the Castle Inn. All these houses require thorough repair. They are deserving of it from their architectural character, and they ought to receive it. They should by no means be destroyed. I say nothing of the well-known house, the Plas Mawr, though sadly neglected.

Judging from the new houses which have sprung up in Conway within the last few years, as well as from the new Town Hall and the railway buildings, whether in the town or at the Llandudno Junction, it is hardly possible to conceive a stronger proof of the decline of architectural knowledge and true æsthetic feeling, than may here be witnessed. Instead of progressing or improving since the old houses in question were first erected,—still more since the glorious constructive epoch of the first Edward,—Conway has retrograded and gone down as a town of good buildings. The modern erections are, comparatively, worse built and worse designed than the old ones; and the only consolation connected with any thought about them, is that they are not destined to have a long existence. I doubt much whether any of the new buildings in Conway will be in existence at the corresponding period of the next century; and it is passing strange how any architect or builder, with such glorious examples as the Castle, and the town walls with their gateways, and

the Plas Mawr, before him, could venture to put up anything not harmonising with them; or how he could escape their influence, and not become imbued with some portion of the spirit of the builders of old.

The inhabitants of Conway should be careful how they obliterate the ancient edifices of their town, and replace them by others of the "cheap and trashy" description. They live in great part by the antiquity of their town, and it is suicidal to undermine their *locus standi*. An excellent opportunity may now be afforded of constructing really good and suitable dwellings; but it is almost certain that it will not be taken advantage of.

A more important question still remains, that of the repairing of the Castle and the town walls, the present condition of which is a disgrace to all parties concerned. But this question will be settled, it is to be hoped, by the Crown, and not by any company of speculators or ill-informed builders.

Dec. 1, 1865.

I am, Sir, yours,

A MEMBER.

· PENMYNYDD, ANGLESEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—You may, perhaps, deem the enclosed worthy of a place in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The account was furnished me by Mr. Blore of Manchester Square, who has visited the church on more occasions than one, and taken a minute sketch of the monument referred to. "Syr Ridiart Owain Tudur o Benmynydd Mon" is a name familiar to North Wales even in these days, and a name historically connected with royalty by the marriage of Catharine, widow of Henry V, with "a gentleman from Wales."

"At Penmynydd, Anglesey, there is a monument of alabaster, which is not found on the spot, but is found in Derbyshire. The date will be about 1415. At that period there were considerable manufactories of monuments in the locality of the alabaster quarries, particularly at Burton-on-Trent, which was famous for its marblers. The monument at Penmynydd corresponds with other monuments of the same date made at that place, and distributed over the country north and south. It more particularly corresponds with the monument of Sir John Cockaine in the church of Ashbourne in that county, from the peculiarity of having a small shield on the hauberk. Sir John Cockaine fought at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1412, and was killed there. A large body of Welsh were engaged in that battle. It is, therefore, very probable that the Tudor whose monument is at Penmynydd was a leader of the Welsh on that occasion; and this may account for his monument being made at the same place, and resembling so closely that of Sir John Cockaine. It may also account for the tradition of its being preserved from a wreck on the coast, as it must have been conveyed by sea, and may have met with the disaster. The arms in each case are not raised, but represented in line. Both are beautiful specimens of the monumental art of the period, and the production of first-rate artists."

Plâs Penmynydd, situated about a mile from the church, was the

residence of the Tudor or "Theodor" family. The initial letters R. O. T. are still distinguishable on it; and there is also a stone over the present back door, bearing the inscription, VIVE UT VIVAS. There was nothing to identify the monument in the church strictly and particularly with the Tudor family until the discovery, made by Mr. Blore, of the incised arms on the male figure, a chevron between three helmets. These are also found on a tombstone and tablet within the church, on each of which the name of Tudor appears, and likewise on several coarse grit-stones on the exterior.

Yours obediently,
Penmynydd Parsonage, Anglesey.

H. WYNNE JONES.

Nov. 27, 1865.

[We beg leave to refer our correspondent to the account of Penmynydd, with illustrations, published in the series of "Mona Mediwæ" in a former volume of our Journal.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, LLANGOLLEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I am desirous to ask the question whether anything has yet been done towards repairing the western gable of Valle Crucis Abbey, the ruinous condition of the eastern coping of which I remember one of your correspondents having noticed some time ago.

I am able to verify the condition of the building as it has been pointed out; and I agree with your correspondent, that it is a matter of surprise to witness such apparent indifference with respect to this historic pile. Certainly it seems to me that the duty of repair, in this case, lies on the owner; and I have a difficulty in understanding how any one possessed of sufficient means can allow cracks and displacements of stones to continue, when a very few pounds would suffice for repairing the damage. It is also certain that the visitors who come by excursion trains do much injury to the remains of the abbey, which, though they intend no harm, they ignorantly knock about, and spoil by trampling on them. Some limitation ought to be placed on visitors of this kind; and nothing would be more effective than the charging an uniform tariff of admission for every visitor. This, as your correspondent has correctly observed, would produce a fund sufficient to remunerate the *custos*, and also to provide for all repair.

I have lately visited Carnarvon Castle, and can bear testimony to the truth of your correspondent's observations as to the admirable manner in which the admission tariff works, and is administered by the authorities in charge of that building.

I am, &c.,

March 3rd, 1866.

M.A.

JOHNSON—WILLIAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The kindness shown by Dr. Johnson to Mr. Zachariah Williams and his daughter is known to the readers of *Boswell*. The following extracts refer to the subject :—

“Johnson this year gave at once a proof of his benevolence, quickness of apprehension, and admirable art of composition, in the assistance which he gave to Mr. Zachariah Williams, father of the blind lady whom he had humanely received under his roof. Mr. Williams had followed the profession of physick in Wales ; but, having a very strong propensity to the study of natural philosophy, had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude ; and repaired to London in hopes of obtaining the great parliamentary reward. He failed of success ; but Johnson, having made himself master of his principles and experiments, wrote for him a pamphlet, published in 4to, with the following title : *An Account of an Attempt to ascertain the Longitude at Sea, by an Exact Theory of the Variation of the Magnetic Needle ; with a Table of the Variations at the most remarkable Cities in Europe, from the Year 1660 to 1860 (sic)*. To diffuse it more extensively, it was accompanied with an Italian translation on the opposite page, which it is supposed was the work of Signor Baretti, an Italian of considerable literature, who having come to England a few years before had been employed both in the capacity of a language master and an author, and formed an intimacy with Dr. Johnson. This pamphlet Johnson presented to the Bodleian Library. On a blank leaf of it is pasted a paragraph cut out of a newspaper, containing an account of the death and character of Williams, plainly written by Johnson, thus : ‘On Saturday, the 12th, about twelve at night, died Mr. Zachariah Williams, in his eighty-third year, after an illness of eight months, in full possession of his mental faculties. He has been long known to philosophers and seamen for his skill in magnetism, and his proposal to find the longitude by a peculiar system of the variation of the compass. He was a man of industry, indefatigable, of conversation inoffensive, patient of adversity and disease, eminently sober, temperate and pious ; and worthy to have ended life with better fortune.’”
—*Boswell*, i, 35.

“Mrs. Williams was a person extremely interesting. . . . Lady Phillips made her a small annual allowance, and some other Welsh ladies, to all of whom she was related.”—*Ib.* i, 409.

I send this in answer to a recent query (No. 142) upon this subject, but I am also desirous of knowing whether any members of this family still exist, and where they reside.

I am, Sir, &c.,

CAMBRENSIS.

MEGALITHIC REMAINS IN ARABIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I think the enclosed account of some remarkable megalithic remains in Arabia may prove interesting to some of your readers. It is found in that very important book of travels in Central Arabia, lately published by Mr. Palgrave :—

"We had halted for a moment on the verge of the uplands to enjoy the magnificent prospect before us. Below laid the wild plain; at a few miles distance we saw the thick palm-groves of Eyoon, and what little of its towers and citadel the dense foliage permitted to the eye. Far off on our right, that is, to the west, a large dark patch marked the tillage and plantations which girdle the town of Rass; other villages and hamlets, too, were thickly scattered over the landscape. All along the ridge where we stood, and visible at various distances down the level, rose the tall circular watch-towers of Kaseem. But immediately before us stood a more remarkable monument, one that fixed the attention and wonder even of our Arab companions themselves; for hardly had we descended the narrow path, where it winds from ledge to ledge down to the bottom, when we saw before us several huge stones, like enormous boulders, placed ridgways perpendicularly on the soil, while some of them yet upheld similar masses laid transversely over their summit. They were arranged in a curve, one forming part, it would appear, of a large circle, and many other like fragments lay rolled on the ground at a moderate distance; the number of those still upright was, to speak by memory, eight or nine. Two, at about ten or twelve feet apart one from the other, and resembling huge gate-posts, yet bore their horizontal lintel, a long block laid across them; a few deprived of their upper traverse, the rest supported each its head-pier, in defiance of time and of the more destructive efforts of man. So nicely balanced did one of these cross-bars appear, that, in hopes it might prove a rocking-stone, I guided my camel right under it, and then, stretching up my riding-stick at arm's length, could just manage to touch and push it, but it did not stir; meanwhile the respective heights of camel, rider, and stick, taken together, would place the stone in question full fifteen feet from the ground. These blocks seem, by their quality, to have been hewed from the neighbouring limestone cliff, and roughly shaped, but present no further trace of art, no groove or cavity of sacrificial import, much less anything intended for figure or ornament. The people of the country attribute their erection to Darius, and by his own hands, too, seeing that he was a giant; perhaps, also, for some magical ceremony, since he was a magician. Pointing towards Rass, our companions affirmed that a second and similar stone circle, also of gigantic dimensions, existed there; and, lastly, they mentioned a third towards the south-west, that is in the direction of Henakeeyah on the confines of Hejaz."—*Palgrave's Arabia*, i, 250.

We should remember that extraordinary discoveries of early cities, fortified posts, etc., have lately been made in the Hauran and other parts of Syria beyond the Jordan; and it seems probable that remains of a similar nature may be found in other parts of that district, the full exploration of which is still a desideratum to the antiquarian world.

I am, &c.,

H. L. J.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 145.—BISHOP SHIPLEY—WELSH CHARITY.—In *Boswell's Johnson*, vol. iii, p. 257, I find the following passage about Bishop Shipley of St. Asaph: "His lordship mentioned a charitable establishment in Wales, where people were maintained and supplied with everything, upon the condition of their contributing the

weekly produce of their labour, and he said they grew quite torpid for want of property." What charity does this refer to? It was probably somewhere within the diocese of St. Asaph. J.

Query 146.—ELECTION VIRTUE IN WALES.—In *Boswell's Johnson*, vol. iii, p. 352, occurs a passage, where the doctor's conversation was turning upon the effect of virtuous actions on human life, as follows, viz.: "Next morning I stated to Mrs. Thrale at breakfast before he (Johnson) came down the dispute of last night, as to the influence of character on success in life. She said he was certainly wrong; and told me that a baronet lost an election in Wales, because he had debauched the sister of a gentleman in the county, whom he made one of his daughters invite as her companion at his seat in the country, when his lady and the other children were in London." What transaction does this refer to? J.

Query 147.—WELSH MUSICAL MS. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—I find the following passage in a letter from Dr. Johnson to the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Oxford, dated Nov. 2, 1778: "The bearer, Dr. Burney, has had some account of a Welsh manuscript in the Bodleian Library, from which he hopes to gain some materials for his *History of Music*; but, being ignorant of the language, is at a loss where to find assistance." What MS. is here referred to? Can any of our Oxford members throw light upon the subject? J.

Query 148.—THOMAS DE GLAMORGAN.—Among the noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied Robert Duke of Normandy to the Crusades, A.D. 1096, I find the name of Thomas de Glamorgan. Who was this personage? H.

Query 149.—STRATA MARCELLA, OR YTRAD MARCHELL ABBEY, NEAR WELSHPOOL.—Can I procure any information on the following points: 1. What was this abbey built of—stone or timber? 2. What book can be referred to containing any notice of this place? 3. When was it established, and when demolished? as there is not a vestige now remaining. E. R. MORRIS.

Query 150.—EVANS OF GUILDSFIELD, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Information is requested tending to prove the descent of the family of this name in common with that of Evans of Blouty, in Llangadfan, from Jenuan ap Bedo, who was a brother of Howel ap Bedo, mentioned in Lewis Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, vol. i, p. 306. M. C. J.

Query 151.—BOROUGH OF MONTGOMERY.—Why did the House of Commons, in 1728, restrict the election of a member for the Montgomeryshire boroughs to the town of Montgomery, contrary to the act of Henry VIII? E. H.

Query 152.—JOHN DE CHARLTON AND JOHN TIPTOFT, EARLS OF POWIS.—Where can I find the best printed accounts of the two earls named above; their pedigrees, &c.? E. H.

DR. BRAY'S LIBRARIES. ANSWER TO *Query 143*.—The querist "J." could find some account of Dr. Bray in the *New Biographical Dictionary*, published 1784; in a pamphlet called *Publick Spirit illustrated in the Life and Designs of the Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D.*, oct.; in *Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*; also *An Account of the Designs of the Associates of the late Dr. Bray, with an Abstract of the Proceedings*, 1813. According to this last mentioned *Abstract*, upwards of forty libraries had been formed by him in the diocese of St. David's alone, four of them in "Ystrad Tywi," and which still partially remain. He was a good and exemplary man, and a friend of Wales, and we should not suffer his name to be forgotten. His "life and times" would be a fit subject for competition in the forthcoming Chester Eisteddvdod. The following is an abstract from *Allibone's Dictionary*: "Dr. Bray, 1656-1730, a native of St. Martin's, Shropshire; educated at Hart Hall, Oxford; rector of Sheldon, 1690. In 1699 he was sent by the Bishop of London to America as ecclesiastical commissary for Maryland and Virginia. He crossed the Atlantic several times, and was eminently successful in his labours. In 1706 he accepted the living of St. Botolph's, Aldgate. We notice some of his publications: *Bibliotheca Parochialis*; or a *Scheme of such Theological and other Heads as seem requisite to be used or occasionally consulted by the Rev. Clergy; together with a Catalogue of Books which may be profitably read on each of those Points*, etc.; Lond., 1707, 8vo. *Martyrology, or Papal Usurpation*, 1712, fol.; intended as a supplement to Fox's *Book of Martyrs*. *Primordia Bibliothecaria*, 1726. *Directorium Missionarium*, 1726. He reprinted the *Ecclesiastes* of Erasmus, and published a translation of Perrin's *Hist. of the Old Waldenses and Albigenes*. Several sermons.

CAMBRO-MENEVENENSIS.

Miscellaneous Notices.

FLEMISH FUNERAL INSCRIPTIONS.—A magnificent work, recording and illustrating the funeral inscriptions of notable families in the churches of Flanders, has been presented to the Cambrian Archaeological Association by a corresponding society established at Ghent. Funeral epigraphy is a branch of archaeology of no small importance, and it is being studied in Belgium with a systematic perseverance worthy of imitation among ourselves. The typographical execution of the work in question, on small folio, is very sumptuous; the numerous engravings are admirably executed; and the whole forms a model for other undertakings of the same nature.

CHARTULARY OF CARMARTHEN.—We understand that Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, has finished printing this document.

ROLLS OF WALES, PART I.—A work under the above title is stated to have been recently printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill. If this information is correct, the title, as given above, seems to us rather indefinite.

LLANDINAM CHURCH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The old church of this parish, mentioned in the last volume of the *Arch. Camb.*, has now been entirely taken down except the tower, and a new one erected in its stead. The tower has been raised several feet. Another old Montgomeryshire church has, therefore, disappeared, and the circumstance is perhaps to be regretted. It was curious, and certainly dilapidated; but good repairs would have been amply sufficient.

LLANDDOWROR CHURCH, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—We perceive, from a printed circular, that this church has lately been repaired, or rather rebuilt. The edifice is said to have fallen into a very bad state, and the work required was rather extensive. The old tower, which was of the real Carmarthenshire type,—not quite so military in plan as those of Pembrokeshire, but still defensible,—has been repaired and preserved. We should be glad to hear of the old windows, mullions, etc., having been used over again for the new ones; and if any early inscribed stones, or any objects of antiquarian curiosity, have been found during the course of the works, we should be glad to publish accounts and illustrations of them in the *Journal*.

GYFFIN CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—This interesting old church has been lately repaired, and put in thoroughly good condition, without any undue destruction of original parts,—an excellent example for all parochial authorities. The works have been conducted by H. Kennedy, Esq., our Local Secretary for Caernarvonshire; and we intend to publish an account, with illustrations of the church and parish, with the kind cooperation of the Rector, the Rev. T. R. Ellis.

LLANDANWG CHURCH, MERIONETHSHIRE.—In consequence of the railroad from Tremadoc to Barmouth coming close along the sea-shore below Harlech, the ancient ruined church of Llandanwg comes once more within reach of the busy world. A station is building not far from it; and it is not improbable that a bathing-place may be formed, either there or at Moelfre, close by. This would be an excellent occasion for the parochial and ecclesiastical authorities of the district to appeal to the Bishop of Bangor, and to get this church repaired. It has been cruelly and needlessly neglected far too long.

MANORBEER CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.—We have heard, with a considerable degree of apprehension, that it is intended to “restore” the church. In the modern acceptance of the term, “restoration” is very nearly equivalent to “destruction,” unless superintended by an architect of profound archæological acquirements as well as professional skill. Manorbeer is decidedly the most curious, and one of

the earliest, of all the Pembrokeshire churches, and it makes a fit companion to the Castle on the other side of the valley. It may not be a smart looking building,—indeed, it is very much the contrary; but in architectural peculiarities,—we had almost said anomalies,—and those of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it is well nigh unique. “Restoration” should in this instance be replaced by “preservation.” The building should have all its cracks and faults made good, its roof should be thoroughly repaired, its pavement levelled (perhaps renewed), its accumulated coats of whitewash removed, its windows reglazed, its graveyard drained, and the church walls freed from the encroachments of graves, its pews burnt, its tower thoroughly repaired; anything more than this would constitute sacrilege in such a remarkable instance. We hope that no “beautifyings” nor “improvements” will be attempted. We should just as soon think of “restoring” a cromlech as of restoring Manorbier.

CAER LEB, ANGLESEY.—Some extensive excavations have lately been set on foot here by members of the Association, and several Roman coins with other remains have been found. A full account, with illustrations, will appear in the next number of the Journal.

LLANFECHAN, CARDIGANSHIRE.—It gives us great pleasure to state that, during the repair of Llanfechan House, and the alterations of the adjacent grounds, the owner of the mansion has taken special precautions to provide for the safety of the TRENACATUS STONE, one of the Ogham-bearing early monuments of Wales, and also one of the most valuable of that class. This is an excellent example of right feeling and good taste worthy of all imitation.

For want of space, we are compelled to postpone the review of several important works, which have lately reached us, till July.

Reviews.

ANCIENT PILLAR STONES OF SCOTLAND: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND BEARING ON ETHNOLOGY. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. Edinburgh, 1865. 8vo. Pp. 179.

NOTES ON THE OGHAM INSCRIPTION ON THE NEWTON STONE. By WILLIAM FORBES SKENE, Esq. Edinburgh, 1865. Pp. 12. From the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. v.

In the introductory remarks to the description of the Maen Achwynfan (*A. C.*, vol. xi, p. 364), the distinctive characters of the early inscribed and ornamented stones found in the different portions of Great Britain and Ireland are noticed, and allusion is made

to the great rarity of inscriptions in Scotland. With the exception of Denmark, and the adjoining Scandinavian districts, we are not aware of the occurrence of such stones (to any decided extent) in any other part of the world, and the Scandinavian examples offer a still further distinction. On them we rarely find any of the ornamental work and scenes, illustrating the pursuits of the inhabitants, found in the Scotch and Maen stones, but almost all bear inscriptions in runic characters, for the most part cut upon broad ribbons, which are drawn so as slightly to interlace and cover the face of the stone, the inscriptions being generally confined within incised lines. These remarks on the national distinctions exhibited by these venerable monuments will be seen, in the sequel, to have some bearing upon the remarkable stone which is the subject of the two dissertations now before us.

The Newton Stone, as this monument is now termed, is erected near to the house of Newton, in the parish of Culsalmond, in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, whither it was removed from its former position near Pitmachie about twenty-five years since. It is entirely destitute of ornament, but bears on its face an inscription of six lines in unknown letters, and on its left hand angle a longer Ogham inscription, of which a portion also extends on the lower part of the face of the stone. The interest of the stone consists in the perplexing character of the letters on its face, and which has doubtless been the cause of its selection as a fit object for the first plate in Mr. Stuart's work on the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. It had previously been engraved in the second edition of Pinkerton's *Inquiry into the History of Scotland*, 1814; and also in Professor Stuart's *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii, p. 314. By Vallancey the inscription was read as a Celtic one written in debased Roman characters, the first two lines reading "Gylf Gomarra," or Prince Gylf, although he professed his inability to proceed further. Other *literati* have, however, considered that the inscription was of eastern origin; the late Dr. Mill of Cambridge having supposed it to be written in Phœnician characters, and that it commemorated a sacrifice; and Mr. Stuart informs us that Colonel Sykes thought that some of the letters were identical with those of the ancient Lat alphabet of the Buddhists. The same view of the subject is worked out in Dr. Moore's work before us.

The main inscription on the stone consists of forty-four characters arranged in six lines, namely four, nine, nine, eight, five, nine. The third character in the fourth line (or the twenty-fifth of the entire inscription) is a remarkable one, somewhat resembling a St. Andrew's cross with the extremity of each of the four limbs formed into an angle towards the right of the limb; or, more correctly speaking, it resembles two capital letters SS crossing each other in the centre. After carefully going over all the separate characters, and comparing them with Arian and ancient Pali alphabets, Dr. Moore comes to the conclusion that the inscription is certainly oriental and Semitic in its characters, and that the words formed out of them are Hebraic both in form and sense, and are as follow:

"Begooba
Bemithim Aittie
Aor hab ham hivheh
Mi pona yinnazra
Le yat kaman
B'hi j'hatani hodni."

The literal translation of which, line by line, he reads thus :

In the tomb
With the dead is Aittie,
The light of the darkness of a perverted people,
Who shall be consecrated pure priest
To God. Like the vessel
Of prayer my glory covered me.

The volume is illustrated by two photographs of the stone, one from the front shewing the main inscription, and one from the side shewing the Ogham marks; but all the incised marks have been whitened to make them stand out more clearly in the photographs, and thus the photographs represent what the photographers fancied was the form of the letters and marks; and on comparing these photographs with a careful rubbing which we made from the cast of the stone in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, we perceive various discrepancies in the turns of some of the letters, which shews how much more satisfactory it would have been to have taken the photographs when the sun fell on the stone at various angles. As it is, however, we must express our conviction that Dr. Moore has not made out the identity of the letters of this inscription and the alphabets of which he gives copies. The first letter which he discusses, for instance, seems to us to bear scarcely any resemblance to the *b* of his ancient alphabets; it is, in fact, more like a modern Hebrew *b* reversed and furnished with a tail! So with his second letter, *g*. In fact, if the wide margin given for this supposed similarity be allowed, the letters may be made to mean almost anything. Again, whilst the similarity between some of the letters and their supposed prototypes arises only when the Newton ones are reversed, as in the *l*, in other instances the letters, in both cases, are to be read as written, and without reversing the Newton ones. The twenty-fifth letter, to which I have alluded above, is especially noticed as not being an Arian letter, though often found with Arian legends on Bactrian coins. "It is, in fact, a monogram formed by the union of two or more letters from the most ancient Sanskrit alphabet, the monogram having a sacred symbolic significance among the Buddhists."

Having thus completely, to his own satisfaction at least, determined the meaning of the main inscription, Dr. Moore proceeds to decipher the Oghams, and reads them *upwards*, as is usual, commencing with the shorter line on the face of the stone, and then taking the longer one on the angle. These he reads also in Hebrew, "Ioddie ueai n' nggedd' ka kadun Baal neka Iaddi"; i.e., "when Baal ruled Jutland and the coast before thee, Iatti was slain." "The

similarity of the final word of this Ogham inscription to the name Aittie in the other inscription on the stone, warrants the conclusion that they are identical."

Dr. Moore then endeavours to prove that the singular ornaments which appear as so many of the stones of Scotland, especially as the Logie and Newtown stone, with the serpent, are all of eastern origin, derived from the Buddhists and Gnostics; and the latter half of the volume is occupied with Ethic notes—"whence came British Buddhism, the Tuatha de Danann, Mithraic rites,¹ Scandinavian mythology," etc., etc., of so elaborate a nature, that we despair of giving our readers a condensed notion of it, *even if we thought it advisable to do so.*

Mr. Skene's memoir is quite of a different character to that of Dr. Moore, contrasting most favourably with it. Here, instead of the positive assertion which we meet with in every page of the latter's work, the very difficult nature of the inscription inspires continual doubts in Mr. Skene's mind, although, from an examination of the Ogham portion of the inscription, he comes to the conclusions:—

"1. That the Newton stone most probably belongs to the same class of monuments as the Welsh ones, and is therefore post-Roman in date.

"2. That as the main inscription is written in a character to which we have not a key, the most probable mode of explaining the inscription is to begin with the Ogham, where we have a known alphabet by a known mode of writing to deal with.

"3. That in all probability the inscription on the face of the stone should correspond with the Ogham, allowing for such differences as appear in the Welsh stones. The Ogham inscription is the ordinary Ogham *craobh*."

From an examination of the two lines of Ogham, Mr. Skene is of opinion (contrary to Dr. Moore) that those on the angle of the stone are to be read from top to bottom, and that those on the short line on the face are to be read from the bottom upwards, the engraver finding he had not room to complete the letters on the edge, turning the line upwards on the face where there was plenty of space. Read thus, and comparing the two inscriptions, Mr. Skene finds that whilst there are forty-five letters (not forty-four, as Dr. Moore reads them) in the main inscription, there are only thirty in the Ogham one; but Mr. Skene considers that the four upper lines of the main inscription contain the duplicate of the Ogham one, and he draws especial attention to the St. Andrew's cross-like letter above referred to, that is, the third in the fourth line, and to a X like letter near the bottom of the chief line of Oghams, corresponding with the former in its numerical position, when the Ogham is read from top to bottom. It is here to be observed that not only is the reading of the Ogham entirely altered

¹ We perceive that throughout his volume Dr. Moore misspells Prinsepp's name "Princep."

in consequence of the different manner in which the letters are read, but the actual number and relative position of many of the strokes themselves do not agree in the two readings.

Thus read, Mr. Skene determines the Ogham, as follows :

UD
DDAROT NUN
NGORE MAONN
EAGE IOSA EI

whilst, by regarding the main inscription as composed of very debased Roman letters mixed with Runic ones, he obtains for the latter the words :

“Duud
Darurtaun
Nguoraa nth
Aege Jesu ei.”

This is certainly a most remarkable approximation, and seems to show that Mr. Skene has hit upon the right road for a true decipherment of the stone. But what is the meaning of the two bottom lines of the main inscription? and what indeed do those thus shown to be so nearly identical express? With the former Mr. Skene does not profess at present to meddle, but with respect to the two words Gormaonn and Josa of the Ogham, he has suggested that the exploits of a certain Gormand, recorded by Geoffroy of Monmouth, and by Lappenberg ascribed to a Danish chief, Guthrun, in the ninth century, are here commemorated, and he quotes various writers proving that this chief was converted to Christianity. His death is recorded to have taken place in A.D. 891, at which time Donald, son of Constantine, reigned, and during his reign a battle is recorded to have taken place between the Danes and Scots at Vifid-Collan, the first portion of which name has a strange resemblance to that of Fyvie, the neighbouring parish to Newton.

J. O. W.

(To be continued.)

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XLVII.—JULY, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS RELATING TO HEREFORDSHIRE.

Indorsed "The A HISTORY of the family of Harley of
Harleys of Brampton. Pedi- Brampton Brian will be found in Collins'
Brampton. Pedigree out of the *Noble Families of Cavendish*, etc.
Tower Rolles. The following concise pedigree contains
I wrote this in addition the armorial bearings of the
1647." different members of the family.

"A.D. 1094.—1. Sir William Harley, Kt., lord of Harley in com. Salop, went to Jerusalem in the company of Godfrey de Bullogne and Robert Curtois and Robert Steward, where they were made Knights of the Sepulcher. Married Katherine, daughter to Sir Jasper Croft, Kt., of Croft.

"2. Nicholas Harley married Joane, d'. to Warren Bostocke of Bostocke in com. Chester, Esq. *Sa. a fesse humed ar.*

"3. Sir William Harley married Alice, d'. of Sir John De-la-ber, Kt. *Azure*, a bend *ar.* cottised betweene 6 marteletts *or.*

"4. Richard Harley married Alice d. and heire of Robert Prestope. *Or* on a chiefe *sable*, J.J.J. *or.*

"5. Robert Harley married Alice, d. of Sir Richard Pevelesdon, Kt. *Sa.* 3 mulletts *ar.*

"6. Sir Richard Harley married Burga, d. and heire

to Sir Andrew Willsley of Willsley in com. Salop. *Az.* a frett of 10 pieces *or* a canton *ar.*

"7. Sir Robert Harley married Margaret, eldest d. and co-heire of Sir Brian de Brompton, in her right lord of Brompton. *Or* 2 lions passant *gules.* 1296.

"8. Sir Brian Harley married Elenor d. to Sir Roger Corbett of Morton. *Or* a raven *pre.*

"9. Brian Harley, Esq., married Isold, second d. to Sir Ralph Lingham, Kt. Barry of 6 *or* and *az.*, bend *g.*, charged with 3 roses *ar.*

"10. Jeffrey Harley, Esq., married Joyce d. to Sir John Birley of Birley in com. Hereff. Barry of 6 *sa.* and *or* on a cheife *or*, to pallets *sa.*; and in eschuchion barry of 6 *erm.* and *g.*

"11. Sir John Harley married Jane, d. to Sir John Hacluit, Kt. of Eyton. *Ar.* 3 battaile axes *g.*

"12. Richard Harley, Esq., married Katherine, d. to Sir Thomas Vaughan of Tretowre. *Sa.* a chevron and 3 boies heads couped *ar.*, encompassed wth 3 snakes *vert.*

"13. John Harley, Esq., married Anne, d. to Sir Edward Croft of Croft.

"14. John Harley, Esq., married Maud, d. and co-heire to James Warncombe. *Sa.* a fesse *ar.*, damett charged wth 3 demy lions rampant betweene 3 besants each charged wth an esscollop shell of the first.

"15. Thomas Harley, Esq., married Margaret, d. to Sir Andrew Corbett of Morton, Kt.

"16. Sir Robert Harley, Kt. of the Bath at the coronation of K. James, married Brilliana, second d. to Edward Lord Viscount Conway and Killala, by whom hee had Ed., Jno., Tho., Br., Dor., Marg. *Sa.* on a bend between 2 cottises *ar.*, a rose and two armletts of the first."

Edward Harley, the eldest son of Sir Robert Harley, K.B., by his third wife, Brilliana, second daughter of Edward Viscount Conway, was born at Brampton Brian Castle on 21st October 1624. After a residence at

Magdalen Hall, Oxford, for two years, he left in October 1640, and joined his father, then one of the members for Herefordshire, in London; he was present at the opening of the Long Parliament, and at the trial of the Earl of Strafford in April following. Joining the forces of the Parliament under Sir William Waller in 1642, he soon received a commission as Colonel to raise a regiment of foot. Col. Harley served with distinction in many encounters, and was several times wounded. In 1644-5 he was successively Governor of Monmouth and of a garrison at Canon Frome. On the disabling of Humphrey Coningsby, Col. Harley was chosen in his stead member for the county of Hereford 11th September 1646. A zealous supporter of the Presbyterian party and one of its leading members in the House, he concurred in the measure directed to check the growing power of the army; was one of the eleven members who were in June 1647 impeached by the army of high treason, and ultimately excluded by an order of the House, afterwards revoked. Having joined in the vote of the House (6th December 1648) that the king's answer to the propositions from both Houses was a ground for them to proceed upon to the settlement of the kingdom's peace, he and his father were among the number of the forty-one members seized by the army and temporarily imprisoned. According to Carte,¹ Sir Robert formed a design for rescuing the king on his way to Westminster on the 24th January following, the execution of which was frustrated, either by the king's being carried by water to Whitehall, or the trial not coming on that day. During a temporary visit to Brampton Colonel Harley was summoned by Major Winthrop on the 3rd August 1650, to appear as a person disaffected to the government before the Commissioners of Militia at Hereford. A few days afterwards he was taken as a prisoner to Hereford, and liberated on the 10th August on his giving a written promise to

¹ *Hist. of Engl.*, vol. iv, p. 604.

return to Sir Robert's house in Westminster on the 18th June—he was not permitted to reside in Herefordshire for the next ten years. Elected member for that county in the Parliament of 1656 he was one of the members who were secluded by Cromwell, and who signed the remonstrance against the arbitrary measures of the Protector. On the restoration of Charles II he was again elected for Herefordshire, and meeting the king at Dover was made Governor of Dunkirk. While in command of that place he was made a Knight of the Bath. Having offered a strenuous opposition to the sale of Dunkirk to the French, he was superseded in the command by Lord Rutherford in May 1661. Sir Edward was a member of the House in all the Parliaments during that reign. Entertaining the strong Presbyterian feelings of his family, Sir Edward did not take the oath of allegiance to King James II. At the Revolution Sir Edward and his son Robert raised a troop of horse at their own expense and marched to Worcester, of which place Sir Edward was made Governor by the gentlemen of that county, and his two sons were sent by him to tender his and their services to the Prince of Orange. He represented the county of Hereford in the several Parliaments called by King William III. Sir Edward Harley married first Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Button, by whom he had four daughters; and secondly, Abigail, daughter of Nathanael Stephens, of Essington, Gloucestershire, Esquire: by her he had (among other children) Robert, afterwards Earl of Oxford, and Edward, auditor of the impress in the reign of Queen Anne. Sir Edward died at Brampton 8th Dec., 1700. (*Collins' Noble Families of Cavendish, etc.*; *Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley*, edited by Lewis.)

R. W. B.

"SOME MEMORANDUMS TAKEN FROM MY GRANDFATHER'S PAPERS, SEPT. 25, 1725.¹

"Sir E. H. born Oct. 21, 1624.

"In Sept. 1679 he was chosen knt. of the shire for Hereford without opposition.

"Mrs. Dorothy Mitchel, sister to my grandfather, and her husband dyed Dec. 1678.

"Mr. Richard Stephens, brother to my grandmother Harley, died Feb. 1678.

"In the paper for 1680 he says: 'This Feby. 23, 1680, is the fifth time I have been chosen knight to serve in Parl^t for the county of Hereford. I have besides been twice chosen a burgess for Radnor, April 1661, Feby. 1678. This time (Feby. 1680) much endeavours were used ag^t me. The persons employed for me committed many mistakes. Divers gentlemen laboured many ways unkindly to prejudice me. The High Sheriff was not my friend. There was an intention to adjourn the election to Ledbury; yet the Lord, at whose dispose are all hearts, so ordered it that I was chosen without a negative, the county appearing in very great numbers for the Lord Scudamore and myself; so that the charge was little above £100, whereas the expense might have been very great if a poll

"In July 1683 his house at Bramton searched for arms.²

"In the paper, Dec. 12, 1683, he says: "It pleased God to take out of this life, Aug. , late the Earl of Conway, rich in money, in the midst of building a magnificent structure at Ragley. He was born about four months after my birth, Feby. 1624. He died childless, so that the male line of my dear mother's family is extinct. He was in his sickness, whether *sui compos* is doubtful, prevailed upon by will to give away all his estate from his heirs, which was injustice, for his estate was not purchased, but left him by his and my grandfather. Most, if not all the estate in Warwickshire derived from the family of Burdet by a daughter. This is not without the providence of God. Blessed be his name for giving me six children. I am less then the least of God's mercies. My father was in years, my mother had miscarried, and was likely to miscarry of me at Burton."

¹ In the handwriting of Edward third Earl of Oxford.

² It is probable, from his known opinions, that Sir Edward Harley was an adherent of Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney, and therefore fell under the suspicion of the government as a favourer of the alleged Whig conspiracy.

DRAFT OF A LETTER OF SIR EDWARD HARLEY TO HIS WIFE.

"Dec. 10, (16)78.

"I am very sorry for y^e loss of Mrs. Weaver. She was a good Christian, and such are the security of y^e places where they live; send word to whom she hath left her house. The L^d Herbert of Cherbury was well in y^e House of Lords Saturday last died yesterday morning of an apoplexy. I bless God for good rest last night, and abatement of paine this morning. I pray you give order that as good a doe as can be killed for Mr. Brabazon.¹ I wonder Francis Matthews is so slack wth y^e rents; you may, if you please, use Bucknell rents, but I have occasion for those at Wigmore. There is no mention of y^e tack money² due at y^e lodge, and gathered by Wm. Aston. I examined carefully the cover of y^e letter you sent me, but cannot find it was opened, unless the packett were cut when it came to you. I think y^e seales were untouched. I wholly approve the way you propose for securing the court yards and stable; you mention one inclosed from Mr. Jenks, but I found none in yo^r letter. I think that is y^e best way according as you write to engage Francis Prosser to ride his own mare if there be occasion for y^e militia troope. I pray you send, for I cannot now write, to Mr. Clogie,³ to desire him from me not to anything at Ludlow wthout my brother's advice. I thought you had not desired y^e children coming so soon, else I had not disappoynted the Shilton⁴ orders. Yesterday I rec^d letters from Brother Stephens and Mrs. Chomley, and a great present of chocolate from my sister. The stories⁵ of the Ludlow carrier, and others of y^e like nature, I doubt are false alarms to choake the belief of the true, but 'tis certain y^e terrors are so great that many persons are even distracted wth it, w^{ch} I doubt not will one day, by God's righteous vengeance, be charged to y^e account of y^e bloody antichristian idolatrie, who

¹ The Brabazon family were at this time owners of the manor and estate of Eaton near Leominster, which previously belonged to the Hacluit family. (Price's *Leominster*.)

² Money paid for the pasturage of cattle and sheep in the park.

³ The Rev. Alexander Clogie died 24 Oct. 1698, having been incumbent of the parish of Wigmore fifty-one years.

⁴ The Rev. Mr. Birch kept a private school at Shilton near Burford, Oxfordshire, where Robert, afterwards Earl of Oxford, his brother Edward, and the Lord High Treasurer Harcourt, and Lord Chancellor Trevor, were educated. (Collins, 207.)

⁵ This portion of the letter evidently refers to Titus Oates' alleged Popish plot, and to the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey.

(as formerly did the enemies of Israell) in this conspiracy designed not to leave a remnant of y^e reformed religion in any part of y^e world. It appears now that Popish money was sent to New York, and those parts to supply y^e savages in their attempts ag^t New England. I thank God my pain is not so great as yesterday, but still remain very lame. Y^r letter, w^{ch} you call long, was very acceptable. The Lord be with you and safeguard you, and if it be his blessed will vouchsafe us a happy meeting, and bless our children. Love and pray for y^{rs} affect^s. Service to brother and sister. The packet for my house should have been sent by Mr. Woodhous."

"Monday, Apr. 24, (16)82.

Indorsed "The copy of my father's letter to my brother then in London upon y^e death of my cosin Robert Harley."

"Last week I wrote of your cosin Robin's visitation wth sickness. He returned from Oxford changed into a new mould; appeared leaner than you saw him. My brother, with Dick and Ned, came hither Thursday was senight. He staid at Downton for some things of his to be brought by the carrier, so was not here until Friday night; before the next morning was distempered with an aguish rigor. Saturday went abroad with me. Lord's-day was very ill—a pleurisy suspected until Monday noon, when the small-pox began to appear, and so continued to come forth without any ill symptom apprehended by physician, friends, or any about him, until Saturday last afternoon; was somewhat fainty yesterday, so continued though cordials were administered; at night changed manifestly, and at midnight departed, I doubt not, to the heavenly rest which remains for the people of God. All his sickness was sweetened with continued holy ejaculations and discourses, and particular prayers to y^e Lord for abundant grace to him while at Oxford. The Lord sanctifie this great stroke to his good father, and to all his near relations. My humble supplication is that you and your brothers may spiritually and truly improve this, not to be in bondage to the fear of death, to deliver from which Christ died, but to make a right practical judgment of the end of life. That the limits are entirely at God's dispose, and the activity and operation are due only to the glory of God; still remembring that neither we nor our services can be necessary or profitable to the Almighty; and as for our happiness it is not to be found till we be with God, which is best. Therefore, know that to forrage upon green corn is to impair the harvest. The Lord give you and your brothers a right understanding to live without doubtfulness of

mind, in continual readiness for the call of our Lord, w^{ch} cannot be unless you be constant and immoveable in the service of the Lord, whose grace I implore to keep you from the snare and leaven of sin. Acquaint your brothers and cousin what I write. The Lord be gracious to us. Many (who) never had the small-pox are afraid—three for the present gone from us. Matthew Hopkins was taken in the same manner as Rich. Mapp. How it will be with him only the Lord knows. Honest Rich^d Bright is lately dead; Widow Smith of Pedwarden sick. We had need pray the savory salt may be preserved amongst us.

“Your good uncle desires you that without surprise, and by degrees, you would acquaint your cosin Thomas with this manifestation of the will of God, w^{ch} I pray may be sanctified unto him. Thus far yesterday; now Apr. 25 tells you that last night your dear cosin Robin, for his memory ought to be so (was buried in) the vault where my grandfather was buried, and under the arch of the wall, beneath where the alabaster monuments of Sir John Harley and Richard his son, buried in the 14th century, lay until in the wars defaced.

“The enclosed is direction to inquire after one Joyce Wood, daughter of Cank of Burrington, by whose life one Sheffield holds there a tenement of mine. Send John Child some day to certifie you particularly thereof. I suppose Mr. Nicholas is younger son to the secretary, Sir Edward Nicholas. Yours came this day. Blessed be God for your health and your brothers. The Lord keep your minds in perfect peace, which cannot consist with any wandering from God.

“Pray that the Lord may vouchsafe graciously to spare his poor servants here. I am heartily grieved for your cosin Cholmley. My affect^d service to your aunts and your cosin Ric. Stephens. The Lord keep his fear in your heart and your brothers, and preserve and bless you.¹

“Hereford Ss. Wigmore Hundred. July 19, 1692.

“An assessment upon the townshipp of Upper and Neather Kingsham for the second quarterly paym^t of the poll (ending y^e third day of August next) granted to their Ma^{ties} by vertue of an Act of Parliament entituled: An Act for raiseing money by a Poll, payable quarterly for one year, for the carrying on a vigorous war against France.

¹ This letter was probably addressed to his son Robert. The cousins (referred to as Robin, Dick, and Ned) were children of the writer's younger brother, Thomas Harley, of Kinsham Court in the county of Hereford, Esq., by his wife Abigail, daughter to Sir Richard Saltinstall, Knt. He had four sons who died issueless. (Collins.)

	p ^{ts}	£	s.	d.
Thomas Harley, Esq., for mainteyning the fifth				
of a horse to serve in the militia	-	-	00	04 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Harley, widd. poll	-	-	00	01 00
Mary Edwards, servant, poll	-	-	00	01 00
Patience Williams, servant, poll	-	-	00	01 00
Edward Davies, servant, poll	-	-	00	01 00
Richard Tippins, husbandman, poll	-	-	00	01 00

“(Here follow the names of 45 persons similarly charged)

Total 02 14 00

“James Woodhouse }
 “William Duppa } Asseassors.

“We retorne for collector ‘Thomes Rees (tayler) and Edward Williams.

“J. Walsham (L. S.)

“Tho. Owen P. (L. S.)”

MONA ANTIQUA.

EXCAVATIONS AT CAERLEB.

THE well-known *Mona Antiqua* of Rowlands is in the hands of all Welsh antiquaries, and is most justly esteemed as a work far in advance of its day, however fanciful some of the learned author's conclusions may have been. With the view of carrying on the researches begun by Rowlands more than a century and a half ago, several members of the Association in Anglesey have resolved on making a systematic survey of the whole island in respect of its Early Remains; and the following paper, as well as those which have been lately published in the Journal of the Association, is to be taken as forming part of this scheme. It is expected that the series of papers to which this will give rise may be continued unbroken in successive numbers of the Journal; until, with the *Parochialia* of Rowlands, and the *Mona Mediæva* of the Editor, a comprehensive account of all the antiquities of the island may thus have been furnished to the Association.

WHEN Suetonius crossed the Menai, we are told he did so with the avowed intention of destroying utterly the Druids, whom he regarded as the chief instigators of revolt against the Roman power. Having, with surprising energy, effected a landing and gained a victory on the Anglesey coast, we may suppose that he would pursue the objects of his resentment to their favourite haunts and remote strongholds, amongst which Tref Dryw—the town or abode of the Druid—is noticed by tradition as one of the most celebrated. We can well picture to ourselves the Roman invader emerging, in his pursuit, from the dense forests which at that period overspread the island, upon such an open space as that at Caerlêb adjoining Tref-Dryw, and throwing up intrenchments, from the central position of which he could with security complete his plan of extermination. Here he would find every requisite for camp purposes; abundance of wood and water, and it would appear stones also, inasmuch as a line of rude masonry is still traceable along the south-eastern inner rampart of the camp. Whatever may be thought of this supposition, it is certain that there is something in the loose arrangement of the boulder-stone foundations observable here, which suggests that Caerlêb may have been a fortified retreat of the Britons prior to its occupation by the Romans, and its adaptation to their angular mode of defence. This supposition is strengthened by the circumstance that the rampart, where the stonework occurs, projects with an irregular curve, whereas the other defences are all of them straight lines without masonry. We may notice also that the central structure, which occupies the place of a *prætorium*, is circular, and of the form and dimensions of a British hut. This may, however, have been the home of a Romanized Briton, erected immediately after the departure of his oppressors; and the true site of the *prætorium* may be indicated by a square but rather imperfect outline of stones nearer to the north-east side of the area.

It is recorded that Suetonius placed garrisons in the

conquered villages of the island, many of which, owing to their scattered extent and weak defences, he would probably regard as untenable by small detachments, without the addition of new works suitable to the numbers and strength of each garrison. Whether Caerlêb is an instance of the kind, and whether it stands upon an outskirt of the original Druidical town of Trêf Dryw, supposing such a town to have existed, cannot now be determined. This district evidently required the presence of a restraining force; and the Roman general, upon his arrival at Trêf Dryw, would find other motives, besides his hostility to the Druids, to commence a station here.

About three hundred yards distant, in a northerly direction, flourished the Celtic town of Trefwry, marked on the Ordnance Map, and slightly noticed by Mr. Rowlands. It is said to have extended along the south bank of the river Braint, from an elevated spot a little higher up the stream than Tre-ifyan, down to the public road and bridge at Sarn-lâs, a distance not far short of half a mile. In a southerly direction it may have approached very near to the intrenchment of Caerlêb. It is stated that when its foundations were finally removed a great many years ago, a number of coins were discovered, chiefly Roman. Two upright and prominent stones in a field are all that now remain to mark its eastern extremity, and a cluster of circular foundations near to Sarn-lâs Bridge (visited by our Association in 1860) indicate its western boundary. The walls and fences upon the farm of Tre-ifyan bear evidence to the extent of this primitive town, from the site and foundations of which their stone materials are wholly derived. It seems clear that the country, which stretches away from this point towards the coast and the camp at Rhuddgaer, was thickly inhabited about the Roman period, which well accounts for the position of these stations.

Caer-lêb is situated in the parish of Llanidan, Anglesey, three-quarters of a mile from the village of Bryn-siencyn, and about seventy yards to the left of the road leading

from Barras, on the Menai Strait, into the interior of the island. The works consist, as may be seen from the annexed plan, of a squared enclosure, three sides of which are nearly equal; but the fourth is curved, and cut off somewhat towards the south-east corner, where there are foundations of what may have been a tower, but in their present state could not support a heavy superstructure. An outer bank and double ditch surrounded the camp on all sides, and still remain tolerably entire, excepting at the south-east corner, where the mound has been levelled. The Rev. Hugh Prichard and myself, believing that an investigation of its masonry might reflect some light on the history of the place, obtained Lord Boston's kind permission (upon whose property the camp is situated) to commence a limited search. Accordingly on Friday, Nov. 3, two men were set to work at the east angle of the inner entrenchment, marked *d* on the plan. Here, although the surface was promising, we were disappointed to find beneath it the rudest construction of stones and earth. Our evening's work closed with the discovery of a silver coin (groat) of Henry V or VI, minted at Calais. *Obv.*, HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. ET. FRANC.; *rev.*, VILLA. CALISIE, and POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM. On Saturday the 4th operations were renewed at the circular foundation,—diameter, 18 feet; thickness of walls, 3 feet 6 inches; marked *a* on the plan. The outer side of the wall, to the north-west (marked *b* on the plan), was first exposed, and was shewn to be like the other buildings, of very rude masonry. Here was found a denarius of Postumus. *Obv.*, radiated head to the right; legend, IMP. C. POSTV-MVS. PF. AVG. *Rev.*, the emperor standing, in a military habit, holding a globe and the *hasta* transversely; legend, SÆCVLI. FELICITAS. A small stone mortar and fragments of pottery also came to light. The digging being continued, a perforated disc of hard black stone was discovered within the building, four inches and two-eighths in diameter, and one inch and one-eighth in thickness, where the hole is at the centre; and bevelled to the

thickness of an inch at the outer edge, which is somewhat rounded. A portion of rude masonry (marked *c* on the plan), was this day uncovered. It appeared to be a kind of chamber, measuring about 10 feet each way, with walls 3 feet 6 inches thick; but nothing like a paved floor was found within. Whilst digging so as to expose the outer side of this mass of stonework, a bronze fibula, in perfect preservation, was met with; also a fragment of Samian pottery, with animal remains, and a portion of a muller.

On the following Monday the interior of the circular building was cleared out, and it was found to have been floored with slabs of limestone. More than one half of this floor had evidently been disturbed on some previous occasion. In the centre of the hut was found a large stone mortar *in situ*, the upper edge being about the level of the floor. Diameter of the circular hole, 1 foot; depth, 6 inches. At one side of the hut, close to the wall, was what had evidently been the fireplace; layers of burnt matter (a kind of red ash) being found there, whilst around were scattered numerous teeth and bones, principally of the ox, also a few oyster-shells. Part of a well-finished quern (the upper stone), grooved, and a green glass stud, were discovered upon the floor. Within the area of the inner square there is an elevated platform about nine yards wide, which extends along the north-eastern breastwork, and is of questionable origin. Here we made a small excavation (marked *e* on the plan) with the view of ascertaining its character, and found that, to the depth of 3 feet, it consisted of a friable black mould, seemingly of peat, such as a florist might desire. Beneath it were numerous fragments of marine shells, apparently those of the periwinkle; and one piece of pottery of doubtful antiquity. Connecting this circumstance with the discovery of an English coin at its eastern extremity, we are justified in supposing it to be a work of a comparatively recent date.

The examination of this enclosure has thus far proved fruitful in results, shewing that it has evidently been

inhabited by Romans or Romanized Britons. It is not, however, placed in such a situation as would generally be chosen by a Roman engineer, being in a swamp, and commanded by rising ground on two sides; though the double ditches, when originally made, and filled with water, must have been a formidable defence. The inner wall, or rather mound, too, was probably higher than it is at present. The road from Barras, which passes to the north-east of the camp, runs upon the line of an old paved way which is still traceable in places, and was within a few years very perfect, at the point where it crossed Rhosfawr.

Lord Boston has signified his intention to open up more of the space within the camp; and doubtless many interesting details connected with domestic life in this country, during the time of its occupation by the Romans, will thus be brought to light.

About twenty-five paces north-west of these earth-works there stood, some thirty years ago, the ruins of a large house, described by the tenant who removed it as being 24 yards long by 18 wide. Its walls were from 4 to 5 feet thick, consisting of large boulders, a great number of which, owing to their size, he had much difficulty in displacing. It had the sills of several wide windows in position. Retaining in view the history of the locality, we may not be far wrong in supposing that the stone materials of this house were taken from the neighbouring ruins of an earlier date. In time of disturbance and war its occupants are traditionally reported to have sought refuge in the adjacent camp. This house is unnoticed by Mr. Rowlands, and its name is at present unknown. Appended are woodcuts of the fibula, actual size, and stone disc half the size. This latter, though in shape identical with the spindle-whorls, is apparently too large and heavy to have been used for the same purpose.

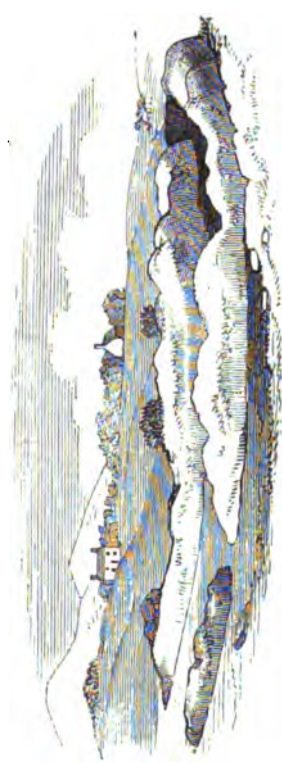
W. WYNN WILLIAMS, Menaifron.
HUGH PRICHARD, Dinam.

Jan. 26, 1866.

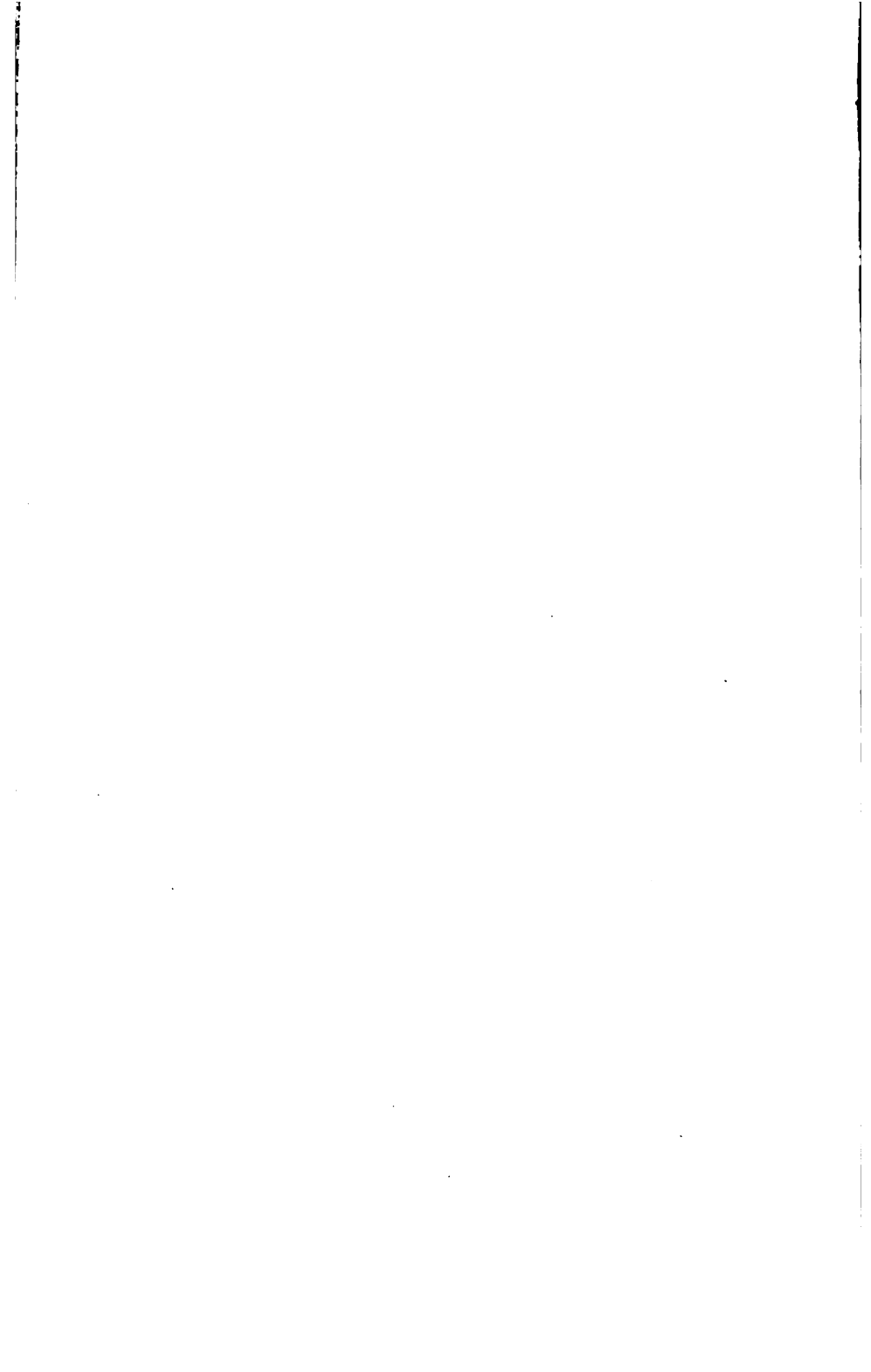
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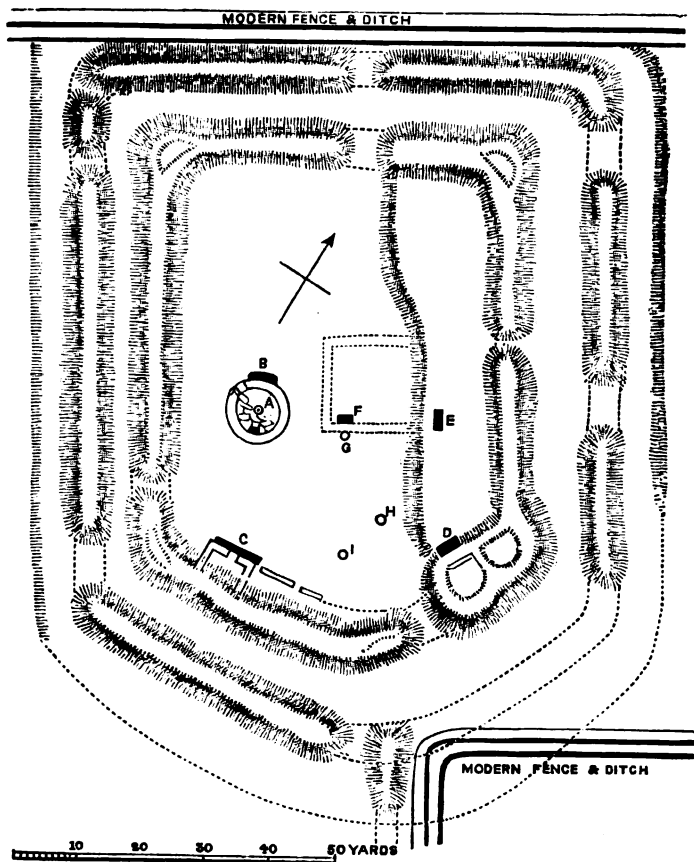
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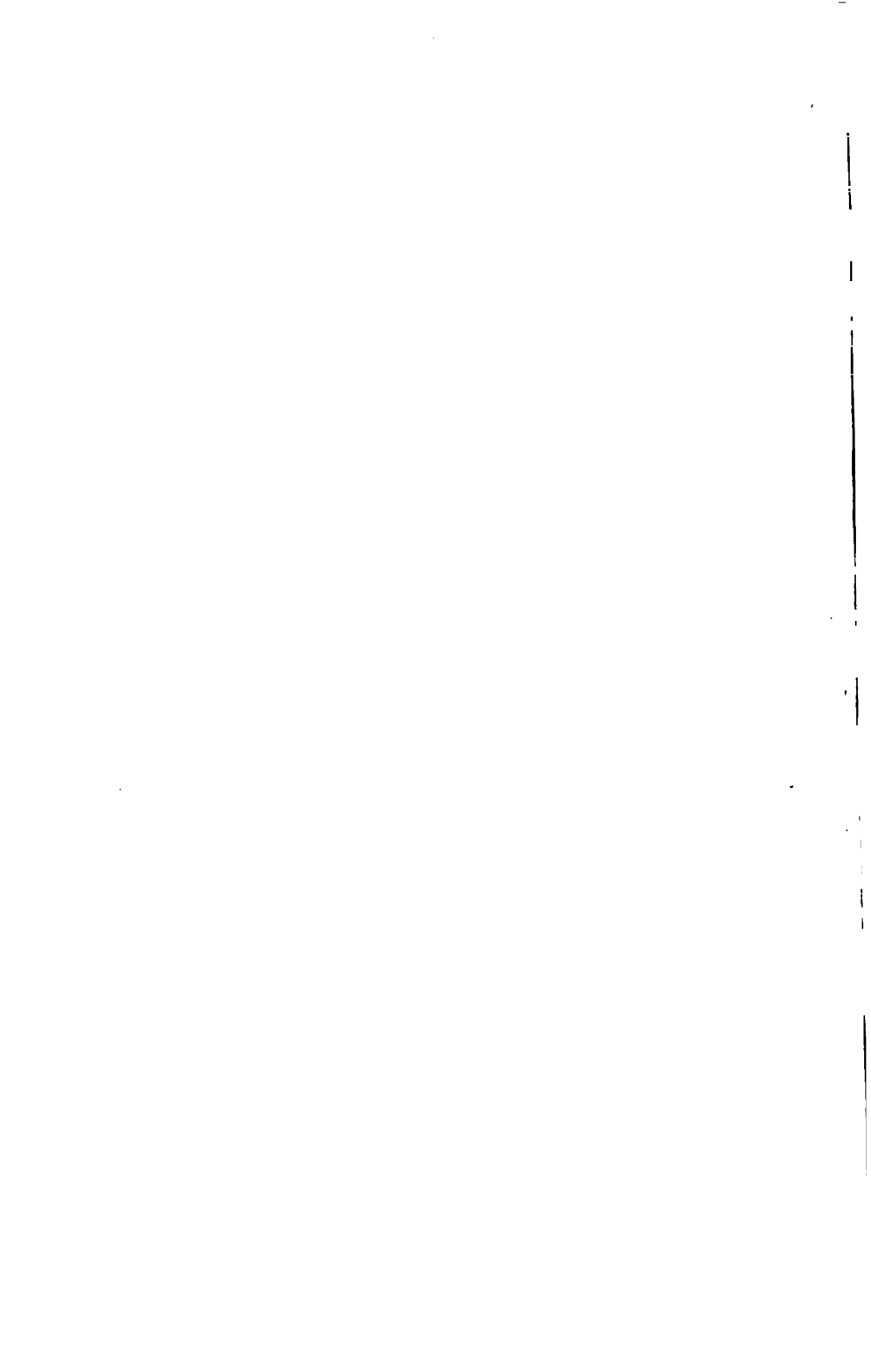


VIEW OF CAERLEER, ANGLESEY.





PLAN OF CAERLEIB, ANGLESEY.





FIBULA,



GLASS STUD,

CAERLEB.



STONE DISC, CAERLEB.

ARVONA ANTIQUA.

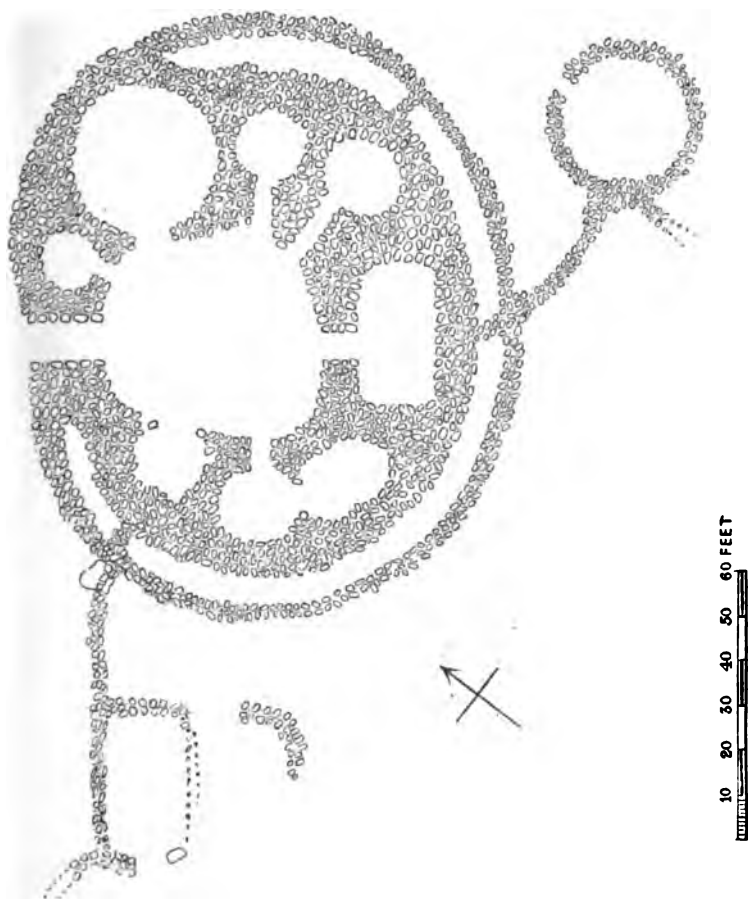
ANCIENT DWELLINGS, OR CYTTIAU, NEAR LLANLLECHID.

THERE are various curious remains of an ancient people, such as circular, elliptical, and rectangular enclosures, mounds, and carneddau still traceable along and on the confines of the crown lands in Carnarvonshire; but these relics of former ages are rapidly disappearing, and, before long, land clearers, or farm improvers, will have succeeded in sweeping them all away. It is to be deplored that accurate drawings and descriptions of such remains were not made some sixty years ago, before the building of the innumerable boundary walls had commenced. Had such a work been undertaken by any competent person, much useful information would thus have been stored, which would be invaluable when comparing the antiquities of Wales with those of other countries. Still, however, the work of destruction has not been complete. The massiveness of numbers of these structures has preserved them from entire demolition; and the remoteness of others from the inhabited parts of the country has partially saved them from spoliation. Though not in such a good state of preservation as could be desired, they may be delineated with sufficient accuracy, as they still retain certain distinctive features; and it is with the intention of rescuing a few of these monuments from utter oblivion that the following notice is written.

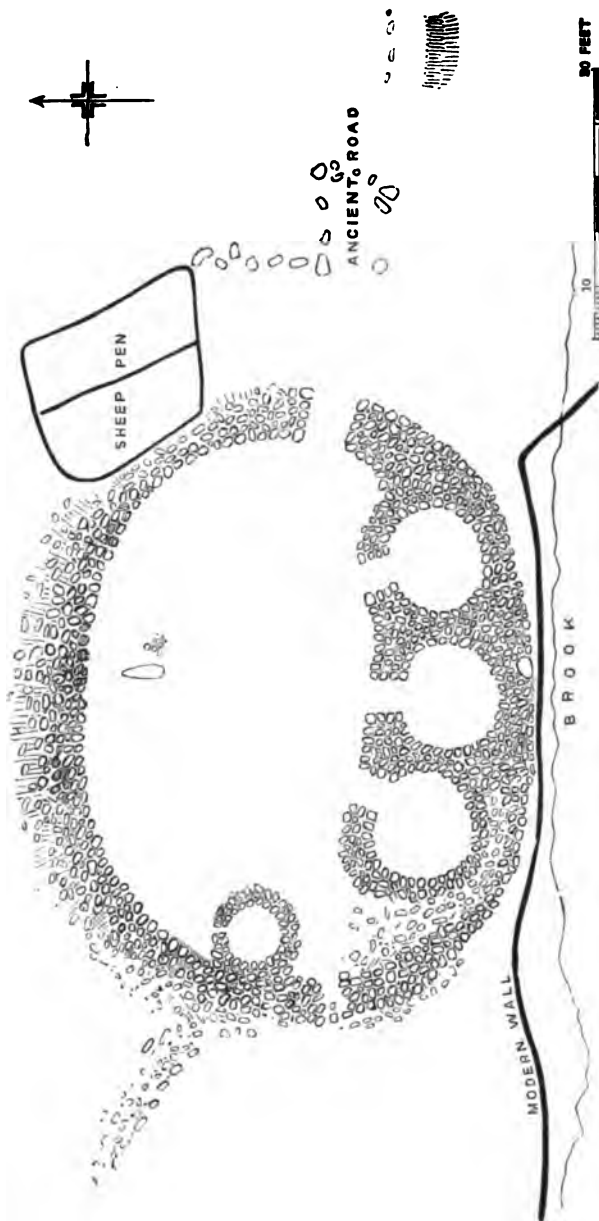
In order to show the number and position of objects of antiquarian value in this immediate neighbourhood, which there is reason to believe is a fair example of other parts of Snowdonia, there will be appended to this paper a map of a portion of the parishes of Llanllechid and Llandegai, indicating the site of such remains; and on it will be observed the letters A B C placed near certain marks. These letters indicate respectively circular or

other enclosures, which, though in some respects similar to each other, have points of difference which entitle them to a separate classification. A represents simple circular or elliptical enclosures of various diameters; B represents two or more of such enclosures surrounded by a wall; C represents certain apartments nestled in a wall and generally opening into a common area. There can be little doubt that the whole of these structures, with probably a few exceptions, were the homesteads of the ancient inhabitants. Whether they were all inhabited by the same race and at the same period, it is difficult to determine. The remains themselves are all equally simple in construction, having no architectural ornaments of any kind. But since the detached huts appear most primitive, I will describe them first.

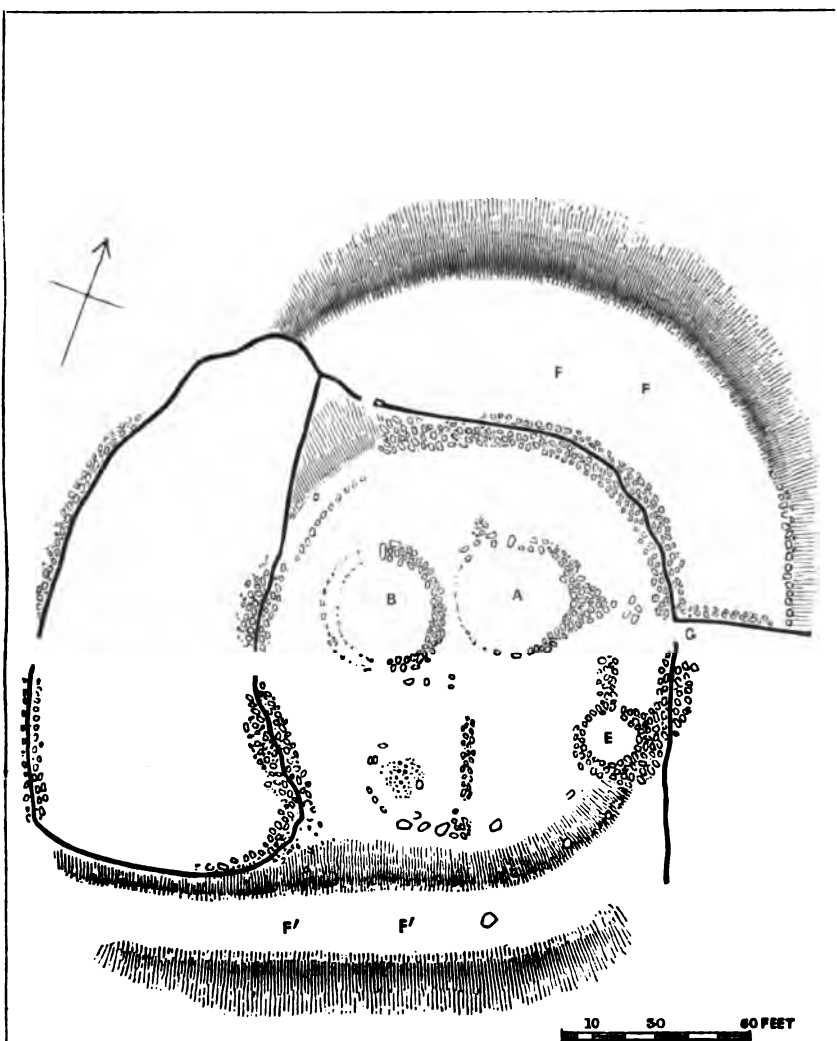
These detached enclosures vary in diameter from about three yards to eleven, or even twelve yards. They are not invariably circular, but upon the whole their form is a very near approach to the perfect circle. The foundation stones appear to have been sunk in the ground, and large stones were chosen for this purpose. The breadths of the walls vary considerably; but in no case have any been observed much less than a yard in thickness. The stones facing the inside were placed upon each other very carefully, and presented an even surface; the outside stones were not so carefully arranged, but look as if heaped up without the slightest attention to outward appearance. No remains of cement can be discovered in the walls, and consequently it is inferred that no mortar was used in their erection. There has, however, been discovered one solitary exception to this, which will shortly be referred to. Whether the stones used were altogether undressed can hardly be ascertained. The entrance to these huts was in breadth from two to six feet. The present ruinous condition of these dwellings precludes the possibility of determining, with any degree of certainty, whether there were any windows or chimneys then in requisition. It is likewise quite as difficult to ascertain the height of



PLAN OF EARLY ENCLOSURE, LLANLLECHID.



PLAN OF EARLY ENCLOSURE, LLANLLECHID.



PLAN OF EARLY ENCLOSURE, LLANLLECHID.

- F, F.* Marks of Furrows, three yards broad.
F' F' Marks of Furrows, two yards broad.
o. Probable Entrance.

the walls; but drawing a conclusion from the varying breadth of the foundations they must have differed in height. At present they are, in nearly all cases, mere foundations, but where the ruins are rather plentiful, the debris is a few feet in height, and the walls might have varied from four to eight feet in height. Whether the roof was conical and composed of overlapping stones, or whether branches of trees laid from wall to wall formed the covering, cannot, from the present state of preservation of these huts, be satisfactorily answered; but most probably both kinds of roofs were common, local circumstances determining the selection of either. It is not unlikely that the walls and roof were covered with turf which would at once answer the double purpose of protecting from the weather and of causing the hut to appear, from a distance, a mere mound of earth. The spots on which these remains are found are dry, but, if not otherwise protected than at present, many of them must have been much exposed, being open to the prevailing winds.

On the north-west side of the Gyrn, between the Llefyn and the brook Afon-y-llan, there are traces of thirty-three detached enclosures. Their entrances face the rising sun, as it appears over the summit of Moel Wnion. On the other side of the brook there are traces of eleven circular enclosures. Their entrances face the setting sun. For some hours in the morning the shadow of Moel Wnion spreads over these latter huts, hence the position of the entrances thereto. In this neighbourhood are vestiges of walls and roads. One of the trackways passes over the ridge between Gyrn mountain and Moel Wnion and going down the ravine leading to the Aber Waterfall, probably joined the Bwlch-y-ddeu-faen road. I have, however, only traced it for a short distance in that direction. It is called Llwybr-yr-Offeiriad. On the top of the ridge close to this road is a circular enclosure eleven yards in diameter. Another trackway leading from this group of huts passes over the Llefyn mountain into the valley on the other side. There is a

tradition here that the Roman road passed somewhere across these mountains, but I have been unable to identify any of the various trackways with what might have been a Roman road. Llwybr-yr-Offeiriad appears as if it went no further than the group of enclosures already described, but it might have gone on to Rhiw-goch. Although vestiges of roads and walls still remain, it is rather a curious fact that there are no indications that the land in the immediate neighbourhood of these detached huts was ever cultivated. It remains to be ascertained whether this remark will apply to all districts, where such remains are found. If it is found to be generally applicable, the inference that the inhabitants were ignorant of the use of corn, that they lived upon the produce of the chase and of their herds, and that they were in a low state of civilisation can hardly be avoided. To suppose that they obtained their supplies from other parts would be to grant too much ; but, if it could be proved that these huts were occupied by shepherds and their families during the summer months only, then the above conclusion would have to be modified.

Much light could have been thrown upon these points had a trustworthy account been kept of such objects as have been found in these huts. The village already described has been swept away, and seven sheep-pens and two large reservoirs have been partly built with the stones. One reliable account only have I succeeded in obtaining of the contents of one of these dwellings, which was given me by a workman employed in clearing the stones away. This hut consisted of two rooms, a smaller one leading out of a larger one. The floor of the larger room was rudely paved, and in its centre was a raised platform, or table of stones, six feet long, about four broad, and nearly two feet high. In a corner of this room was a quantity of wood ashes and fragments of pottery. The flags were placed on a layer of clay, and clay-mortar was used in the platform, but not in the walls of the hut. The spot where this hut stood is near a place called Pant-lladron—*Thieves-hollow*.

A very perfect example of these detached abodes was broken into about fifty years ago by an old man who supplied me with the following particulars. It stood in a field called Buarthau, on Gerllan farm belonging to the Hon. Col. Pennant. It had the appearance of a mound of earth, and a colony of ants had made a lodgment on it. Upon clearing a portion of the soil away, slabs of stone came in view; and upon removing these, an underground house was exposed. The walls and beehive-shaped roof were built of large stones. The entrance was four feet high and three broad. The stones about the doorway were cemented with cockle-shell mortar. The floor was of tempered earth, such as is met with at present in mountain farm-houses. The fire-place was opposite the door, and contained an iron grate, the bars of which were very close to each other. This grate was thrown away, being too much corroded to be of any use. A hole above the fireplace served as an escape for the smoke. About a wheelbarrow full of wood ashes were on the hearthstone. Around the fireplace several large stones were placed, as if for seats. My informant told me that he and another man rifled and destroyed this hut in the vain expectation of discovering hidden treasures.

The woodashes found in these *cyttiau*, as they are called, prove that the fuel used when they were occupied was wood. At present there is not a single tree near these remains. The mountain all around presents a bleak and barren aspect. But the sides of these hills were at one time clothed with oak and other forest trees. This was their state in the first Edward's time, who shewed an anxious care to root up and destroy these forests; and even so late as the Wars of the Roses they were well wooded. According to a tradition recorded by Sir J. Wynne in his history of the Gwydir Family, "all Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Denbigh shires seemed to be but one forest." This remark applies to the time when the wars between the rival houses raged. The finding of wood ashes in these butts is consequently

no indication of their age, for wood was burnt so long as trees were plentiful, and so late as three hundred years ago they were not scarce.

It is not improbable that some of these *cyttiau* were occupied to a comparatively late period, and that they were slightly improved by their later and somewhat more refined occupants. This appears to have been the case with the beehive-shaped hut broken into by the old man previously mentioned; for with the peculiarities of the ancient abodes, it contained what would probably in the most remote ages be considered as superfluous appendages, such as an iron grate and mortared entrance. Mortar made of cockle and other shells is often met with in the oldest occupied houses in this and neighbouring parishes, and it has been suggested from this, and from the heaps of shells which are now and again met with in the ground, that shell-fish formerly formed an important article of consumption. Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her *History of Anglesey*, states that the first time that the inhabitants of Anglesey were constrained to eat shell-fish was in the year 990, in which year the Danes arrived and ravaged the whole island; a famine ensued and the islanders resorted to the sea sands for support. The following extract from *Llyvr Ieuan Brechva* is given in support of the above assertion:—

“Naw cant a phedwar ugain a deg y diffaethwyd Môn gan y Genedl Ddu. Bu am yr un amser rhyfelu, a lladdgarwch mawr rhwng pendefigion Gwynedd a Phowys; ac bu rhyfel rhwng Meredydd ab Owain, ac Ithel ab Morgan Brenin Morganwg, achos anrhaith gwyr Meredydd yn eu newyn. *Gan drudaniaeth a'r amser hwnnw y dechrewyd bwyttu cregyn y mor.*” (“In the year 990 Anglesey was devastated by the black race (Danes). About the same time there was much war and slaughter between the chiefs of Gwynedd and Powys, and there was war between Meredith ap Owen and Ithel ap Morgan, king of Glamorgan, on account of the rapine made by Meredith's people during their famine. Owing to the scarcity at that time commenced the habit of eating seashells.”)

This is explicit enough, but whether strictly correct appears capable of a doubt. Mr. W. Wynn Williams, speaking of Roman remains found at Rhyddgaer, Anglesey, adds, "And quantities of cockle-shells were found at the same time and place." *Arch. Camb.*, 3 s., vol. ii, p. 326. If these things were deposited together, these shell-fish were eaten either from necessity or as a luxury previous to 990 A.D., but they might have been the only available support of the famished islanders in that year. It is not unlikely that the inhabitants of Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, and other places bordering upon the sea, from very early times found an inexhaustible supply of wholesome food in the sea, and that upon the failure of supplies from the chase, precarious crops, or suicidal wars, fish were more generally eaten. This supposition will account for the depth of earth which has been found upon heaps of shells; but even allowing that shell-fish were eaten ages ago, the question as to when the discovery was made that shells were convertible into cement, and when the same began to be used for building purposes, remains to be answered; most probably it can boast no great antiquity.

I have been thus particular with this description of the buildings, because, though similar in construction to another class of huts which have come under my notice and which I have already referred to under the letter B, they are in many respects inferior thereto, and in no case have I heard of any quern, or handmill, having been found in these detached circular huts, though they have been discovered rather plentifully in the homesteads I shall next mention.

The chief characteristic of this second class of enclosures is that they are protected by a surrounding wall of uncemented masonry into which they all open. Access is obtained to the area by a single passage through the exterior wall. The predominating form of these dwellings is likewise circular, though occasionally elliptical. In size they are greater than those previously described. The land in the immediate vicinity has been

under cultivation, the furrow-ridges being clearly defined. These ridges vary from two to three yards in breadth. Small patches of ground were thus ploughed, and often the furrows in adjoining fields form angles with each other.

The accompanying ground plan of one of these enclosures, with its internal huts, correctly represents this class of homesteads. But were the central circles moved up to the wall it would have a better claim to be considered as a type of its class. It should be borne in mind that the huts in this kind of enclosures differ as to arrangement, number, and form; sometimes touching each other, at others they are ten yards apart; in size, they vary from twelve to thirty-five feet in diameter; in form, from a perfect circle to an ellipse.

Upon reference to the plan of an ancient homestead near Tanybwllch, which is represented in its present mutilated state, it will be observed that it has the appearance of having been protected by two walls, the inner being much thicker than the outer. On the west side it will be seen that a modern wall has been built upon an old wall; on the north side a few traces of this wall are still to be seen. It was removed by a late tenant of the farm, who informed me that it was continued all along the border of the ridge, which is represented on the plan, and joined the wall on the west. Whether this outer wall was continued further up the eastern side than it is at present, could not be ascertained; most probably it was not continued on the south, the ground in that direction having an abrupt ascent. This outer wall was not equidistant throughout its whole length from the inner wall. The intervening space between both walls, and the narrow terrace on the south is furrow-marked. The inner enclosure, which measures from north to south one hundred and sixty-four feet, from east to west one hundred and forty feet, was protected by a wall, the debris of which in some places is twenty-six feet wide. Within the area are four apartments marked in plan *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*. The two

central apartments measure respectively thirty-one by thirty feet, and twenty-three by twenty feet. The entrances to these enclosures have their side stones still standing and are respectively six and five feet broad. Several of their foundation stones retain their original position, and from these it can be ascertained that the breadth of the walls was six feet. Drawing a conclusion from the dimensions of these two enclosures and their general features, one should suppose that they were appropriated to the live stock. The apartments marked *c* and *d* are close to the surrounding wall and are each of them about twenty feet in diameter. Their entrances are very indistinct, and both are in a dilapidated condition; *d* in particular can barely be made out, *c* is filled with stones and rubbish; and of stones a sufficient quantity still remains to convert the unshapely heap into a good hut. Between these two are vestiges of a wall twenty-seven feet long by five feet thick. The whole of the area, in which these enclosures stand, is comparatively level, and evidently some care must have been bestowed upon it to produce so even a surface; but at present it is disfigured by heaps of stone such as that to the east of enclosure *a*, and that which projects from *e*, and hawthorns and brambles have sprung up within. On the south side the area is about nine feet lower than the terrace above, but it is a few feet higher than the terrace on the north side. As will be seen from the plan, a few stones remain in what might have been their original position, but large quantities have been carted away. A late tenant of Tanybwllch farm informed me that a labourer contracted with the landlord to clear the whole away for £4, but after a few days' work he gave the undertaking up in despair. The plots, marked in the plan "ploughed land," are at present under cultivation, but the small terraces already mentioned are too small to receive the attention of the modern farmer. I have observed that in other places, where this description of enclosures are found, pieces of ground no larger than a moderate sized garden have plough marks on them.

It has already been stated that querns, or handmills, have been found among the ruins of this class of huts. I shall now enumerate such as have come under my notice. The present tenant of Bodfeirig farm, in the parish of Llandegai, discovered a certain number when clearing his fields, the greater part of which he destroyed ; but, upon being told what they were, he saved a few of the pieces ; a metallic arrowhead and iron scoria were found at the same place by the same person. A rather flat unshapely quern was discovered by the occupier of Buarthberan, a small mountain farm at the foot of Voel Rhiwen, in the parish of Llanddeiniolen. The upper stone only was in his possession when I was in that neighbourhood. It had around the perforating hole a groove, and branching therefrom at right angles to each other, four others into which small bars of iron might have been fitted to move the stone with greater ease and rapidity when grinding. A quern was likewise picked up, when a field near Tanybwllch, in this parish, was being cleared of a group of these circular buildings. In a field called Maes-gwyn, belonging to Plas-ucha farm, in the parish of Llanllechid, a grit stone with a large hole scooped out of the centre was dug out of the ground as a drain was being cut through one of these enclosures. Mr. Elias Williams, Bronwydd, an intelligent farmer, informed me that he had seen iron bars of different lengths picked up from amongst the ruins of one of these homesteads ; the site of which is marked on the map, and is midway between Bronwydd and the Bryn Quarry. Other stone utensils have been discovered in various parts, but since I have been unable to ascertain whether they were found among the debris of such enclosures as these, I have refrained from mentioning them, but upon some future occasion I may revert to them.

Taking everything connected with these ancient homesteads into consideration, it may safely be inferred that whenever, or by whomsoever inhabited, they were the residences of a people acquainted with some of the arts of civilised life.

The chief characteristic of the third class of enclosures, denominated, for the sake of distinction, c enclosures, is the arrangement of the apartments either on one side, or all around a common surrounding wall, and the intervening space between one apartment and another filled with stones. As in class b, the chambers generally open into a common area, access to which is obtained by a single entrance. The chambers themselves vary in shape from a circle to an oblong, and in size they differ considerably.

This class of enclosures will be better understood from the accompanying plans, which represent two enclosures, the one apparently a modification of the other.

The first stands on Ffridd Corbre, about three hundred yards north-west of a curious cut in the hill, which goes by two names, Ffos-y-Rhufeiniad and Bwlch-y-Nylchi. Leading to this enclosure is an ancient zigzag road, about two yards broad, which runs along the foot of a ridge, having on its sides a few stones, by the help of which it can be traced for a few hundred yards; its direction is first east and then north-east. When within about twenty yards of the enclosure its breadth is increased to about three yards, and large stones still remain on its sides, which have the appearance of having formed a passage to the enclosure. The proper entrance to the enclosure is ten feet long, with an uniform breadth of eight feet. Arranged along the south side of this enclosure are three apartments, the entrances to which are respectively, commencing at the east, five, six and a-half, and six feet broad, whilst the passages to each are seven feet long. The apartments themselves are circular, with a diameter of eighteen feet. On the west side is a single apartment, ten feet in diameter, with an entrance one and a-half feet broad. The internal area into which these apartments open is level with a solitary flat stone, eight and three-quarters feet long by three and a-half feet broad, lying eight and a-half feet from the inner surface of the northern surrounding wall, having by its side an old hawthorn

tree. It will be observed that the enclosure measures from east to west one hundred and twenty feet, and from north to south ninety feet. The height of the surrounding wall on the south side is a few feet above the external ground. On the north and west there is a fall of about ten feet in the ground (the enclosure being on a natural platform), and stones cover the whole of this bank; but, properly speaking, no wall remains. A sheep-pen and modern wall, adjoining this enclosure, were most probably constructed of stones quarried from these remains. Upon clearing a portion of one of these apartments of rubbish, which had accumulated by the side of the wall, it was observed that the wall was evenly built of large stones, but no further discovery was made. The great breadth of the entrance to these apartments is not easily accounted for; whether occupied by cattle or people, such an entry appears unnecessarily wide. The reason for placing the apartments on the south side becomes obvious, when it is taken into consideration that that is the point from which the prevailing winds blow. A very extensive view is obtained from this enclosure. Penmaenmawr, Great Orme's Head, Anglesey, Dinas Dinorwig, and the peaks of several mountains are seen at a glance.

Another of this class of enclosures, of which the accompanying plan gives a correct representation, lies at the foot of Voel Rhiwen, Llanddeiniolen, and is near a farm marked on the Ordnance map Caemynydd. It has certain peculiar features, such as a concentric wall, the space between which and the inner wall is divided by intersecting walls into three apartments, but no outlet could be discovered to these apartments. The entrance to this enclosure is eight feet broad by eighteen feet in length, and is very distinctly marked, having its side stones still erect. The apartments, which are eight in number, completely surround the internal area, into which, with one exception, they all open; that exception, which is marked *a*, was either a continuation of the adjoining apartment, or access was

obtained thereto from the latter apartment. The entrances to these apartments are from four feet to eight feet broad, and from three to fifteen feet long, their form, with one exception, circular or elliptical. The apartment opposite the general entrance is an oblong whose opposite sides are respectively thirty-four and seventeen feet. The extreme length of this enclosure is one hundred and forty-four feet; its breadth one hundred and thirteen feet. The walls in some places are pretty perfect, and are here and there from ten to fifteen feet above the external ground. Branching from this enclosure are two walls, which connect it with two off-lying enclosures, which may have had some connection therewith as they are of similar workmanship.

A trackway, which passes close to these remains joins a road which was made across a portion of the mountain between the south of Moel-y-ci and the south of Foel Rhiwen; when this road was being made several coins of Edward III were found, which are in the possession of Miss Francis, Brynderwen, who kindly informed me of the discovery.

Perhaps one of the most interesting remains of this kind of enclosure is that at the foot of Garth, the western end of Gyrn-Wigan hill, in the parish of Llanllechid. The side of the hill is rugged, while the ruins themselves are so strikingly like the rocky hill, that one can hardly refrain from concluding that the assimilation was intentional. The apartments, too, in this instance, resemble the huts of Tre-ceiri in a much more marked manner than any of those remains which have been described or which I have seen. Within a short distance of these dilapidated remains is an ancient clearly-defined road proceeding in the direction of Pen-caer Cilfodan. It may not be unworthy of notice that the ruins of *a, b* enclosure are about eighty yards to the west of these remains.

All these ancient homesteads have a *caer* in their immediate neighbourhood, into which, if co-existent therewith, the inhabitants thereof might have retreated. Thus Rhiw-goch and Pen-caer were available for the

residents of the huts along the Llanllechid hills; Pendinas would answer the same purpose for those along the slopes of Voel-y-ci; and Dinas Dinorwig was accessible to those in Llanddeiniolen parish.

Remains, nearly identical with those described in this paper, are found in Cornwall and in Ireland, but I am not quite certain that the structures found in those countries will allow of a classification similar to that which is here adopted. From the description given by Mr. Edmonds in the *Arch. Camb.*; 3rd series, vol. iv, pp. 66-76, there can be no doubt that class A and C exist in Cornwall; in fact, the woodcut of an ancient dwelling at Old Chyoster, given in the same number of the *Arch. Camb.*, has so striking a resemblance to that on Ffridd Corbre in this parish, that were it not that its entrance contracts as it approaches the area, it could almost pass for that on Ffridd Corbre. There are minor points of difference, as may be expected between the monuments of one country and another; but the main features are the same in both cases, and the inference that they were erected by the same race of people can hardly be doubted. Mr. Babington, in his excellent account of the Firbolgic forts of Aran, Ireland, makes the following remark: "In Ireland the identification of the Firbolgs with the builders of the cyclopean fortresses, and beehived shaped houses (cloghauns), in the construction of which no cement was used, is certain; for the early history of Ireland is more perfect than that of any other modern nation." Mr. Babington argues from the similarity of the stone forts and towns in Wales and Ireland, "that they were raised by the same or a closely kindred race with that which built the stupendous Irish duns." Adopting this gentleman's line of argument, it follows that Cornwall, Wales, and all other countries where similar monuments to those which are the subject of this paper are found, were peopled by the same race, or at least races closely allied to each other, and if it can be clearly demonstrated that the Firbolg race were the builders of the cloghauns of Ireland, it cannot reasonably be controverted that they occupied Wales previous to the advent of the Cymry. E. OWEN.

WELSH AND LATIN VOCABULARY.

THE following paper is published rather in memory of one of the oldest friends and members of the Association (the late Rev. W. Williams, vicar of Llandebie, Caermarthenshire), than with the view of adding anything to the researches of Zeuss, Owen Pughe, or even of E. Lhwyd. The subject is always of interest; and at the present day, when crude theories about the ethnological and philological antiquities of the Cymry are not extinct, a compilation such as the following is not devoid of interest. Mr. W. Williams was a very acute and original thinking man; and in his day took a warm part in the controversy as to whether the Welsh language was desirable to be kept up in Wales, was on the increase or decrease, etc. He had prefaced this vocabulary with an essay on the subject; but this we have not thought worth while to publish. The really valuable portion of his researches is contained in the following pages, and we are indebted to his representative, the Rev. J. Evans, for leave to lay it before the Association.

A very remarkable vocabulary has since been compiled by the Rev. David Owen, vicar of Eglwysfach, Denbighshire, containing all the monosyllabic words and roots of the English language, with their Welsh equivalents placed opposite to them. This work, primarily intended for the use of schools, has become in reality a valuable addition to our store of comparative philology, and ought to be appended to all collections of Welsh literature. It was published at Llanrwst several years ago, and is now entirely out of print; but it is to be hoped the learned author will give another and perhaps enlarged edition of it. One remarkable fact brought out by it is that there are upwards of three thousand monosyllabic words in common use in the English language.

THE following pages contain a list of words to be found in Richards's Welsh Dictionary (see the edition published in the year 1853), and there given as British, but which the writer is inclined to believe are of Roman origin. A coincidence in sound and meaning as to a few words may be discovered in all languages; but so extensive an one as appears in the subjoined list can be accounted for in no other way than on the supposition that the two languages have sprung from a common origin, or that one has freely borrowed from the other. The opinion of their common origin, it is presumed, is advocated by few or none; and that the Roman borrowed from the British must be regarded as a matter of impossibility, from the following considerations.

In the first place, the words referred to are used by Latin authors who flourished at periods, when even the

name of Britain was scarcely known to them ; and in the second place they relate, *for the most part*, to arts and sciences indicating an advancement in civilisation to which the Britons had not attained previous to their intercourse with the Romans,—a truth their rude condition of life, as described by Julius Cæsar and other Roman writers, sufficiently attests.

The principal influx of such words into the British tongue may be supposed to have taken place during the period the Romans maintained possession of the island. History informs us it was the policy pursued by that enlightened people towards all conquered countries, to impose upon them *their language* as well as their laws ; and we have, moreover, abundant testimony of the great assiduity exercised by them (and particularly by the Roman governor Agricola) to impart to the Britons the benefits of civilisation, and also of the great proficiency the Britons attained to in the acquisition of the Roman tongue.

But were history silent on the subject, the fact alone of the long and intimate intercourse, which subsisted between the two nations for the space of upwards of four hundred years, must necessarily have been attended with such a result.

Another fertile source of the introduction of words of Latin origin into it must have been by means of the numerous missionaries, who from time to time came over, in the early ages of the Church, to propagate the Christian faith in the island ; and hence it is, perhaps, that all the leading terms pertaining to our religion are evidently of Roman derivation. It is, furthermore, highly probable that many words from the same origin have crept into it through the intervention of the Normans during the period they exercised authority over a considerable portion of the Principality ; who, like the Romans, we read, were active in their endeavours to bring over the inhabitants to the adoption of their tongue. And it is a consideration to be attended to above all, that Roman literature has been the principal

fountain from which the stream of knowledge has flowed to the European nations, and must consequently have communicated a strong tincture of itself to their languages. The most enlightened of them gratefully acknowledged its fertilising effects upon theirs. The same causes having operated more or less in extending its influence to the Welsh language, similar effects may naturally be expected to have followed; indeed, every candid inquirer into its etymology will readily perceive the great obligation it lies under to the Roman tongue.

Words, when transplanted into a foreign tongue, often undergo a great change both as to orthography and sound, in order to their adaptation to the genius of that tongue. A reference to some of those modern languages, the French, Italian, Spanish, etc., whose foundation is allowed on all hands to be the Latin, will amply confirm and illustrate the truth of the proposition.

With respect to those words in the French language borrowed from the Latin, abbreviating them by the omission of the terminating letter or syllable appears to have been a general rule, as the following examples will shew,—*fil*, *fin*, *mal*, *mer*, *pli*, *sac*, *ver*, *vin*, *Dieu*, *foin*, *pain*, *sang*, etc., which are no other than the Latin *fil-um*, *fin-is*, *mal-um*, *mar-e*, *pli-co*, *sac-cus*, *ver-mis*, *vin-um*, *Deu-s*, *fœn-um*, *pan-is*, *sang-uis*, etc. The same remark will generally apply to such words as have been incorporated into the Welsh language; and the disguise is perhaps still greater under which they appear in the latter, from the number of mutable letters in it depending on the various combinations to which they are subject; for instance, the word *Germanus*, in Welsh pronounced *Garmon* and *Carfan*; *Maes-Garmon*, *Llan Carfan*.

Attention to these observations, shewing the change the letters have undergone in those Latin words that are become naturalized in the Welsh tongue, may possibly assist the reader in discovering their origin, and produce the same conviction in his mind they have done in that of the writer.

Names pertaining to Agriculture, Religion, Architecture, &c.

Aradr, <i>a plough</i> , aratr-um	Soft, <i>stubble</i> , stipul; the t omitted, and p changed into f, vid. swmwl
Aradwr, <i>a ploughman</i> , arator	Y-sgub, <i>a sheaf of corn</i> , scop-a;
Aredig, <i>to plough</i> , aro; hence the compounds tal-ar, braen-ar	y-sgubell, <i>a besom</i> , scopul-a
Dau corn yr aradr, duo corn-ua aratr-i	Y-sgubor, <i>barn</i> , from scop-a; qy. corruption, ysgafn for ysgub-un, wisgawn
Swch, <i>ploughshare</i> , from seco, F. soc	Dâs, <i>a stack, mow, or rick of corn or hay</i> , F. un tas
Cwlter, <i>coulter</i> , culter	Gwair, <i>hay</i> , make hay while the sun shines, F. battre le fer qu'il est chaud, strike the iron while it is hot; Irish, fer
Rhail, <i>paddle-staff</i> , rhal-lum, also called pattal from patul-us	Gwyntell, <i>fan or winnowing sheet</i> , ventil-abrum, F. eventail
Swmwl, <i>goad</i> , stimul-us, vid. sof	Frwyn, <i>a bridle</i> , fræn-um, F. frein
Oged, <i>harrow</i> , occa	Cebistr, <i>a halter</i> , capistr-um
Llyfnu, <i>to harrow, to make smooth</i> , lævo	Cingel, <i>a girth</i> , cingul-a
Grwn, <i>a ridge</i> , coron-a, the top or crown of	Cadwyn, <i>a chain</i> , caten-a, F. cadene
Tir, <i>land</i> , ter-ra	Jau, <i>yoke</i> , ju-gum
Llether, <i>sideland</i> , lat-us, ter-ræ	Torch, <i>a wreath, collar</i> , torq-uis
Terfin, <i>termin-us</i> ; ffin, <i>fin-is</i> ; cyffin, cyffiniau, co et fin-is, <i>boundary</i>	Dosser, <i>pannier</i> , dorsar-ius, vid. dosser, Bailey's Dictionary
Diserth, <i>desert</i> , desert-um	Y-starn, <i>pack saddle</i> , from sterno
Allt, <i>grove</i> , s-alt-us, vid. hen, &c., hafren	Sach, <i>sack</i> , sacc-us
Llaid, <i>clay, dirt, mud</i> , lut-um, F. lut	Pâl, <i>a spade</i> , pal-a
Baw, <i>dirt</i> , F. boue	Rhaw, <i>a shovel</i> , ru-trum rado
Ffos, <i>a ditch</i> , fodio, fos-sum	Fforch, <i>fork</i> , furc-a, F. fourche, En. fork
Pydew, <i>a well or pit</i> , puteu-s, F. puits	Preseb, <i>manger</i> , præsep-e
Clawdd, <i>a fence made of earth</i> , claud-o	Rhastal, <i>rack</i> ; Italian, rastel-liera
Clôs, <i>a close</i> , claudo claus-um, F. clos	Rhod, <i>a wheel</i> , rot-a
Perth, <i>a hedge</i> , from part-io, vid. dosparthu	Gwlan, <i>wool</i> , lan-a
Medi, <i>to reap</i> , meto	Calch, <i>lime</i> , calx
Malu, <i>to grind</i> , malo	Caws, <i>cheese</i> , case-us
Melin, <i>a mill</i> , from malo, F. moulin	Llaeth, <i>milk</i> , lac, lact-is, F. lait
Peillio, peilliad, <i>fine flour</i> , pollen	

Agricultural Terms similar in sound and sense to the Welsh and English.

Ffermur, <i>farmer</i>	<i>hurdle or wattled gate</i> , F. claië, a thing wattled, a hurdle, clisse
Hwsmwyn, <i>husband-man</i>	Cronglwyd, qy. coron-a, <i>the top</i> , et clwyd, wattling, vid. grwn, carrllwyd or clwyd, clwyd-iar, &c.
Bilain, <i>villain</i>	Stickel, <i>stile</i> , Sax. stegele
Men, fen, <i>wain</i>	Tranch, <i>trench</i>
Ax-tree, <i>axle-tree</i>	Gwtter, <i>gutter</i>
Spokes, <i>spokes</i>	Bil-wg, <i>bill-hook</i>
Cwrbau, F. courbe, <i>a crooked piece of timber</i>	Rhac-a, <i>rake</i>
Yatt, yate, yatt, <i>gate</i> , vid. Bailey's Dictionary	Rhâff, <i>rope</i>
Efrau, <i>tares</i> , F. ivraie	Styccanu, from stooks
Clwyd-yatt, corruptedly llydyatt, a	

Names pertaining to Religion, etc.

Duw, <i>Deus</i>	Grās, <i>grace</i> , grat-ia
Credu, <i>to believe</i> , credo	Degwm, <i>tythe</i> , decim-a
Crefydd, <i>religion</i> , qy. credo et fid-es	Calan, <i>calan ebrill</i> , mai, <i>calan gauaf</i> , etc., from calen-dā
Efengyl, <i>gospel</i> , evangel-ium	Gwyl, <i>gwylia</i> , <i>vigil</i> , vigil-iā, F. veille
Angel, <i>angel</i> , angel-us	Adfent, <i>advent</i> , advent-us
Prophwyd, <i>prophet</i> , prophet-a	Nadolig, <i>Christmas</i> , the birth of Christ, natal-is Christi
Apostol, <i>apostle</i> , apostol-us	Y stwyll, <i>Epiphany</i> , stell-a, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles by means of a star, sep- tuagesima, sexagesima, quinqu- gesima
Disgibl, <i>disciple</i> , discipul-us	Garawys, <i>Lent</i> , a corruption of quadrages-ima, F. careme, Italian, quares-imo
Divinydd, <i>divine</i> , divin-us	Gwener croglith, <i>Venus</i> , vener-is, crux, It. lectio
Esgob, <i>bishop</i> , episcop-us	Pasg, <i>Easter</i> , pasch-a
Offeiriad, <i>priest</i> , from offero, F. sacri- ficateur	Sul-gwyn, <i>Whit Sunday</i> , sal, sol, et gwyn; qy. from cawn
Urdd, <i>order</i> , ordination, from ordo	Sul y drindod, <i>Trinity Sunday</i> , sol et trinitas
Pregethu, <i>preach</i> , prædico	Plugain, <i>matins</i> , cock-crowing, plu- ma, <i>feather</i> , et cano, <i>to sing</i>
Pregethwr, <i>preacher</i> , prædicator	Gosper, <i>vesper</i> , vesper
Sanct, <i>saint</i> , sanct-us	Diafol, <i>devil</i> , diabol-us
Mab-sant or myfyr y sanct, memor-ia sanct-i, <i>memory of the saint</i>	Pechod, <i>sin</i> , peccat-um
Merthyr, <i>martyr</i> , martyr-us	Pechadur, <i>sinner</i> , peccator
Ysgrhythur, <i>scripture</i> , scriptur-a	Uffern, <i>hell</i> , infern-a, F. enfer
Llith, <i>lesson</i> , lect-io, vid. with, doeth, etc.	Garawys, It. Quares-ima; no q in Welsh
Eglwys, <i>church</i> , eccles-ia, F. église	
Teml, <i>temple</i> , templ-um; p omitted	
Pabell, <i>tent</i> , papil-io	
Cyssegr, <i>sanctuary</i> , consecrated place, from consecr-o	
Allor, <i>altar</i> , altar-e	
Cangell, <i>chancel</i> , cancell-i	
Monwent, <i>churchyard</i> , a monument	
Cloch, clochdy, F. cloche, clocher	
Sagrafen, <i>sacrament</i> , sacramen-tum	
Elfennau, <i>elements</i> , elementa of bread and wine	

Of Architecture.

Cyn, cun, gaing, <i>a wedge</i> , cun-eus, F. coin	Porth, <i>a gate</i> , port-a
Tur, <i>tower</i> , tur-ris	Ffenestr, <i>a window</i> , fenestr-a, F. fenêtre
Castell, <i>castle</i> , castell-um	Gwydr, <i>glass</i> , vitr-um
Carchar, <i>prison</i> , carcer	Gwic, <i>a town</i> , vic-us
Palas, <i>palace</i> , palat-ium	Ysgemmydd, <i>a bench</i> , scam-num
Ty, <i>a house</i> , qy. from do-mus or tectum, Irish, teg	Taradr, tarad, <i>auger</i> , terebr-a, F. touret
Mur, <i>a wall</i> , mur-us, <i>a wall</i> ; F. mur	Morthwyl, <i>hammer</i> , martel, malleus, It. martel-lo
Magwr, <i>a wall</i> , macer	Palis, <i>a partition plastered over</i> , F. palis
Gwal, <i>a wall</i> , val-ium	Gimlet, <i>gimlet</i> , trowel
Pared, <i>partition or wall</i> , pariet-es, Span. pared	Planck arch-cintre, <i>an arch</i> , W. tintarn
Sail, <i>foundation</i> , sol-um	
Colofn, <i>a pillar</i> , column-a	
Pont, <i>a bridge</i> , pons, pont-is, F. pont	

Of Animals.

Anifail, *animal*, animal-e
 Tarw, *bull*, tauru-s, F. taureau
 Buwch, *a cow*, vacca, F. vache
 Ceffyl, *horse*, cabal-lus, F. cheval, It.
 caval-lo
 Asyn, *ass*, asin-us
 Gafr, *goat*, capr-a, F. chevre
 Carw, *a hart or stag*, cervus, F. cerf
 Twrch, *he-goat*, hirc-us
 Bwch, *buck*, he-goat, F. bouc
 Bwch-danas, *a fallow deer*, dama, F.
 daim, fem. daine
 Ebol, *a colt*, equi-us, pull-us
 Camel, *camel*, camel-us
 Elephant, *elephant*, elephas

Llew, *lion*, leo
 Llewpard, *leopard*, leopard-us
 Arth, *bear*, urs-us, G. αρκτος, F. ours
 Draig, *dragon*, drac-o
 Sarph, *serpent*, serp-ens
 Gwiber, *viper*, viper
 Porchell, *a young pig*, porcell-us
 Oen, *a lamb*, agn-us
 Cu, *a dog*, ca-nis
 Colommen, *a dove*, columba
 Pyscod, *fish*, piscis
 Cath, *cat*, F. chat
 Frog-a, *frog*
 Geran, *Geran-ium*, G. γερανους

Of Literature.

Y-sgol, *school*, scol-a
 Llyfyr, *book*, liber
 Dyscu, *dysc, learning, to learn*, disc-o
 Addyscu, *addysg, to learn*, addisco
 Studio, *astudio, to study*, studio
 Scrifennu, *to write*, scribo, scribens

Llythyr, *a letter*, litter-a
 Syllaf, *syllable*, syllab-us
 Gwers, *verse*, vers-us
 Ad-nod, *a verse*, ad not-a
 Argraffu, *to print, engrave*, γραφω

Days of the Week.

Dydd Sul, L. Dies Sol-is, F. Dimanche, dominica dies
 Dydd Llun, L. Dies Lun-æ, F. Lun-di, di is a contraction of dies
 Dydd Mawrth, L. Dies Mart-is, F. Mar-di

Dydd Mercher, L. Dies Mercur-ii, F. Mercre-di
 Dydd Iou, L. Dies Jov-is, F. Jeu-di
 Dydd Gwener, L. Dies Vener-is, F. Vendre-di
 Dydd Sadurn, L. Dies Saturn-i, F. Same-di

Names of the Months.

Mis Jonawr, L. Mensis Januar-ii, F. Mois Janvier
 Mis Chwefror, L. Mensis Februar-ii, F. Mois Fevrier
 Mis Mawrth, L. Mensis Mart-is, F. Mois Mars
 Mis Ebrill, L. Mensis, April-is, F. Mois Avril
 Mis Mai, L. Mensis Mai-æ, F. Mois Mai

Mis Mehefin
 Mis Gorphen-haf
 Mis Awst, L. Mensis August-i, F. Mois Aout
 Mis Medi, L. from Mensis Meto to Reap
 Mis Hydref
 Mis Tachwedd
 Mis Rhagfyr

Of Numbers.

Un, un-us
 Dau, duo
 Tri, tres
 Pedwar, quatuor, there is no q in the W. language

Pump, quinq-ue
 Chwech, sex
 Saith, sept-em
 Wyth, oct-o
 Naw, nov-em

Deg, dec-em, &c.
Ugain, vigin
Ugaint, vigint-i
Cant, cent-um

Mil, mil-le
Myrddiwn, myriad-G.
Nifer, numer-us
Prif, prim-us

Names pertaining to Dress.

Gwisco, *to clothe*, vestio, diosc, di-
wisco, di-vestio
Pannwr, *a fuller of cloth*; pannu, *to*
full cloth; pannog, *thickened as*
cloth; pann, *the fulling of cloth*; *pan-*
dy, a fuller's workhouse, from
pann-us, cloth
Sur-tout, *super-totum*
Hat, *hat*
Cat, *coat*
Botas-en, *boots*
Lledr, *leather*
Waistcoat
Pwrfil, or pwrfill, *furbil-on*
Breeches also
Clos, *small clothes*
Handkerchief

Rhuban, *ribbon*, F. ruban
Hos-an, *hose, hosiery*
Bwcl, *buckle*
Buttwn, *button*
Carrai, *the latchet of a shoe*, L. corri-
gia, F. courroie
Siaspi, *a shoeing horn*, F. chaussepied
Clocks, *clogs*, F. cloque
Gwn, *gown*
Clog-yn, *cloak*
Mantell, *mantle*
Cadis, *cadis*
Gard-ys, *garter*
Crys, *a shirt*: Armoric, *a garment*;
F. cres-eau, *a sort of woollen stuff*.
Trwsio, *to dress*, B.

Creffit, *craft*
Creffit-wr, *craftsman*
Meiswn, *mason*
Teilur, *taylor*
Saer, *sawyer or carpenter*
Hooper, *cooper, hoop*
Tiler, *tiler*
Siopwr, *shopkeeper*
Tawner, *tanner*
Gwe-hydd, *wea-ver*; gwau, gweu,
wea-ve
Gwe, *web*
Y-stof, *the warp in weaving*, stam-er;
y-stofi, *to warp thread for weaving*.
Gwydd, *wood*

Gwyllt, *wild*
E-wyll-ys, *will*
Bollt, *bolt*
Men, fen, *wain*
Gweu, *wea-ve*
Galw, *call*
Llwyth, *load*
Bwyd, *meat, food, barley, vid.*
Bedd, *bed*
Cnoi, *to gnaw, bite*
Dwl, *dull, B.*
Gwerth, *worth*
Wylo, *to wail*
Y-sprig-in, *sprig*, (Baily's Dictionary.)

Abediw or obediw, *herriot*, obit-u,
post obit
Aberth, aberthu, from offero, offert-
um
Achludd, *to cover with darkness*, oc-
cludo
Adail, *a building*, sedes, sedil-is
Ad-fero, *to restore*, re-fero, adnod, ad
not-a
Adfain, *a stranger*, adven-a
Adarwch, *an entreaty*, from adoro
Addaw, *to promise, undertake*, adeo

Addoli, *to worship*, adoleo, *to worship*
by burnt offerings
Addurno, *to adorn*, adorno
Addyscu, *to instruct, learn*, addisco
Afal, *an apple*, mal-um; m changed
into f, and a prefixed
Afon, *a river*, amn-is; m changed
into f
Afwyn, *a rein*, haben-a; b changed
into f, and the aspirate omitted
Ais, *a rill*, ass-is
Aliwn, *alien*, alien-us

- Allor, *altar*, altar-e, Armoric altar, F. autel
 Am-ddiffyn, *to defend*, defendo
 A-naf, *a maim*, næv-us; a prefixed, as in a-fal, a-thrist, from tristis
 Angel, *angel*, angel-us
 Anifail, *animal*, animal-e
 Andras, the goddess or fury Andrasta
 Ar, *ploughed land*, also *ploughing*, ar-o
 Aradr, *plough*, aratr-um
 Aradwr, *ploughman*, arator
 Araith, *arawd, oration*, orat-io
 Arch, *a chest*, arc-a, F. arche de Noe
 A-ren, *a kidney*, ren; a prefixed, as in a-fal, a-naf, etc.
 Arf, arfau, *weapon, arms*, arm-a
 Arfog, *armed*, armatus
 Araith, *arawd, oration*, orat-io, from oro; t softened into th, as in
 Ar-fal, *a toll for grinding*, from molo to grind
 Ar-graff, ar-graffu, *imprint, engrave*, γραφω
 Argymhennu, *to hold an argument*, argument-um
 Argyhoeddi, *to reprove*, arguo
 Arch-esgob, *archbishop*, archi-episcop-us
 Arch-angel, *arch-angel*, archi-angel-us
 Arch-offeiriad, *high priest*, archi et offero, to sacrifice
 Arian, *ariant, silver*, argent-um
 Arth, *a he or she bear*, urs-us-a, G. ары-ос, F. ours
 Asen, *a she ass*, asin-a
 Asyn, *a he ass*, asin-us
 Ais, asen, *a rib*, ass-sis
 As-gwrn, *a bone*, from os a bone, and corn-u, horn, to distinguish it from os-oris a mouth
 Assio, assu, *to solder, to join*, assuo, vid. mill-dir
 A-thrist, *sad*, from trist-is; a prefixed, as in a-fal, etc.
 Astell, *a board*, assul-a, F. ais
 Aur, *gold*, aur-um, F. or
 Aurbiban, *orpiment*, auri pigment-um
 Aur-dorchog, *wearing a golden torque*, aur-um et torq-ues, a chain
 Aur-ych and eurych, *a goldsmith*, from aur-um
 Awch, *the edge of a tool, acies*, from acuo to whet
 Awd-l, *ode*, od-a
 Awdwr, *author*, auctor, F. auteur
 Awdurdod, *authority*, auctoritas
 A-wen, *a vein of poetry*, ven-a poetica; a prefixed, as in a-fal, etc., and v changed into w
 Awr, *hour*, hor-a
 Awst, *august*, from August-us Cæsar
 Awydd, *greediness*, from aveo; no v in W.
 Awyddus, *greedy*, avidus
 Awyr, *the air*, aer
 Bacseu, *stockings without feet*, says Richard; rather baxea, a clog or shoe with a wooden sole
 Baeddu, *to beat, pound, or stamp*, batu-ere, battre, F.
 Bagadog, *hung with clusters of berries*, and also *adorned with pearls*, bacca, baccatus
 Bagl, *a crutch, a staff*, bacul-um
 Barf, *a beard*, barb-a
 Bath, *arian bath*, bathu, *to coin money*, from bat-uere, F. battre ou frapper la monnoye
 Bedw, *a birch tree*, betu-la
 Bedydd, *bedyddio, baptize*, baptizo
 Bendigaid, *blessed*, benedic-tus
 Bendigo, *bendithio, to bless*, benedico
 Benthg and benffyg, *loan, benefit*, benefacio, benefac-tum
 Benyw, *a woman*, a corruption from fœmina
 Berf, *verb*, verb-um
 Berwi, *berw, to boil*, ferveo
 Boch, *a cheek*, bucc-a
 Bonedd, *nobleness of birth*, bonitas
 Brad, *treason*, from prod-o, to betray
 Braich, *an arm*, brachium, F. bras
 Brawd, *a brother, frater*, Armoric brawd
 Bref, *brefu, to low as kine do*, fremo, G. брѣмѣ
 Budr, *filthy, putrid*, from putr-esco, putr-is
 Bugail, *bugeila, to watch, to look after cattle or sheep*, vigil
 Buwch, *fuwch, a cow*, vacc-a
 Bresych, *potherbs*, brassic-a
 Cadair, *a chair*, cathedr-a
 Cadwyn, *a chain*, caten-a, F. cadene
 Caeth, *captive*, capt-us, capt-ivus
 Cafn, *a hollow vessel of wood or stone*, from cav-us, vid. o-gof
 Calaf, *a reed, a cane*, calam-us
 Calan, *the first day of every month*, calan, Ebrill, calan Mai, etc., dydd calan, calendæ

- Calennig, *a new year's gift*, from calen-dæ
 Calch, *lime*, calx
 Caled, caledu, *to grow hard or callous*, calleo, callus, callosus, F. cal
 Call, *wise*, call-idus
 Camel, *a camel*, camel-us
 Camp, campau, *games such as were the Olympic*, from Campus Martius
 Can, canu, *to sing*, can-o
 Cantor, *a singer*, cantator
 Can, cannu, cannaid, *white, to make white*, from can-didus, can-us
 Canel, *a faucet*, from canal-is, canul-a
 Canghell, *chancel*, cancell-i
 Canghellaawr, *chancellor*, cancellar-ius
 Cant, *a hundred*, cent-um, F. cent
 Canwriad, *centurion*, centurio
 Canwyll, Cor. cantl, *candle*, candel-a
 Carr, *a car*, carr-us
 Car, caredig, *a friend*, from car-us, dear
 Cariad, *love, charity*, carit-as
 Carchar, *a prison*, carcer
 Cardawd, *an alms*, from caritas and do, *to give*, the gift of charity, carit-atis don-um
 Carn, *the haft of anything*, from corn-u
 Carn, *the hoof of a horse*, and from corn-u
 Carrai, *a thong of leather, latchet*, corri-gia, F. courroie
 Carw, *a stag*, cerv-us, F. cerf
 Castell, *a castle*, castell-um
 Catorfa, *a multitude, troop*, caterva
 Cau, *hollow, shut up*, cav-us
 Cawo, *to hollow*, cavo
 Cawl, *broth*, from caul-is, any kind of potherb
 Ceuled, *runnet*, ceulo, *to curdle*, coagulum, coagulo
 Cawn, cawnen, *reed-grass*, from cauna, a cane or reed
 Caws, *cheese*, cas-eus
 Cebysstr, *a halter*, capistr-um
 Cedr, cedr-wydd-en, *cedar, cedar-wood*, cedr-us
 Ceffyl, *a horse*, cabal-us, It. cavallo, F. cheval
 Cegid, *hemlock*, cicut-a, F. cigue
 Cegin, *a kitchen*, coquin-a
 Ceirn-iad, *one who blows a horn or cornet*, from corn-u
 Celu, *to hide, conceal*, celo, F. céler, cele, hidden, ar-gil
 Cengl, *a girth*, cingul-a, F. sangle
 Cesail, *armpit*, from axil-la, F. l'ais-selle, gousset
 Cest, cestog, *paunch, big-bellied*, from cist-a, cistul-a
 Ci, *a dog*, canis
 Cil, *a retreat, a retiring out of the way*, cel-la
 Ciniaw, *a dinner*, coena, F. cène
 Cipio, *to snatch away*, capio
 Cist, *a chest*, cist-a
 Claddu, *to bury, also to dig; clawdd, cloddio, to dig; claudio*
 Cleddyf, *a sword*, gladius, F. glaive
 Clo, *a lock; cloi, to lock, to shut; claustrum, clavis, claudio, G. κλειω, or from clavis, a key, F. clef*
 Cloch, *a bell*, F. cloche
 Clôs, *a yard before a house*, from claud-o, claus-um, F. clôs
 Clyd, *warm, gleed, glow*, calid-us
 Coer, *indulgent, gentle*, cicur
 Coch, *red*, coec-us
 Codwm, *a fall*, from cado
 Coeth, *purified*, coct-us
 Coethi, *to purify*, coquo
 Cofen, *convent*, conven-tus
 Cog, *cook*, coq-uus
 Col, colyn, *a sting*, from a-cul-eus, colyn dôr, ob similitudinem aculei
 Coledd, *to cherish, to cultivate*, colo
 Colofn, *a pillar*, column-a
 Colommen, *a dove*, colum-ba, F. colombe
 Congl also ongl, *a corner*, angul-us
 Consyrwyr, *conjurers*, from conjuro
 Côr, *choir*, chor-us
 Corddyn, *a hinge of a door*, card-o, cardin-is
 Corf or corph, *a body*, corp-us, F. corps
 Corn, *a horn*, corn-u, F. corne
 Coron, *a crown*, coron-a, F. couronne
 Coryn, *the crown of the head*, coron-a
 Costwyo, cystegu, cystyddio, *chastise, castigo*
 CREDU, *to believe*, credo
 Crefydd, *religion*, credo, It. fides
 Creu, *to create*, creo
 Creadwr, *creature*, creatur-a
 Cri, crau, croyw, *sweet, fresh*, cru-dus, F. cru
 Croes, *cross*, crux
 Croesaw, roesaw, *kind reception*, from recipio, rece-ptus, F. reçu
 Cufigl, *a bed-chamber*, cubicul-um
 Cufydd, *cubit*, cubit-us
 Cur, *care*, cur-a

- Cwccwll, *a friar's cowl*, cucull-us
 Cweryl, *a quarrel*, also *complaint*,
 querel-a
 Cwestiwn, *question*, questio
 Cwfaint, *convent of friars*, convent-us
 Cwl, *a fault*, cul-pa
 Cwlltr, *the coulter of a plough*, culter
 Cwnseri, *to conjure*, conjurare
 Cwmmwl, from cyf-niwl or cyf-nifwl,
 a cloud, nebul-a
 Cwpl, *coupling*, from copul-are, to join
 together
 Cwrs, *a course*, curs-us
 Cwt-ta, *a tail*, caud-a
 Cwyr, *wax*, cer-a, F. cire
 Cybydd, *a covetous man*, from cupid-us
 Cyd-gordio, *to accord*, con-cordo
 Cyd-nabod, *acquaintance*, from cog-
 nosco, cog-notum
 Cyd-sain, *agreeing in sound*, consonus
 Cyd-stad or cystal, *equal*, from co et
 stat-us
 Cyf-ebol, *a mare great with foal*, cum-
 equul-o
 Cyf-edd, cyf-eddach, *to feast or ban-
 quet together*, com-edeo
 Cyflog, cyflogi, *to hire*, colloco
 Cyf-nifer, cyn-nifer, *an even number*,
 co et numer-us
 Cyf-nos, *the twilight*, cum et nox
 Cyf-od, *the same age*, æt-as
 Cyf-oen and cymmwyn, *an ewe big
 with lamb*, cum-agno vid. cyf-ebol
 Cyf-ieuaeth, *conjugation*, cum et
 ju-gum vid. iou for jo-vis
 Cyf-lafar-aedd, *conference*, co et
 loquor
 Cyf-or, *full to the brim*, cum et or, an
 edge or brim
 Cyf-ondeb, *union*, co et unit-as
 Cyf-urdd, *of the same order*, co et ord-o
 Cyffes, *confession*, confess-io
 Cyffesu, *confess*, confiteor, confess-um
 Cyffin, Cyffiniau, *confines*, co et finis,
 vid. fin
 Cyllell, *a knife*, cultell-us
 Cymmar, *a partner*, co-et par
 Cym mharu, *compare*, comparo, F.
 commer
 Cym medrol, *moderate*, co et moder-
 atus
 Cym-mell, *to compel*, com-pell-o
 Cym-mhesur, cym-mhesuro, *to suit
 and proportion*, co et mensura
 Cym-moni, *to compound or put to-
 gether*, com-pono
 Cym-morth, *to help, assist*, co et port-o
 Cym-mun, *communion*, commun-io
 Cym-mwyo, *to afflict, trouble*, com-
 moveo
 Cym-mwys, *fit, convenient*, commodus
 Cym-mysg, cym-mysgu, *to mix to-
 gether*, commix-eo
 Cyn, cun, *a wedge*, cun-eus vid. gaing,
 F. coin
 Cynio, *to wedge*, cuneo
 Cyndynn, *stubborn, refractory*, from
 conten-do, conten-tiosus, conten-
 tious, stubborn
 Cyn-ganu, *to talk, also to agree*, from
 con et cano
 Cynganedd, cynganeddu, *harmony*,
 from concino
 Cynghellaur, *cancellar-ius*
 Cyngyd, *a delay*, cunctat-io
 Cyn-nwrf, *trouble, disturbance*, from
 cum et turb-a, vid. tyrfa
 Cyn-nhyrfy, *to trouble*, con-turbo
 Cyn-torf, cyn-nhorf, *the vanguard of
 an army*, from cyn and torf, turb-a
 Cystadl, and cystal, *as good*, co et
 stat-us
 Cysson, cyssoni, cyssondeb, *agreeing
 in sound*, con-son-us
 Cyssegr, cyssegru, *a consecrated place*,
 consecr-o
 Cysswlt, cyssyll-tu *to join or couple*,
 consulo and consoldo
 Cysteg and cystudd, *affliction, chas-
 tisement*; cystuddio, cystwyo, *to
 chastise*; castigo
 Chwarthor, *a quart, quarter*, quart-a
 pars.
 Daigr, *a tear*, Δακρ-wor
 Dannod, *to upbraid or cast in the teeth*,
 from dens dent-is
 Dant, *a tooth*, dens, F. dent
 Daintaidd, *dainty*, from dens
 Das, *a stack, mow or rick of corn, hay*,
 F. un tas
 Dau, *two*, duo
 Dawn, *a gift*, don-um, F. don
 Devod, *goods, wealth*, divit-iæ, dives
 Deg, *ten*, dec-em
 Degum, *decim-æ*
 Daintur, *a tenter to stretch cloth upon*,
 from tendo
 Dera, y Ddera, *furries*, diræ
 Destr, destryw, destrywio, *destroy*,
 destr-uo
 Deu-parth, *two parts out of three*, duo
 et pars

- Dewin, dewinio, dewiniaeth, *divin-er, wizard*, divin-us, divino, F. devin
 Diafol, *devil*, diabol-us
 Dialechdid, *the art of logic*, dialectic-us
 Di-anaf, *that hath no main*, from di et næv-us, vid. a-naf
 Di-blygu, *to unfold*, di et plic-o
 Di-boen, *without pain*, di et pœn-a
 Dibris, dibris-io, dibris-dod, *of no value or price*, di et pret-ium price, F. depriser, to undervalue
 Dibynnu, *to hang by, depend*, dependo
 Di-dwyll, *without guile*, di et dol-us, ἀβολος
 Di-ddysg, *unlearned*, di et disco
 Difyr, difyrnu, *to divert*, diver-to
 Diffwrth, diffwrtho, *un-fruit-ful*, di et fruct-us
 Di-ffydd, *an infidel*, di et ffid-es
 Diffyg, diffygio, *defect*, defic-io, defectus
 Diffyn, *to defend*, defen-do
 Dileu, *to wipe off*, deleo
 Diluw, *deluge*, diluv-ium
 Di-nam, *unblameable*, di et næv-us
 Di-og, di-awch, *slothful, lazy*, di-et acies-ac-uo
 Diosg, di-wisgo, *undress, divest*, di et vestio
 Dir, *in composition vehement*, dir-boen, dir-a-pœn-a
 Dir-gel, *secret*, di or dir et cel-o R.
 Diserth, *a desert*, locus desert-us, desert-a
 Dis-glair, *clear*, dis-et clar-us
 Disgibl, *disciple*, discipul-us
 Disgyn, *to descend*, descen-do
 Di-son, *silent*, di et son-us
 Di-spaidd, dispaddu, *to geld*, from spad-o
 Distaw, distawi, *to keep silence*, dis et taceo
 Distryw vid. destroy, destruo
 Distyll-io, *to distil*, distill-io
 Di-symmud, *unmoveable*, di et semoveo, semot-us
 Diwrnod, *a day*, diurn-um
 Diwyg, *not vici-ous*; di-wygio, *reform*; di et vit-ium
 Doeth, *wise*, doct-us, vid. coeth
 Dof, dofi, *to tame*, dom-o
 Dolur, *pain, dolor*, F. douleur
 Dosparthu, *to divide*, dispartio, F. departir
 Draig, *a dragon*, drac-o
 Dur, *steel*, from dur-us, F. endure-cir to steel, dur, hard
 Duw, *God*, Deu-s, F. Dieu
 Duwiol, duwioldeb, *godly*, from Deus, q. d. ar ol Duw.
 Dwbl, *double*, dupl-ex
 Dwyn, dygwch, dygant, dug-iad, *to bear*, from duco
 Dy, ti, *thy, thou*, tu, tu-us
 Dydd, *a day*, dies
 Dy-fysgu, *to confound, disorder*, di et misceo
 Dylifo, *to flow*, diluvio
 Dyrton, *ague*, tertian-a, R.
 Dysc, dysgu, *to learn*, disc-o
 Dysgl, *a dish*, discus, R.
 Ebol, *a colt*, ebol-es, fille, equul-us, pul-lus, equul-a
 Ebrill, *April*, April-is, F. Avril
 Efengyl, *the Gospel*, Evangel-ium
 Efrog, Caer Efrog, *York*, Eborac-um
 Effaith, *effect*, effect-us
 Eglur, *clear*, clar-us
 Eglwys, *church*, eccles-ia, F. église
 Eigion, *ocean*, ocean-us
 Eistedd, *to sit*, assidere
 Elefen, *element*, elemen-tum
 Eli, *a salve*, ole-um
 Elusen, elusen-i, elemosynâ, ελεος
 Emrys, *Ambrose*, Ambros-ius
 Enwired, unwired, *wickedness*, un et verit-as
 Ercwlf, *Hercules*
 Erthigl, *article*, articul-us
 Esgob, *bishop*, episcop-us
 Escus, escusodi, *excuse*, excuso
 Esponi, *expound*, expono
 Estron, *stranger*, extran-eus
 Estyn, *to extend*, extendo
 Esryn, esgynnu, *to ascend*, ascen-do
 Ffa, ffa-en, *a bean*, fa-ba, F. fève
 Ffagl, *a torch*, fax, facul-a
 Ffair, *fair*, for-um
 Ffals, *false*, fals-us
 Ffa-wydd, *beech-tree*, fa-gus, F. fau
 Ffenestr, *a window*, fenestr-a
 Ffin, *a boundary*, fin-is
 Fflam, *a flame*, flam-ma
 Fflangell, fflangellu, *scourge*, flagell-o, Teutonic flegel, F. flageller
 Ffo, ffoi, *to fly*, fugio, F. fuir, fue
 Ffristial, *a dice-box*, fritill-us
 Fforch, *fork*, furc-a, F. fourche
 Ffortun, *fortune*, fortun-a
 Ffos, *a ditch*, fos-sa
 Ffrwyn, *a bridle*, fræ-num, F. frein

- Ffrwyth, *fruit*, fruct-us
 Ffug, fugiol, *feigning*, fingo fic-tum
 Ffumer, a chimney, fumar-ium, F. fumer, to smoke
 Ffurf, *form*, form-a
 Ffurfafen, *firmament*, firmamen-tum
 Ffust, a flail to thresh with, fist-uca, fust-is F. fustiger
 Ffwrn, furnace, furn-um, F. four, fourne
 Ffydd, faith, fid-es, F. foi
 Ffylor, dust, pulvis, pulver-is
 Ffyn-non, foun-tain, fons, R.
 Ffyrf, firm, strong, firm-us
 Gafr, a goat, capr-a, F. chevre
 Garan, crane, yepavos
 Gaing, a wedge, cun, cun-eus, F. coin
 Gefail, a pair of tongs, also of pincers, nippers, gefail gnau, gemel-lus
 Gefell, a twin, commonly pron. efill, gemell-us
 Gem, a precious stone, gem-ma
 Gêu, a chin; gen-au, the mouth, q. from gen-a, a cheek
 Geni, to be born, geno, gigno, γενναί
 Glob-yn, a globe, glob-us
 Glud, glue, glut-en
 Gonest, gonestrwydd, honest, honest-us
 Goreuro, to lay over with gold, from aurum, F. dorer
 Gor-meilo, to oppress, gor and malo, to grind
 Gor-modedd, gor-et modus
 Gosper, vesper, evening, vesper
 Gradell, grate; gridill, grid-iron; craticul-a
 Gradd, degree, grad-us
 Grafol, graffol, graffol, graver, graphi-um
 Gramadeg, grammar, grammatic-a
 Gras, grace, gratia
 Grawn-win, grapes, gran-um et vin-um
 Gre, a herd, gre-x
 Gris, a step, gress-us
 Groeg, Greece, Græc-ia
 Grwn, crown, ridge, coron-a
 Grug, heath, or ling, eric-a
 Gryngian, to grunt, grunio
 Gwag, empty, void, vac-uus
 Gwael, vile, of no value, vil-is
 Gwain, a scabbard, vagin-a, F. gaine
 Gwal, a wail, val-lum
 Gwedd, widow, vidu-a, B.
 Gwell hau, to get better, be in health, val-eo
 Gwenwyn, poison, venen-um
 Gwers, verse, vers-us
 Gwersyll, a camp, garrison, from F. guerre et sell-a
 Gwic, a town, village, vic-us
 Gwiber, a viper, viper-is
 Gwilio, to watch, vigilo
 Gwin, wine, vin-um
 Gwin-egr, vin-egar, vin-um et acer
 Gwir, true, ver-us
 Gwisg, a garment, vest-is
 Gwisgo, to dress, vestio
 Gwlan, wool, lan-a
 Gwr, a man, vir
 Gwrol, manly, viril-is
 Gwr-nod, a man of note, vir not-o
 Gwst, pain, sickness, æst-us-ulceris, æst-us inflammation
 Gwrth-iau, miracle, virtue, virt-us
 Gwydr, glass, vitr-um
 Gwyl, festival, vigil, vigil, F. veille
 Gwynt, wind, vent-us
 Gwyntell, a fan to winnow, ventil-abrum, F. é-ventail
 Gwyrdd, green, virid-is, F. verd ou vert
 Gwyrff, a virgin, vir-go
 Gyrru, gyrfa, to drive, from curro
 Hafal, like, s-imil-is
 Hafr, a gelt goat, from capr-a
 Hafren, Severn, S-abrin-a; s dropped and vowel aspirated
 Hal-en, salt, sal, vid. hen, etc.
 Haliw, spittle, saliv-a
 Haul, sun, so-l
 Heddyw, to-day, hodie
 Helyg, a willow, s-alix
 Hên, old, sen-is, Ir. sean, F. ainé, elder, senior, W. hena
 Hen-efydd, hen-ydd, senator, elder, senator
 Herwth, the long gut, hira
 Hoen, hoen-us, well in health, san-us
 Hoffi, to love, am-o, the a turned into o and aspirated, and the m turned into ff
 Hogi, to whet, acuo
 Hospytty, hospital, hospit-um
 Hydol, hy-doliaeth, deceit, from hy et dol-us, see hy-dwyl
 Hwyr, late, s-er-o
 Hyblyg, flexible, plico et plecto
 Hy-ddysg, apt to learn, disc-o
 Hy-nod, notable, not-us
 Iassu or assio, to solder, to join together; no j in Welsh, and i invariably like ec

- Iau and Ion, *Jupiter*, Jov-is
 Iau, a *yoke*, ju-gum
 Iuddew, *Jew*, Judeus
 Ieuange and ifange, *young*, ju-
 venci-us
 Ionawr, *January*, Januar-ius
 Isgell, *broth*, juscul-um
 Iwrch, a *roe-buck*, buck-goat, hirc-us
 Iwerddon or Gwerdd-on, from virid-is,
green isle, Ireland
 Llabyddio, to *strike with stones*,
 lapido
 Llacc, *yslacc*, slack, loose, lax-us
 Lladin, *Latin tongue*, Latin-a
 Lladrad, lleidr, *theft*, thief, from
 latr-o, latr-ocinium
 Lladd, to *kill*, leth-o, leth-um
 Llaes, *loose*, lax-us
 Llaeth, *milk*, lac, lact-is, F. lait
 Llafar, *llafaru*, to *speak*, loquor
 Llafn, a *blade of a sword*, lamin-a
 Llafur, *labour*, labor
 Llaid, *dirt*, mud, lut-um, F. lut
 Llain, *blade*, lamin-a, F. laine
 Lle, a *place*, locus, F. lieu
 Lled, *breadth*, latitude, lat-us
 Lleibio, to *lick*, lap, lambo
 Lleisw, a *lie to wash with*, lixivi-um
 Lleng, a *legion*, legion-e, legio
 Llesg, llesghau, to *wax faint or feeble*,
 lascesco
 Llethr, *the side of a hill*, lat-us terræ
 Llew, a *lion*, leo
 Llew-pard, *leopard*, leopard-us
 Llewych, llewychu, *light*, to *give light*,
 lux, luceo, G. λυχο
 Lleyg, a *lay-man*, laic-us, F. laique
 Lliaws, a *multitude*, λαοι, Attice, λαοι
 Llif, *lifo*, a *saw*, file, lim-a
 Llin, llinell, llin-yn, a *line*, lin-ea
 Llin, *flax*, lin-um, F. lin
 Llith, a *lesson*, lect-io
 Llocust, *locust*, locust-ia
 Llog, *wages or hire*, from loc-o, vid.
 cyf-log
 Llogell, a *little place*, closet, locul-us
 Llug, *light*, lux, λυχο
 Llun, llunio, *picture*, *pourtray*, de-
 lineate, lineo, delineo
 Llurig, a *coat of mail*, lorica
 Llusern, a *lanthorn*, lucerna
 Llutrod, llutrodi, *nire*, to *grow*
miry or dirty from lut-um, vid.
 llaid, lut-osa terra, llud-tir
 Llwh, a *lake*, lac-us
 Llydan, *broad*, lat-us
 Llyf-n, *smooth*, læv-is
 Llyfr, a *book*, liber
 Llythyr, a *letter*, litter-a
 Mabsant, alias myfyr y sanct, *the*
peculiar saint of the parish, or *me-*
mory of the saint, memor-ia sanct-i
 Machlud haul, vid. achlud, from
 ocludo
 MacI, magI, a *spot*, macul-a, F.
 macule
 Maeddu, rectius baeddu, to *beat*,
 batuo
 Magwyr, a *wall*, macer-ia
 Mai, *the month of May*, Mai-a
 Mal, malu, to *grind*, molo
 Malais, *malice*, malit-ia
 Manach, a *monk*, monach-us
 Maneg, a *glove*, manic-a, F. manique
 Mant, *the mandible*, mando
 Marchnad, *market*, mercor, mercat-us
 Marw, to *die*, morior, mori
 Marwol, *mortal*, mortal-e
 Math, a *sort*, mod-us
 Medi, to *reap*, meto
 Medr, meidr, *measure*, metr-um
 Medwi, to *be drunk*, madeo, Gr.
 μεθω
 Meddyg, a *physician*, medic-us
 Meistr, *master*, magister
 Mel, *honey*, mel, F. miel
 Melin, *mill*, from mola, F. moulin
 Melyn, *yellow*, melin-us, Gr. μελιν-ος
 Meildigo, meildithio, to *curse*, male-
 dico
 Memrwn, *membrane*, membran-a
 Mân, *small*, min-utus, F. menu
 Menybr, *the handle of a weapon*,
 manubr-ium
 Merinwr, *mariner*, marin-us
 Merthyr, *martyr*, martyr-us
 Mesur, *measure*, mensur-a
 Mettel, *mettle*, metall-um
 Mil, a *thousand*, mille, F. mil
 Milwr, a *soldier*, miles
 Mill-dir, *mile*, vid. asgwrn, mill-iares
 et ter-ra
 Mis, a *month*, mens-is, F. mois
 Modd, *manner*, mod-us
 Moes, *manner*, behaviour, mos
 Molest, *trouble*, vexation, molest-ia
 Monwent, *churtyard*, monument-
 um, a moneo
 Môr, *the sea*, mar-e, F. mer
 Moresc, *sedge or rushes growing by*
the sea-side, maresc-um
 Morwyn, *virgin*, virgo, virgin-is

Mud, *dumb*, mut-us, F. muet
 Mudo, *to remove*, moveo, motum
 Munud, *minute*, minut-us
 Mur, *a wall*, mur-us, F. mur
 Murmur, *murmuring*, murmur-o
 Mwydo, *to moisten*, in adeo
 Mwyth, mwytho, *to have an ague*,
 from moto, *to shake*
 Myfyr, myfyrio, *thoughtful, medi-*
 tating, memor-o
 Mymryn, *an atom, the smallest thing*,
 minim-a res
 Mynydd, *a mountain*, mons, mont-is
 Mysg, mysgu, *to mix*, misc, misceo
 Nadolig, *Christmas*, natal-is, nascor,
 natus
 Naccau, *to deny*, nego
 Nai, *nephew*, nepos
 Nam, *a fault*, maim, næv-us
 Nattur, naturiol, *nature, natural*,
 natur-a
 Naw, *nine*, nov-em, F. neuf
 Nawf, nofio, *to swim*, no, nato
 Nob, *no body*, nem-o
 Neges, *business, errand*, negot-ium,
 F. negoce
 Neodr, *neither*, neuter
 Newydd, *new*, nov-us, Neos
 Nifer, *number*, numer-us
 Nifwl, niwl, *a mist, fog*, nebul-a
 Nod, *a mark, brand*, not-a
 Noeth, *naked*, nud-us
 Nos, *night*, nox
 Nwyf, nwyfus, *vigor, liveliness*, from
 navo, nav-us
 Nyddu, *to spin*, neo, nevi, net-um
 Nyth, *nest*, nid-us, F. nid
 Obediwr, *a heriot*, obitu
 Odli, *rhyme or rhythm*, ode, oda
 Oed, *time, age*, æt-as
 Offydd, *Ovid*, the poet
 Offriad, *a priest*, from offero
 Offrwm, offrymmu, *offering, to offer*,
 offero
 Og, ogeid, *harrow*, occa, occat-io,
 occat-us
 O-gof, *cave, round*, cav-us
 Olew, *oil*, oleu-m
 Oliffant, *elephant*
 Onest, *honest*, honest-us
 Ongl, *a corner*, angul-us
 Or, *the edge, brim of a thing*, or-a
 Orgraph, *orthography*, orthographia
 Orwyr-ain, *to arise*, orior, oriens
 Osgl-osglod, *a chip*, assula
 Pabell, *pavilion*, papil-io

Padell, *pan*, patell-a
 Pader, *the Lord's prayer*, Pater
 noster
 Pal, *spade*, pal-a
 Palas, *palace*, palat-ium
 Palf, *palm of the hand*, palm-a
 Pannu, pannwr, *to full cloth*, from
 pann-us
 Parfais, pafais, *a shield*, parma,
 F. pavois
 Pared, *a wall, partition*, pariet-es,
 F. paroi, Ital. parete, Span. pared
 Parod, *ready*, parat-us
 Par, *par*, a pair
 Parth, *part*, pars, part-is
 Parthu, *to divide*, partio
 Pas, *peswch, cough*, phthisis
 Pasg, *pesgi, to feed*, pasco
 Pawl, *pole, pale*, pal-us
 Pechod, *sin*, peccat-um
 Pechadur, *sinner*, peccator
 Pedestr and peddestr, *footman*, pe-
 destr-is
 Pedrogl, *quadrangular*, quatuor-
 angul-us
 Peillio, peilliaid, *the flour of meal*,
 poll-en
 Pel, pell-en, *a ball*, pil-a
 Pen-elyn, *elbow*, uln-a
 Pererin, *a pilgrim*, peregrin-us, F.
 pelerin
 Perffaith, *perfect*, perfect-us
 Perthynu, perthynas, *to pertain to*,
 relation, pertineo, pertinens
 Perygl, *danger*, pericul-um
 Per-oriaeth, *music, melody*, from per
 pur-us, sweet, et os, oris, a mouth
 Person, *person*, person-a
 Pilio, *to peel*, pilo
 Pistill, *a pipe*, fistul-a
 Pleth, plethu, *plait*, plecto, F. pli
 Plu, *pluf, feather*, plum-a
 Plwm, *plumb*, plum-bum, F. plomb
 Plyg, plygu, *to fold, bend*, plico
 Plygain, pylgain, *matins*, from plu,
 feather, and cano, *to sing*; the
 time of night when the cock croweth
 Pobl, *people*, popul-us
 Poen, *pain, punishment*, pœn-a
 Pont, *a bridge*, pons, pont-is
 Porchell, *a young pig*, porcell-us
 Porffor, *purple*, purpur-a
 Porth, *a gate*, port-a
 Post, *post*, post-is
 Pothell, *a blister*, pustul-a
 Praidd, *a prey*, præd-a

- Prawf, *proof*, a *proof*, from *probo*
 Pregeth, *pregethu*, to *preach*, *prædico*
 Pregethwr, *preacher*, *prædicator*
 Preseb, a *crib*, *manger*, *præsep-e*
 Presen, *present*, *præsen-s*
 Prid, *dear*, *pret-iosus*
 Pris, *price*, *pret-ium*
 Prif, *first*, *prim-us*
 Profes, *profession*, *profiteor*, *profess-um*
 Prophwyd, *prophet*, *prophet-a*
 Prûdd, *wise*, *prud-ent*, *prud-ens*, F. *prude*
 Pur, *pure*, *pur-us*, F. *pur*
 Pwdr, *pydru*, *rotten*, to *rot*, *putr-is*, *putreo*
 Pwngc, a *point*, *punc-tum*
 Pwys, a *weight*, *poize*, *pendo*, *pensum*, F. *poids*, *peser*
 Pwyth, *recompense*, *agreement*, *pact-um*, *vid. doeth*, *coeth*, etc.
 Pydew, a *well* or *pit*, *puteu-s*, F. *puits*
 Pyg, *pitch*, *pix*
 Pysc, *fish*, *pisc-is*
 Pyscottwr, *fisherman*, *piscator*
 Rhadell, a *grater*, *radul-a*
 Rhaib, *rheibio*, *ravering*, to *bewitch*, *rapax*, *rapio*
 Rhail, a *paddle-staff*, *ral-lum*
 Rhastal, *rack*, Ital. *rastel-lier-a*
 Rhaw, a *shovel*, from *rado*
 Rhelyw, *the remainder*, *residue*, *re-mains*, *relic*, *reliquiæ*
 Rheol, *rule*, *regular*
 Rhingciau and riccian, to *gnash the teeth*, *ringor*, *rictus*
 Rhot, a *wheel*, *rot-a*, F. *roue*
 Rhoesaw, *reception*, *welcome*, *recipio*, F. *reçu*
 Rhuo, to *roar*, *rugio*
 Rhudd, *red*, *ruddy*, *rufus*, *ruber*, Bailey
 Rhuddell, *ruddle* or *red ochre*, *rutil-us*
 Rhufain, *Rome*, *Roma*
 Rhut, *the herb rue*, *rut-a*
 Rhwyd, a *net*, *ret-e*, F. *rets*
 Rhwyf, *an oar*, *rhem-us*, F. *rame*, *rhwyfwr*, *rameur*
 Rhwymedi, *remedy*, *remedi-um*
 Rhyfel, *war*, *rebel-lum*
 Sacrafen, *sacrament*, *sacramen-tum*
 Sack, *sack*, *sacc-us*, *vid. cocc-us*, etc., F. *sac*
 Sadwrn, *Saturn*, *Saturn-us*
 Saeth, *an arrow*, *sagit-ta*
 Sail, a *foundation*, *sol-um*
 Sain, a *sound*, *son-um*
 Saint, *saint*, *sanct-us*
 Saith, *seven*, *sept-em*, F. *sept. pron. set*
 Sanctaidd, *holy*, *sanctus*
 Sarn, *sarnu*, a *causeway*, to *strew*, from *sterno*, *strat-um*
 Sarp, *serpent*, *serp-ens*
 Sebon, *soap*, *sapo*, *sapon-is*, F. *savon*
 Segur, *idle*, at *leisure*, *secur-us*, *sine cura*
 Senn, a *chiding*, *rebuking*, *sann-a*
 Senedd, *senate*, *senat-us*, F. *senat*
 Seneddwr, *senator*, *senator*
 Sengl, *single*, *singul-us*
 Siampl, *esampl*, *example*, *exempl-um*
 Sicer, *sure*, *secur-us*
 Sillaf, *syllable*, *syllab-us*
 Sionc, *nimble*, *active*, from *juvenc-us*
 Sirig, *silk*, *seric-um*
 Soddi, *siddo*, to *sink*, *sido*
 Solas, *solace*, *comfort*, *solat-ium*
 Son, a *sound*, *son-um*, F. *son*
 Suddas, *Judas*
 Sugno, to *suck*, *sugo*
 Sul, *Sunday*, *Sol*, *dies Sol-is*
 Summ, a *sum*, *summ-a*
 Swch, *the ploughshare*, from *seco*, F. *sec*
 Swllt, a *skilling*, *solid-us*
 Swmwl, *swml*, *goad*, *stimul-us*
 Swn, *son*, a *sound*, *son-us*, F. *son*
 Surn, *the ankle*, *sura*
 Swtta, *sudden*, *subit-o*
 Swydd, *an office*, *situation*, *sit-us*
 Syberw, *sober*, *sobrius*
 Sych, *dry*, *sicc-us*, *vid. sach*, etc., F. *sec*
 Syml, *seml*, *simple*, *simpl-ex*
 Symmud, to *remove*, *semoveo*, *semot-us*
 Synniaw, to *perceive*, *consider*, *sentio*
 Tabl, a *table*, *tabul-a*
 Taenu, *taunu*, to *spread*, *tendo*
 Tafarn, *tavern*, *tabern-a*
 Tafod, a *loft*, *tabul-atum*
 Taradr, *an auger*, *terebr-a*, F. *tariere*, *touret*
 Tarfu, to *scare*, *terrify*, *terreo*
 Tarw, *bull*, *taur-us*, F. *taureau*
 Tasg, *tasgu*, *tax*, *task*, *taxo*
 Tewi, to *be silent*, *taceo*
 Teml, *temple*, *templ-um*
 Teneu, *thin*, *lean*, *tenu-is*, F. *tenu*
 Teru, to *purify*, *tero*, to *concoct*
 Terfyn, a *bound*, *termin-us*, F. *terminer*
 Terfysg, *terfysgu*, *tumult*, *per-misceo*

- Tesment, *a testament or last will*, test-ament-um
 Teyrn, *a king*, tyrannus
 Teyrnas, *a kingdom*, tyrannis
 Tinc, tinccian, *tink-le*, tinnio
 Tir, *the earth*, ter-ra, F. terre
 Tirio, *to land*, F. terrir
 Titl, *title*, titul-us
 Tŏn, *tone*, ton-us, F. ton
 Torr, *the paunch*, tor-us, *protuberance*
 Torch, *a wreath*, torq-uis
 Torf, *tyrfa*, *a multitude*, troop, turb-a
 Traddodi, *to deliver*, trado, tradidi
 Traethu, traethawd, traith, *treat-ise*, treat, relate, tract-o, F. traiter
 Traws, *grim*, stern, trux
 Trawsglwydd, *translation*, from trans-fero
 Trawst, *a beam*, rafter of a house, transt-rum
 Trebl, *treble*, threefold, tripl-ex
 Treiddio, *to pierce through*, corrupt-ing, terebro, vid. taradr
 Trindod, *trinity*, trinitas
 Trist, tristwch, *sad*, sadness, trist-is, tristitia, F. triste
 Trosedd, *a transgression*, from trans-eo, transit-um
 Trwn, *throne*, thron-us
 Trybedd, *trevel*, tripes, F. trepie
 Trysor, *treasure*, thesaur-us
 Turn, turnio, *a turn or lath*, torn-us
 Twr, *a tower*, tur-ris, F. tour
 Twrf, *noise*, thunder, turbo, *whirl-wind*, storm, Gr. θορυβος
 Twyg, *a gown*, tog-a
 Twyll, *deceit*, dol-us
 Tymmeist-l, *tempest*, tempest-as
 Tymmig, tymp, *the time of childbirth*, temp-us
 Tymmer, *temper*, temper-ies
 Tyner, *tender*, tener
 Tyst, *a witness*, test-is
 Ufudd, ufudd-hau, *obedient*, to obey, obed-iens, obedio
 Uffern, *hell*, infern-um, F. enfer
 Uffarnau, corruption of Y sarnau, ankles, from sura-s
 Ugain, *ugaint*, twenty, vigin, vigint-i; obs. no v in the language
 Ul-Cassar, Jul Caesar, *Julius Cæsar*
 Un, undeb, *one*, unity, un-us, unitas
 Un-ar-ddeg, *eleven*, one on eleven, un-us et decem, undecim
 Un-ffurf, *uniform*, un-us et form-a
 Urdd, *order*, ord-o
 Usuriaeth, *usury*, usur-a
 Uwd, *pap for children*, ud-us, cont. of uvid-us, *spoon-meat*
 Wyth, *eight*, oct-o
 Wyth-nos, *a week*, oct-o et nox
 Ym-balfalu, *to grope in the dark*, from palm-a, qd. vid.
 Ym-ddibynnu, *to depend*, dependeo
 Ym-ddiffyn, *to defend*, defendo
 Ym-ddygiad, *con-duct*, duct-us
 Ym-estyn, *to sketch one's self*, exten-do
 Ym-geleddu, *to care of*, to cherish, from colo
 Ym-gyflogi, *to hire one's self*, from colloco
 Ym-gyllellu, *to fight with knives*, from cultell-us
 Ymerodor, *Emperor*, Imperator
 Y-sbaid, *space*, spat-ium
 Y-sgeler, *wicked*, sceler-osus, F. scelerat
 Y-sgol, *school*, schol-a
 Y-sgol, *a ladder*, scal-a
 Y-sgrifen, y-sgrifen-nu, *to write*, from scribo, scriben-s
 Y-sgrin, *a chest*, a coffer, scrin-ium
 Y-sgrythur, *Scripture*, Scriptur-a
 Y-sgub, *a broom*, a sheaf, scop-a
 Y-sgubell, *a broom*, scopul-a
 Y-sgubor, *a barn*, from scop, a sheaf
 Y-sgwydd, y-sgwyd, *a shield*, scut-um
 Y-sgummuno, *to excommunicate*, ex-communico
 Y-sgyummydd, *a bench*, scamnum
 Y-spail, *spoil*, spol-ium
 Y-splennydd, *shining*, bright, splen-did-us
 Y-spodol, *a slice to spread salve*, etc., spatul-a
 Y-sprid, *spirit*, spirit-us
 Y-spytty, *hospital*, hospit-um
 Y-stâd, *state*, stat-um
 Y-stad, *a measure*, stad-ium
 Y-staen, *tin*, pewter, stan-num
 Y-stafell, *a chamber*, stabul-um
 Y-stof, *the warp in weaving*, stam-en
 Y-stod, *a course*, race, stad-ium
 Y-stori, *a history*, histori-a
 Y-strad, *street*, also a vale, from sterno, stratum
 Y-strewi, *to sneeze*, sternuo
 Y-stwyll, *Epiphany*, from stell-a
 Ysu, anciently esu, *to eat*, edo, esu-m

A LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE
COUNTY OF RADNOR AND THE RADNOR-
SHIRE BOROUGHES,

FROM 33 HEN. VIII (1542) TO 1660.

IN Williams' *History of Radnorshire* a list is given of the Members for the county and for the borough of New Radnor and its contributory boroughs, from the Restoration downwards. A list (derived from Browne Willis' *Notitia Parliamentaria*) of the Members from the 33rd Henry VIII to the Restoration, is now added to complete the series. The *Heraldic Visitation* of Lewis Dwnn for Radnorshire, which is brought down to 1597; the list of sheriffs; and other sources indicated in the notes; afford means of ascertaining who the Members were. So far as the notes are conjectural, the reader may form his own conclusion as to their correctness by a reference to the authorities cited. R. W. B.

33 Hen. VIII, 1542	Radnor co., John Baker, Knt.	In the list of sheriffs for 1544 appears the name of John Baker, Presteigne. In the Parliament, 1 Edw. VI, John Baker, Knt., M.P. for the county of Huntingdon, was Speaker, and he is described as Chancellor of the First Fruits. (Willis, <i>Notitia</i> .) Was he the John Baker, Knt., who represented Radnorshire?
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Villa Presteyne sive Radnor, —

1 Edw. VI, 1547	Radnor co., <hr/> Radnor villa, Rees Lewis (?) ¹	Probably Rees Lewis of New Radnor, mentioned in Harpton pedigree (Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, 253), and as forester of the Forest of Radnor defendant in the suit in the Exchequer, 15 Elizabeth (<i>ante</i> , vol. x, p. 17).
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¹ The ? after the members' names occurs in Willis.

- 7 Edw. VI,
1552, 8 Radnor co., Of Hergest Court near King-
Charles ton, married,—1st, Elizabeth
Vaughan (?) daughter of Sir James Baskerville of Aberedw; 2nd, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Vaughan of Talgarth, Knt., and widow of Roger Vaughan of Clirow, Esq. (*History of King-ton*, 223, Lewis Dwnn, "Cli-row," vol. i, 258.)
- Radnor villa, —
- 1 Mary, 1553, Radnor co.,
Oct. 5 to Dec. 6 Charles
Vaughan, Esq. (*Vide supra.*)
- Radnor villa,
Rhesius
Lewis, Gent. (*Vide supra.*)
- 1 Mary, 1554, Radnor co., Several times Sheriff down to
April 5 to John Brad- 1590. (*Presteyn*, Lewis Dwnn,
May 5 shaw, jun., Esq. vol. i, 257.)
- Radnor villa, Probably the same person as
Robert Robert Vaughan elected for the
Vaughan, borough, 1558, 9.
Gent.
- 1 & 2 Phil. & Radnor co.,
Mary, 1554 Charles
Vaughan, Esq. (*Vide supra.*)
- Radnor villa, John Knill of Knill, co. Here-
John Knyll, ford, Esq., Sheriff of Radnor-
Esq. shire in 1561, married Margery
daughter of Sir John Whitting-
ton, Knt., Sheriff for Gloucestershire temp. Hen. VIII.
- 2 & 3 Phil. & Radnor co.,
Mary, 1555 —
- Presteyne, Of Pylaley or Pilleth, Sheriff
Stephen Price, in 1559. (See *Mynachdy*, Lewis
Esq. Dwnn, vol. i, 252.)
- 4 & 5 Phil. & Radnor co., Probably Jenkin Lewis. (*Llan-
Mary, 1557 Jenner vair Llythynog*, Gladestry;
Lewis, Esq. Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, 255.)
- Radnor villa,
Resius Lewes, Gent. (*Vide supra.*)

- 1 Eliz. 1558, 9 Co. Radnor, Sheriff for Radnorshire 1552,
Thomas married Ann ap Rhys, daughter
Lewis, Esq. of James ap Rhys of Mynachdy.
(*Harpton*, Lewis Dwnn, vol. i,
253; *ante*, vol. x, 29)
- Radnor villa, Son of the before-named
Robert Charles Vaughan by Margaret
Vaughan, his second wife. (*History of*
Esq. *Kington*, 223.)
- 5 Eliz., 1563 Co. Radnor,
Thomas
Lewis, Esq. (*Vide supra*.)
- Radnor villa, Morgan ap Rhys married
Morgan Dorothy, sole heiress to Richard
Price, Esq. Bligge of Astley Hall. (*Radnor*
Town, Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, 263.)
- 13 Eliz., 1571 Co. Radnor, Walter Prys, who married
Walter Price, Margaret, daughter to Thomas
Gent. ap Watkin ap Rhys. (Lewis
Dwnn, *Mynachdy*, vol. i, 252.)
- Radnor villa,
Rice Lewis,
Gent. (*Vide supra*.)
- 14 Eliz., 1572 Co. Radnor, Of Clirow, married Margery,
Roger daughter of Richard Moning-
Vaughan, Esq. ton, Esq. (Lewis Dwnn, i, 252.)
- Radnor villa, Of Trebarried (?) (See pe-
Watkin digree, Jones, Breconshire, vol.
Vaughan, ii, 190.)
Gent.
- 27 Eliz., 1585 Co. Radnor,
Thomas
Lewis, Esq. (*Vide supra*.)
- Radnor villa, Complainant in the suit in
Hugh Davies, the Exchequer, 15 Eliz., against
Gent. Rees Lewis.
- 28 Eliz., 1586 Co. Radnor } Same members re-elected.
Radnor villa }
- 31 Eliz., 1588 Co. Radnor, Ieuan Lewis married Sibil
Ieuan Lewis, daughter of Rhys ap Gwilim ap
Esq. Llewellyn ap Meuric. (*Llan-
cair Llythynog*, Lewis Dwnn.)

Radnor villa, James Walter, Esq.

35 Eliz., 1592 Co. Radnor, James Price, Esq. James ap Rhys married Ales, daughter to Edward Croft, son to Sir James Croft. (*Mynachdy*, Lewis Dwnn.)

Radnor villa, Thomas Crompton. His name does not appear in the Radnorshire pedigrees of Lewis Dwnn. The name of Thomas Crompton occurs as member for the following boroughs: 81 Eliz., Shaftesbury; 39 Eliz., Beverley; and Newton, Hants.

39 Eliz., 1597 Co. Radnor, James Price, Esq. (*Vide supra.*)

Radnor villa, Stephen Price, Esq. Of Pilleth (Pylaley). (*Mynachdy*, L. D.)

1 James, 1603 Co. Radnor, Jas. Price, Esq. (*Vide supra.*)

Radnor villa, Robert Harley, Knt. Sir Robert Harley of Brampton Brian, co. Hereford, K.B.

12 James, 1611 Co. Radnor } Same members re-elected.
Radnor villa }

18 James, 1620 Co. Radnor, Jas. Price, Esq. (*Vide supra.*)

Radnor villa, Charles Price, Gent. Among the younger sons of John Price of Pilleth, in the Mynachdy pedigree, the name of Charles occurs. He was probably the Chas. Price who was member for the boroughs or county down to 1640, and the Chas. Price whom Prince Rupert directed Brian Crowther, sheriff in 1645, to put into possession of Monaughty in recompense of £1,000 lent upon a statute against Sir Robt. Harley, then in rebellion. (*Williams's Radnorshire*, 263.)

- 21 James, 1623 Co. Radnor } Same members re-elected.
Radnor villa }
- 1 Charles, 1625 Co. Radnor, Died January 1640, l. (Lady
James Price Brill. Harley's *Letters*, p. 108.)
of Pilleth, Son of John Price, Esq., of Pill-
Esq. eth, who died 16 Sept. 1597; and
Catherine, his wife, daughter
of Roger Vaughan, Esq., of
Clirow. She died 1589. (Tab-
let in Pilleth Church.)
- Radnor villa, Charles Price, Gent.
- 1 Charles (2 Co. Radnor } Same members re-elected.
Parlt.) 1625 Radnor villa }
- 3 Charles, 1628 Co. Radnor, R. Jones of Trewern, Llan-
Richard vihangel Nantmellan, Radnor-
Jones, Esq. shire; afterwards compounded
for his estate at £144.
- Radnor villa, Charles Price, Gent.
- 15 Charles, 1640 Co. Radnor, Charles Price, Esq.
Radnor villa, Richard Jones, Esq.
- 16 Charles, 1 Co. Radnor, *Arthur Annesley*, Esq., a re-
Nov. 3, 1640 Charles Price, cruiter, elected in 1645 to replace
Esq. Chas. Price, who had either de-
serted or had been disabled (see
list of Long Parliament, Carlyle's *Cromwell*);
nominated, 1645, by the Parliament, first of
three commissioners to govern Ireland; was
one of the majority of whom the House was
purged by Colonel Pride on Dec. 6th, 1648;
represented Dublin in the Parliament, 11th
Charles II; and on the dissolution of the
Long Parliamept, on March 16th, 1659, 60,
nominated President of the Council of State;
succeeded his father, in 1660, as second
Viscount Valentia; and created 20 April,
1661, Baron Annesley and Earl of Anglesey.
- Radnor town, Elected for Romney, but pre-
Philip War- ferred Radnor; disabled 1644.
wick, Esq. Better known as Sir Philip
Warwick, the king's secretary.
(*Memoirs*, Lond., 1701.)

- Robert Har- Likewise a recruiter; the
ley, Esq. second son of Sir Robert Har-
ley, K.B., by the Lady Brilliana
his wife.
- Common- Co. Radnor, Of Llwynhowel, married Si-
wealth. Geo. Gwyn, bil, daughter of Rodric Gwyn
6 Car. II, 1654¹ Esq. of Llanelwedd, Radnorshire.
(*Golden Grove Book.*) He was
appointed by the Protector's ordinance, 30
Aug., 1654, one of the commissioners for
South Wales and Monmouthshire, for taking
an account of moneys received under the act
for the better propagation of the Gospel in
Wales; and was one of the commissioners
for England and Wales named in the ordi-
nance (1656, c. 3) for the security of His
Highness the Lord Protector's person, and
continuance of the nation in peace and safety.
(*Scobell's Acts and Ordinances.*)
- Henry Of Caebalva, Sheriff for Rad-
Williams, Esq. norshire, 1649; and a commis-
sioner named in Ordinance
1656, c. 3. He was a grandson of Sir David
Williams of Gwernyvvet, Breconshire, and
married Susan, daughter of Sir Robt. Whit-
ney (Jones' *Breconshire*, vol. ii, 283). In
Whitney Church there is a monument to
their grandson, Thomas Williams.
- 8 Car. II, 1656 Co. Radnor. Same members re-elected.
- 11 Car. II, 1658, 9 Co. Radnor, Henry Williams, Esq.
- Radnor villa, Of Aymestrey, Hereford-
Robert shire, in 1628 married daughter
Weaver, Esq. of Hugh Davies of Coxall, by
whom he had a son, Thomas
Weaver, who married Ann daughter of Hugh
Lewis of Harpton, Esq., and Martha his wife.

¹ In this and the next Parliament both members appear to have been returned for the county.

THE RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

NOWHERE in so small a space are there so many monumental inscriptions in Runic characters and in the Norse language as in the Isle of Man.

Within an area of not more than twenty miles in length by twelve in width, no less than eighteen of such inscriptions have been discovered, and it is probable that there are many more undiscovered, and there have certainly been many destroyed or lost.

If the Norse language were not at one time colloquial in the island, it must at any rate have been well understood, so as to be used in monumental inscriptions in preference to the Celtic or the Latin.

The marvel now seems to be that, excepting the names of places, we meet with so few, if any, traces of the Norse language in the modern Manx. In the English language we know there are several traces of the ancient Danish occupation of our country, though the Northmen were not in power in England anything like the time during which they ruled in the Isle of Man. The Celtic is not cognate to the Norse, whereas the Anglo-Saxon is. Hence the Norse soon died out in the Isle of Man on the expulsion of the Northmen, not being readily moulded into Manx; just as the Manx itself is now dying out before the English.

Having been engaged for some time in decyphering the inscriptions on the Manx Runic monuments, not always an easy task through the wear and tear of time, and in many cases their fragmentary condition, I venture to offer for consideration the readings and interpretations which I have concluded to be the most probable, subject of course to such corrections as a still closer examination and more accurate judgment may determine to be necessary.

I may say that I think the most secure method of

coming at the readings is that which I have myself in most cases adopted, viz., by making plaster of Paris casts of these inscriptions and then taking rubbings on the raised edges of the moulds, for the inscriptions are all incised. The rubbings thus made upon the moulds come out clearer than those made on the original stones. The material of the casts also being white, and the objects readily turned about so as to catch the light, the shadows thus originated will sometimes enable us to decypher the inscriptions with greater ease than we can upon the dark clay schist of which the inscribed crosses are made, and which are mostly fixed in one position.

After much consideration, I have not seen reason to alter in any material degree the readings I obtained eight years ago and gave in my *Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man*, published in 1857. But since I resided on the island other monuments have been discovered, two of them, at least, inscribed with runes; and happily these are very nearly perfect inscriptions and may be read with slight hesitation, even on the photographs of the crosses. I refer to the two placed in the centre of Braddan churchyard, near the well-known so-called Dragon cross, within the last ten years.

One thing which greatly facilitates the reading of the inscriptions is their general uniformity of expression, the words "raisti crus thana" (*erected this cross*) or "raist runer" (*carved the runes*) being of constant occurrence. The difficulty is rather in the names where some of the letters are imperfect or very faintly traced.

Many of the Runic letters consist of one straight vertical stroke, the alteration in the power of them depending on the arrangement of one or two lines meeting them slantwise on either side. Unfortunately the nature of the stone (clay schist), of which all the incised Manx crosses are made, is such that, on weathering, lines or cracks are apt to present themselves crossing the vertical lines of the runes, and creating the appearance of incisions where none at first were made.

The similarity also of the runes for Rand U, when badly

formed, not unfrequently presents a difficulty in the reading, more especially if the rune has undergone a slight defacement.

We have also to make allowance both for imperfect spelling and varieties of dialect in the inscriptions. Thus the common word "thana" (*this*) is written thana, thano, thona, thono, thann, thna, thenr, and thenzi. So the word "aftir" (*to*) is written also aiftir, aft, af, eft, and eftir. Again the word "raisti" (*erected*), not to be confounded with "raist" (*carved*), is written also risti, and raiti.

Gaut himself, who boasts of being the great cross manufacturer in the Isle of Man, spells his own name "Gaut" and "Gautr," and on two of the crosses bearing his name writes *thana* and *thano*, *gurthi* and *girthi*.

There is one thing which is particularly worth noticing in these inscriptions, and that is the entire absence of any request for a prayer on behalf of the departed. On the Irish crosses we constantly meet with the request "Or do" and on the Anglo-Saxon we find the words "Gibiddad der saule," *pray for the soul*, or "Gicegæd heosum sawlum," *pray for their souls*, but we have nothing of the kind on the Manx Crosses. Perhaps we may from this circumstance infer the greater antiquity of the Manx, and that the Northmen in the Isles did not owe their Christianity to the same source as the Irish and Anglo-Saxons. Further, the absence of any such request on the Manx crosses makes considerably against those who would have us believe that the Manx cross makers were mere copyists from Irish models, and supports the views, which I have elsewhere expressed, as to the ornamentation of the Manx monuments, viz., that it is completely *sui generis* and not borrowed from another people. (See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1866, p. 156.)

To proceed with the inscriptions:—

On a very beautiful cross, which stands on the south side of the churchyard gate of Kirk Michael, we have the following inscription (see plate fig. 1). Mail : Brigdi : Sunr : Athakans : Smith : Raisti : Crus : Thano :

Fur : Salu : Sini : Sin : Brukuin Gaut : Girthi : Thano : Auk : Ala : I Maun. Interpreted, *Malbrigd the son of Athakan Smith erected this cross for his soul. But Gaut his kinsman made this and all in Man.*

The expression "erected this cross for his soul" probably means that he did so as an act of religious duty, but to whom it was erected the inscription does not tell us. It may be that in his lifetime Athakan Smith gave directions to Gaut to prepare a cross to be erected over his own grave, and that he considered that it might in some way be beneficial to himself. At any rate it is somewhat singular that the expression "A.B. erected this cross to C.D.," which is common to all or nearly all the other Manx crosses, where the inscription can be fully read, does not appear on this cross, which is extremely perfect, and in which we have reason to believe that we can correctly read the entire inscription.

We observe that the name of the Isle of Man is spelt *Maun*, shewing that the name was anciently pronounced broad, and thus bringing it in closer connection with the Roman appellation of the Island *Mona*.

Again we note that the preposition *I*, "in," is not separated from the noun *Maun*, but the two words *I Maun* read as one, whereas the former part of the name *Malbrigd* is separate from the latter, the reading being *Mael : Brigdi* in two words, just as *Athakans : Smith*. A similar division occurs on the Sandulf cross at Kirk Andreas, where the name Sandulf is written in two words *Sand : Ulf* and the name Arinbjörg is written *Arin : Biaurg*.

I will take next the inscription on a very much worn and defaced cross, which stands on the green near the churchyard gate of Kirk Andreas, and which also is the work of Gaut.

The first and last portions of the inscription are too much injured to be read with any certainty, but we may make out distinctly.

"Crus : Thana : Af : Ufaig : Fauthur : Sin : In : Gautr : Girthi : Sunr : Biarnar." (See fig. 2.) The word before

"Crus" was almost certainly *Raisti*, but the name has disappeared. The translation would be

"(NN erected) this cross to Ufeig, his father, but Gaut Björnson made it."

After "Sunr Bjarnar" (Björnson, the son of the bear) occur some runes which look like *Cub Culi*, but of which I am not able to make any sense.

I take next the inscriptions on three crosses, all of which I believe to have been the work of one and the same artist Thorburn, a name still permanent in the Isle of Man.

My reasons, for coming to the conclusion that they are all the work of this artist, are that on all three of them occurs the same remarkable lacertine ornament, and on all are the words *risti* for *raisti*, *aft* for *aftr*, and *thono* for *thana*.

The first of the three is that on the fragment of the *Oter* cross in the midst of the Braddan churchyard. It reads (see fig. 3) "Utr : Risti : Crus : Thono : Aft Froka : Fathur : Sin : In : Thurbiaurn : Sunr :"

Oter (or *Otter*) erected this cross to his Father Frogat, but Thorbjörn (or Thorburn) son of (NN made it)."

The name of Thorburn's father and the word *girthi* "made it" are broken off, but no doubt these were the words originally there.

There was an *Oter* (Otter or Octar) appointed Viceroy of Man by Magnus Barbeen in 1098, and this date agrees with the period (the tenth and eleventh centuries) assigned to the majority of the Manx crosses by Professors Münch and Wörsæe. Gaut was probably the maker of the earliest crosses in the tenth century, and Thorburn, whose crosses are more elaborately finished and dialect somewhat different, may have been an artist of the latter part of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century.

Alongside of the *Oter* cross is another of like design but more perfect, viz. the *Thorlaf* (or Dragon) cross, the inscription on which is very perfect and legible. It runs thus (see fig. 4): "Thurlabr : Neaki : Risti : Crus : Thono : Aft : Feak : Sun : Sin : Bruthur : Sun : Eabrs."

Thorlaf Neake erected this cross to Feake his son, Brother's son of Jaf.

The third of Thorburn's crosses is the magnificent Joalf cross at the churchyard gate of Kirk Michael, the inscription on which is very plain, and reads (see fig. 5) "Jualfr : Sunr : Thurulfs : Eins : Rautha : Risti : Crus : Thono : Aft : Frithu : Muthur : Sina."

Joalf the son of Thorjolf the Red erected this cross to his Mother Frida.

We have, both on this cross and on the *Oter* cross at Braddan, the word *sunr* instead of *sun*, whilst on the other cross at Braddan, which we have presumed to be the work of Thorburn we have the word *sun* itself. In the latter instance, however, the word is not in the same case as in the two former.

Having taken now the inscriptions on five of the crosses of which we believe the makers to have been Gaut and Thorburn, we will take an inscription which contains also the name of the maker of the cross, but no other name.

It is on the fragment of the lower portion of a cross which stands in a corner on the south side of the church of St. John the Baptist near the Tynwald-hill. The inscription is very much worn and defective both at the beginning and end (see fig. 6). "Inosruir : Raist : Runar : Thenr : Aftir : " *i.e.*, *Inosruir carved these runes to (NN).*

The four first runes are tolerably plain, but the next four are very imperfect, and the great similarity of the runes for *R* and *U*, as I have before observed, throws some doubt over the reading. Mr. Kneale has proposed *Ino : Sunr*, "Ina's son." This will require us to read the fourth rune, as two dots or a cross for the separation of the word instead of *S*, but a very close and repeated inspection of casts leads me still to read the fourth rune as *S*, and then after the *S* there are certainly more runes than *UNR*. That the last rune is *R* I have little doubt, and that the letter after *S* may be *U* is not improbable, but there are still two letters remaining, of which the first may be *R* or *U*, and the other *I*, *E*, *A*, *B*, *O*, or *N*.

We have still another Manx cross maker's name; but upon a work of which he has no need to be proud, for it is a mere slab of clay schist, with a very rude figure of a cross and glory upon it, and the runes are scrawled over it up, down, and crosswise on both sides of the slab with little apparent connection between them.

On one face of the slab at the top and running upwards we have the word "Cru," *cross*. Underneath it running downwards "Isucrist," *Jesus Christ*, and near the bottom running slantwise, "Thurith," *Thurith*, then on the edge at the bottom "Raist × Runer," *carved the runes*. On the other face of the slab we have a number of words placed up and down, the connection of which it is difficult to make out. On the right hand edge running downwards and very faintly traced are simply the runes "Am × i," the fragments of two words; running upwards there are "Ugigat × Asuir × Athigrit," on the opposite edge running upwards we read "Sunr × Raisti × Aftir × Sun × Sina ×" and then running downwards the name "Murkiblu." Putting the words together in some order we may perhaps translate them, *Ugigat Asuir the son of Athigrit erected (this cross) to his son Murkiblu*. (See fig. 7.)

I am not aware of the names of any other makers occurring on the Manx crosses, but probably there was the name of one upon the cross, a fragment of which is in the garden of the vicarage at Jurby. I am not without hope that the remainder of the cross may still be discovered. The portion of the inscription remaining (written *βουστροφηδον*) reads thus (see fig. 8):

"... Ru : Sun : In : Onon : Raiti : Aft : Faithur : Bru."
... *Ro's Son, but Onon erected it to his Father's Brother.*

Ru may be merely the termination of a name or the name itself. In either case it is the name of the father of the maker of the cross, whoever he may have been. The "Raiti" seems misspelt for "raisti," and the "Bru" is part of the word Bruthur.

I will pass more rapidly over the remaining inscriptions, which, with one exception, are of a less interesting character.

On the cross which I have called the *Sandulf cross* in Andreas churchyard is the following inscription (see fig. 9).

“Sand : Ulf : Eins : Suarti : Raisti : Crus : Thona :
Aftir Arin : Biaurk : Kuino : Sino :”

Sandulf the Swarthy erected this cross to his wife Arinbjörg. The most remarkable part of this inscription is the division which I have before alluded to of the names Sandulf and Arinbjörg each into two words.

On a very beautiful and almost perfect cross which stands in the churchyard of the old parish church of Ballaugh, is the following inscription, which runs up one side of the face of the shaft of the cross, and into the cavity between the arms (see fig. 10).

“Thorlaibr : Thoriulb : Sunr : Raisti : Crs : Thona :
Aiftir : Ulb : Sun : Sin.”

Thorlaf, the son of Thorjölf, erected this cross to Olave his son.

In order apparently to save space, the carver has omitted the rune for *U* in Crus, crowded the runes *Ul* (Olave) and put *Sun Sin* in the head of the cross. And yet he writes *Aiftir* for *Aftir*.

On a cross which had formed the doorstep of Braddan church, but which is now placed in the midst of the churchyard, we have the following very nearly perfect inscription (see fig. 11):

“Thurketil : Raisti : Crus : Thann : Aft : Ufaag : Sun
Klinais.”

Thorketil erected this cross to Ufeig the son of Klinais,

There is some doubt about the first name, though the first syllable seems very like *Thur*, and the next five upright marks appear to me to stand best as the runes for *ketil*. Mr. Kneale has remarked on the number of Norse names beginning with *Thor*, as Thörbjörn, Thorfinnr, Thorketil, Thorstein, Thorvaldr, to which we may add from the above inscriptions Thorlaibr and Thoriulb. To my eye the runes in this inscription altogether look most like Thurketil, and I adopt this name. The termination *ketil* is very frequent in Norse, and has been corrupted in English into *kettle*. Thus there are in a

parish in Suffolk with which I am acquainted the names *Tirkettle* (Thorketil), *Ashkettle* (Osketil), and *Rinkettle* (Runketil). The two first Norse names occur on Manx crosses, and in the same Suffolk parish there is also the Norse name *Feake*, the Feak of the Braddan cross.

On the fragment of a cross originally at Kirk Michael, but now in the Museum at Distington, we have the singular inscription (see fig. 12)

"Or : Osketil : Vulti : I : Trigu : Aith : Soara : Siin."

Whom Osketil deceived under security of his pledge of peace.

The person whom it commemorates was slain by Osketil, who in modern phraseology had been "bound to keep the peace."

We have at Kirk Michael fragments of three crosses bearing inscriptions (see figures 13, 14, and 15).

The first is in the vestry of Kirk Michael Church "Grims : Ins : Suarti." *Grims the Black.*

The next, which is in the churchyard wall is "Svig : Risti : Crus : Thna : Eft : Rumun." *Svig erected this cross to Romon.*

The Svig is not very plain. On another fragment of the same cross we have simply the letters NT.

The third inscription also on the churchyard wall is "Crus : Thna : Aftir." *This cross to*

In the walls of the nave of Peel Cathedral is built the fragment of a cross bearing this inscription (see fig. 16)

"... Us : Thensi : Eftir : Asrithi : Kunu : Sina : Dutur : Ut Raist."

Filling up the inscription as far as we can, it may be translated

(AB erected) this cross to his wife Asrith, the daughter of Oter, (CD) carved (the runes).

The first three runes in *Dutur* are imperfect, and the word may be *Mutur* "Mother."

The name Oter has before been noticed on the Braddan cross. If the stone were extracted from the wall of the Cathedral we might perhaps be able to form a conjecture from the style of ornamentation as to whether the two Oters were the same person.

The word *Kunu* for *Kuinu*, "Wife," seems to point to a later dialect, which we have in the next inscription which is on that cross on the churchyard wall of Kirk Michael, which has been before noticed as having a more foreign aspect than the other Manx crosses, and the runes upon which are spoken of by Professor Münch as being of a later date, differing from the older Manx runes in the letters A, D, N, and S.

"Nial : Lumkun : Raisti : Crus : Thana : Eftir : Mal : Muru : Frustra : Sina : Dotir : Dufgals : Kona : Os : Athisi : Ati."

Niel Lumkun erected this cross to Maelmor his foster (mother), the daughter of Dugald, the wife whom Athisi had. (See fig. 17.)

In my "Runic and other Monumental Remains, etc.," I translated *Kona* "Keen" following Professor Münch, though differing from him in the reading and translation in other respects. I have more lately been informed by my friend David Forbes, Esq., F.R.S., and a Manxman and brother to the late much lamented Professor Ed. Forbes, that in the wild and more primitive interior of Norway the word *Kona* is still used for *Wife*, to which the *Kunu* of the previously named inscription approximates.

The only remaining Manx Runic inscription, as far as at present known, is that which is given in Camden's *Britannia*, Gibson's edition, p. 1458, and which is from a stone said to have been built into the wall of the old church of Kirk Michael. It is in the same later Manx Runes as the last noticed inscription. Casts of it are in the possession of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, and in the Museum of the Archaeological Institute, which were taken by Mr. Balley. The stone cannot now be found. The inscription, which runs thus, is imperfect.

"... Stra : Es : Laifa : Frustra : Guthan : Than : Son : Ilan," of which I can make nothing better than

Foster to Leif the foster brother of Goth the son of Ilan. (See fig. 18.)

J. G. CUMMING.

KEEILLS AND TREEN CHURCHES,

ISLE OF MAN.

AMONG the group of islands known in former times as the Sudrejar, stands prominently the Isle of Man. Anciently called by the various names of Mona, Menavia, Eubonia, etc., and at a later period Mannin, or the island of Man, this small spot lying in the Irish Sea, and centrally situated as respects the neighbouring shores, presents very peculiar and remarkable characteristics. Though of insignificant geographical dimensions, being little more than thirty miles in length and barely twelve in breadth, it is rich in historic and archæological associations. Formerly a kingdom, and to this day an independent country, having its own parliament, making its own laws, and regulating its own domestic affairs, it presents the singular spectacle of an island in the nineteenth century, in the heart of the British dominions, retaining Scandinavian ceremonies¹ and usages, long after they have ceased to exist in the land of their birth.

From a very early epoch the Isle of Man had been the seat of a monarchical government. Its first line of kings² were princes from North Wales, who ruled over it for the space of four centuries. The earliest and most celebrated of these was Maelgwyn, King of North Wales, and nephew of the famous King Arthur. He

¹ In proof of this I may adduce the existence of the "House of Keys," anciently called the *Taxiazi*, and the ceremonies of the *Thingavallr*, or Tynwald Hill. During the Danish occupancy of the island under the Orrys, the "House of Keys" consisted of thirty-two members, eight of which were elected by the *Sudrejar*, or "out isles," and twenty-four by the Isle of Man. At this period, and also up to the close of the Norwegian dynasty in 1265, the Manx parliament was a representative body elected by the people; a distinctive feature probably lost in the troublesome times succeeding the Scottish occupancy of the island under Alex. III.

² For some of these see the *Annales Cambriae* and the *Brut y Tywysogion*.

conquered the island A.D. 525, chiefly through the assistance of his uncle. From this circumstance he received the name of *Draco Insularis*, and became one of the Knights of the Round Table. The Welsh line of kings terminated with the demise of Anarawd ap Roderic in the year 913. During this long period a close friendship existed between the Welsh and the Manx people, cemented and strengthened by frequent intercourse with each other. Prior to the Cambrian dynasty a mythological character called *Mannanan Beg Mac Y Leir* is said to have governed the Isle of Man, and to have been its first legislator or ruler. Who this personage was, or from whence he came, is not very certain. According to the most approved tradition, he was of royal extraction, and descended from one of the kings of Ireland. Being of a restless roving disposition, he found his way to Man and settled there. Unfortunately "little Mannanan," *Mannanan beg*, as he is called in the Manx language, has the ominous character of a paynim and a necromancer, who by his occult arts enveloped the island in a perpetual mist, so that strangers were unable to visit it, whilst he sat at home in ease on the top of a high mountain called Barrule.¹

The probability is, if such a person as Mannanan ever existed, he was simply some adventurous seaman or trader who, happening to visit the Isle of Man, settled in it, and made it the country of his adoption. He was there at the time of St. Patrick's visit, and whatever his skill in the occult arts may have been, it was not potent

¹ At this period also dwelt in Man another celebrated character called Melinus, possessed of the art of aeromancy, and likewise the secret of flying. By the latter means he could transport himself to any place he pleased in an incredible short space of time. Whether Melinus inhabited the island anterior to Mac Leir, or accompanied him to it, is uncertain; but tradition points to priority of residence on the part of Melinus. If so, the likelihood is he was the working Vulcan who *mystified* the island, whilst Mac Leir ruled it. All Melinus' accomplishments, however, were of no avail against the great St. Patrick; for in one of his volitatorial excursions the saint winged him with a long prayer, which tumbled the magician to earth, and killed him. So says Jocelinus.

enough to prevent his banishment by the Irish Apostle. The religion of the Manx at this period was Druidism, and, like Melinus, they were addicted to the practice of the black arts, a circumstance which sorely grieved St. Patrick; so that instead of proceeding on his journey, he stayed in the island till he had converted them from the error of their ways.

Whatever may be amount of truth mixed up with the legend of Mac Leir, there can be little doubt that after the Roman edict, the Druids of Anglesey fled to, and found refuge in the Isle of Man. Here they erected their altars, disseminated their doctrines, and finally perished,—exterminated it is said by the orders of St. Patrick. At one time they must have existed in considerable numbers, instanced by the numerous places still called after them. To the present day the peasantry use the term Druid or Druidical when speaking of any old ruin of whose history they have no knowledge, legendary or otherwise, and apply it alike to the stone circle of the Norseman, and the debris of a ruined chapel.

Before entering upon the ecclesiological history of the Isle of Man as developed in its numerous ruined churches, it will be advisable to glance at its first evangelisation, and the persons who were instrumental in accomplishing it. According to the generally received tradition, it was christianised by St. Patrick whilst on his journey from Rome to Ireland, about the year 444. This opinion is founded on the authority of Jocelinus of Furness, who in his chapter entitled, “*De Mannia et aliis insulis ad Deum conversis*,” states that St. Patrick, returning¹ to Ireland touched at the islands of the sea, one of which Eubonia, that is, Man, at that time subject to Britain, by his miracles and preaching converted to Christ.” Whether St. Patrick ever visited the Isle of

¹ “*Regnavignans Hiberniam, ad insulas maris convertendas divertit è quibus Euboniam, id est, Manniam, tunc quidem Britannie subjectam salutari prædicatione, ac signorum exhibitione ad Christum convertit.*”—Jocel., *Vita Patricii*, c. xcii, f. 43.

Man as stated by Jocelinus is open to doubt, as we find writers of equal authority with the Furness chronicler denying that such was the case, though they allow his influence may have had considerable weight in effecting the changes ascribed to him. Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum* reiterates the statement of Jocelinus, that the Irish Apostle did visit and christianise the island, adding that anciently it was a dependancy of Ireland, and called *Inis Patrick*, or Patrick's Island, in honour of the Saint. Probus,¹ however, a writer of the tenth century, says that Coindrus and Romulus, and not St. Patrick, were the first preachers of the Gospel in *Evania* or Man. His words are, "Qui primi docuerunt verbum Dei et baptismum in Evania, et per eos conversi sunt homines insulæ ad Catholicam fidem." In the Trias 'Thaumaturga' they are called Conderius and Romailus, but it is silent as to the conversion by St. Patrick, though it hints at the island having become famous as a retreat for monks shortly after his arrival in Ireland, "venit autem (Mac-caldus in Manniam sive Euboniam, olim Druidum et gentilium vatum) postea ab adventu Sancti Patricii, christi mystarum et monachorum secessu et sede nobilem claramque insulam."² According to the Tripartite Life, Conderius and Romailus visited the island prior to 455, and were the persons who disseminated and propagated the faith and doctrine of Christ in it.

These conflicting statements render it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the men by whose exertions the Isle of Man really was christianised, though there can be little doubt it was by the same missionaries, or their immediate successors who carried the Gospel to the Irish. The account handed down to us by the foregoing chroniclers is by no means improbable. It shows at least that incidental visits were made to the island by religious men as early as the fifth century, through whose labours a Christian church was established in a heathen land, in the midst of an

¹ Vita Patricii, l. ii, c. 11.

² Trias. Thau., l. iii, c. 61.

³ Ibid.

idolatrous and superstitious people. Another difficulty meets us respecting the identity of the first bishop appointed to govern the new church. Jocelinus says—he was a wise and holy man named Germanus, who placed his episcopal seat, *episcopalem sedem*, in a certain promontory which to this day is called St. Patrick's Isle, because he had remained there for some time.¹ The site of this seat or place of worship was old Jurby Church, now beneath the waves. Here, says the same authority, St. Patrick landed on his return from visiting the islands of the sea, “ad insulas maris,” and established a central station for missionary operations, which he placed under the pastoral charge of St. German, enjoining him to build chapels and churches to strengthen and confirm the people in the faith. Jocelinus is the only writer among the mediæval historians who asserts the Manx episcopacy of this prelate, an error clearly fallen into through the profundity of his legendary attainments. The *Chronicon Manniæ*, a better authority, is silent as to Germanus having been bishop of Man, an omission its authors would not have been guilty of, had such been the case. From this it is evident that the Furness chronicler has committed the mistake of confounding the missions of Palladius and St. German with the apostleship of St. Patrick, an error the more remarkable in this famous writer, as he must have been well acquainted with the object and extent of the bishop of Auxerre's visit to England. Jocelinus, however, is borne out in his statement respecting the Manx episcopacy by insular tradition, which not only fully supports him, but ascribes to this bishop the foundation of the numerous small chapels scattered throughout the island, called *Cabbals*, *Keeills*, and *Treen Churches*. Nevertheless for the reasons given

¹ “S. Patricii virum sanctum et sapientum, Germanum nominatum, in episcopum promotum, illius gentis ecclesiæ novellæ regentem præposuit, et in quodam promontorio, quod adhuc insula Patricii dicitur, eo quod ipse ibidem aliquantulum demorabatur, et episcopalem sedem posuit.”—*Vita Patricii*, c. xcii, f. 43.

above, we are compelled to reject both the Manx tradition and the narrative of Jocelinus as untenable, and seek in another quarter the founder of our ecclesiastical system.

The historic fact then amounts to this, that as it is wholly impossible that Germanus could at any time have been bishop of Man, the only remaining person to whom we can have recourse with any degree of probability is St. Maughold, variously called Maccaldus, Macfail, Maguil, and Cyclops.¹ He was one of St. Patrick's earliest converts in Ireland, and was most likely sent to the island to assist in the work of its conversion. Ultimately he attained to the episcopal degree,² and built the church near Ramsey called after him. He must have been an active and zealous labourer in his new sphere, as he has an extraordinary reputation for sanctity and miraculous endowments—gifts very abundant in those days, but remarkably scarce now. It is to be regretted that so little is known of his career. He lived in an age when annalists were few, and monastic establishments yet in their infancy, so that if any biographies were written they must have perished in the inroads of the Danes and Norwegians into this island. The few passing notices we find of him in the *Chronicon Manniæ*, and other sources, add little to our knowledge beyond the increase of our legendary lore, and an accession to the treasury of ridiculous miracles which the biographers of the middle ages so delighted to record. Like St. Patrick, he is said to have attained to very advanced years, and to have died at the age of a hundred and ten.

Although the above account of the years of St. Maughold is not without exceptions, and must be received with caution, it is only another instance, amongst the many we possess, of the tendency of mediæval writers to deal in the marvellous, and bestow upon their heroes

¹ So nicknamed in the *Fourth Life* from having only one eye.

² "Hic enim Maccaldus est episcopus et antistes clarus *Ard-elmanensis*" (Hill of Evania, or Man) "cujus nos suffragia adjuvent sancta."—*Tr. Thau.*, l. iii, c. 61.

a patriarchal age. Maughold's early career was one of rapine and profligacy,—a mode of life little conducive to longevity. So that if we concede that, by reason of his strength, the number of his days may have been eighty or even ninety years, we shall in all probability have reached the limit of his existence. Irish annalists, however, with singular unanimity state the year of Maughold's death to be 554,—a date which makes his age at the time of dissolution one hundred and ten and upwards, supposing St. Patrick to have arrived in Ireland between the years 440-444. At this epoch he could only have been an infant,¹ and not the leader of a band of *kerns*, or freebooters, as stated by his biographers. If, however, we grant that Maughold was a predatory chieftain, as represented, and survived to the age of ninety, he must at all events have been eighteen years of age at the time of St. Patrick's advent in Ireland; in which case the remainder of his days would be seventy-two years, and the date of obit 534 instead of 554, the traditionary period;² a portion of time sufficiently great to enable him to devise and carry out the ecclesiastical system we have ascribed to him.³

The history of the ancient church of Man may be divided into two distinct and well-defined periods; the first of which, comprising its earliest condition, extends from the fifth to the commencement of the twelfth century; and the second, from the foundation of Rushen Abbey, in 1134, to its decline in the early part of the

¹ His festival day is the 25th of April. (Colgan's *Actt. SS.*)

² The date of his *floruit*, then, would be between the years 444 and 534.

³ According to the above view, Maughold was the first bishop, *de facto*, of the Manx church, over which he presided for the long period of fifty-eight years. With Stillingfleet and Lloyd, I have discarded Hector Boece's ridiculous bishop called *Amphibalus*, and consigned this absurdity to oblivion. Maughold was consecrated by Conindrius and Romailus A.D. 445, eleven years after his arrival in Man. Before him there could have been no bishop, as there was no church; for Conindrius and his coadjutor, Romailus, were not diocesan but missionary bishops, *episcopi vagantes*, who, after they had planted Christianity in the Isle of Man, returned to their own country.

fourteenth century. It is with the first of these periods we have to do, as embracing the epoch which gave rise to our cabbals, keills, and treen churches, the remains of which still so largely exist. These edifices are chiefly interesting as being, in the absence of all historic record, the only indices in existence of the state of Christianity in the Isle of Man in the primitive ages. They carry us back to periods that have bequeathed no written explanation of their origin, though they shew us how gradually but completely the influences of Christianity had spread over this island in an age not altogether barbaric, but of a civilization different to our own. Simple as these churches are, and devoid of architectural pretensions, they are full of interest to the antiquary, and will be so to him as long as civilization endures. The existence of a solitary tumulated ruin in a field, undisturbed for ages, merely because it is called a "kee-ill," is a striking instance of the veneration with which the Manx people regard their sacred edifices; and to this feeling we owe the preservation of so many of those interesting memorials of a by-gone age.

TREEN LANDS.

The Isle of Man, as is well known, is divided into a number of sections designated "treen lands"; and these, again, into sub-sections called "quarterlands,"—in Manx *kerroo valla*. Originally each treen contained a small place of worship styled "the treen church"; so that treen lands were, in fact, rudimentary parishes. This partition of the soil is of extremely ancient date, being coeval with the introduction of Christianity into the island. The meaning of the word "treen," as applied to these lands, has been the source of considerable discussion, though without throwing much light upon the subject. Some deduce it from the Manx word *strooan* (a stream), thought to indicate a portion of land between two streams,—a supposition not borne out by any fact. Another explanation has been offered by the Rev. Wm.

Mackenzie of this town. This gentleman derives it from *jeih* (ten) and *raane* (a surety), arguing that each treen consisted of ten families, and each parish of ten treens. This, which is a revival of the Saxon tything and hundred, makes the treens amount to one hundred and seventy,—a considerably greater number than exist. Nor was it the case that the quarterland owners, the union of whose estates constituted the treen lands, were in any way sureties or bondsmen either for themselves or for others. They were “udal” holders, whose right in the soil was absolute; and though they had certain duties to perform in connexion with the treen to which they belonged, they were voluntary, and for the general good.

The real origin and meaning of the word, however, appears to be that pointed out¹ by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, as derived from the Manx word *tree* (three), and synonymous with *trian* in Irish and Gaelic, and *traian* or *traean* in the Welsh (?). In the Manx language the word “treen” is defined to be “a township dividing tithe into three”; and in accordance with this definition is the fact that in Olave I’s reign (A.D. 1134), the tithes² of the island were distributed in conformity with the above rendering of the word,—one portion going to the bishop, another to the Abbey of Rushen, and the remainder to the clergy. Several of our parishes still shew that the principle of division by thirds was the ancient practice adopted in this island. Ballaugh, for instance, is divided into the *sea*, the *middle*, and the *fell* thirds,—an arrangement evidently designed for the convenience of the tithingman. In the application of thirds to treen lands, however, as they at present stand, this principle does not wholly apply; for though we find a great portion to consist of three quarterlands, there are some which

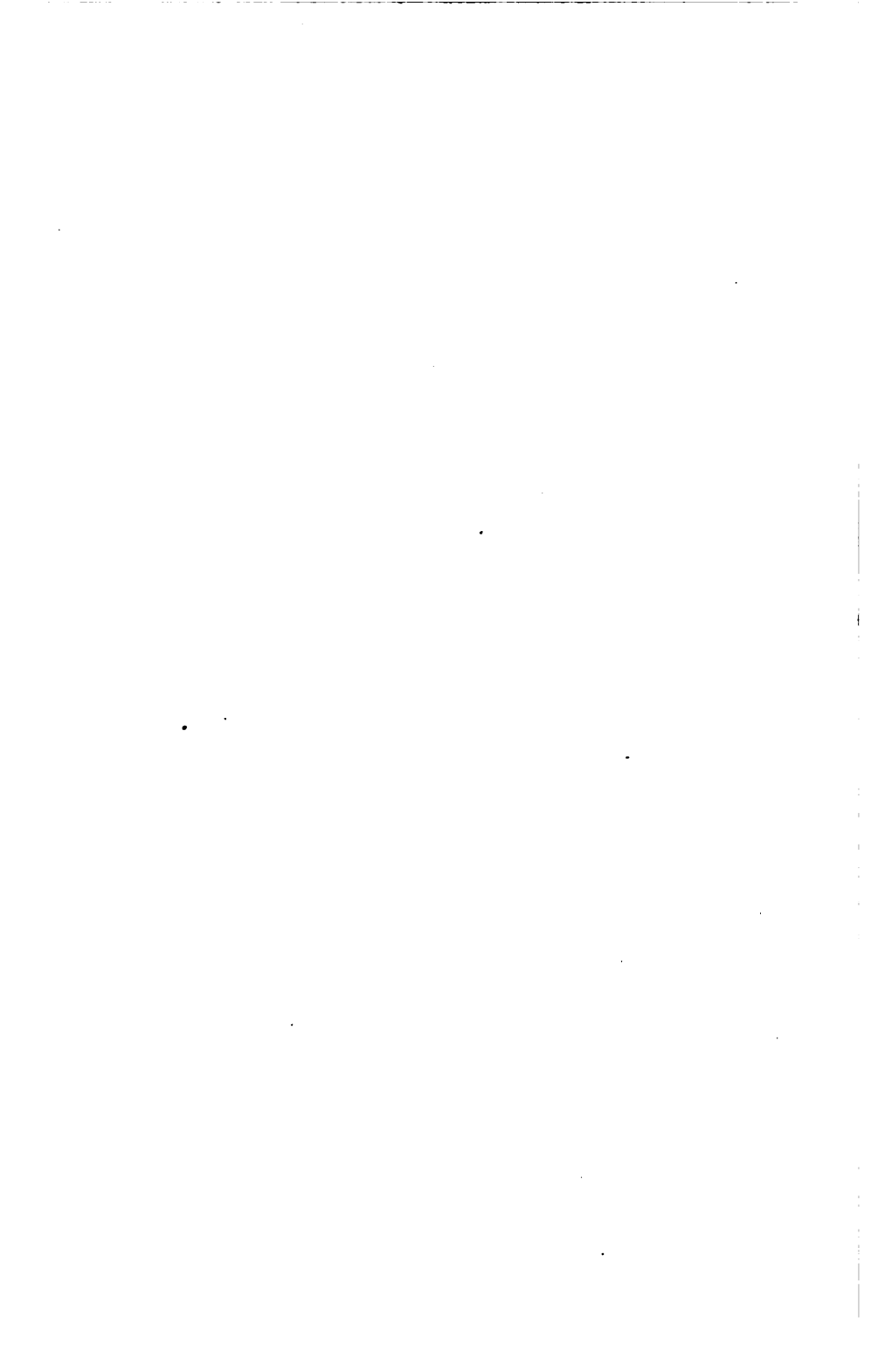
¹ See the valuable notes to Sacheverell’s account of the Isle of Man, edited for the Manx Society by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A. P. 186.

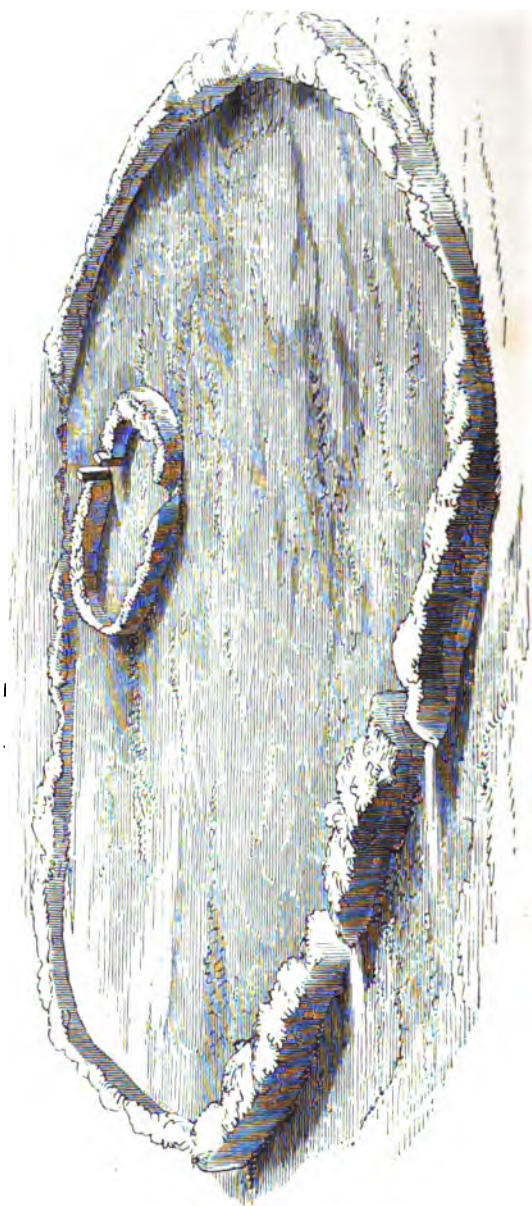
² “Huic” (Bishop Reginald) “primo tertie ecclesiarum Mannie a personis concessæ fuerunt ut deinceps liberi ab omni episcopali exactione fore potuissent.” (*Chronicon Mannie*.)

contain only two, others four, and some considerably higher;¹ an irregularity I believe to have been occasioned, in course of time, through alterations of boundaries, alienations, and sales of portions of quarterlands. In the oldest account² we have of the Isle of Man (a metrical history written in the commencement of the sixteenth century), a treen is stated to consist of "three estates" (*treen balley*) united for ecclesiastical purposes, and this probably was its ancient condition. Upon the *treen balley* devolved the obligation of erecting and maintaining the treen church, the formation of burial-grounds, and other duties now merged in the parochial system. Each of these diminutive parishes contained its own church, the service of which was conducted either through the instrumentality of itinerant clerics, or the ministrations of one of the heads of the *treen balley*. At this period the Manx church was purely diocesan; there were no benefices, and the bishop was the sole incumbent, assisted by a few presbyters who lived with him, and were his assistants and council for the diocese at large. The system of treen lands and churches arose out of the exigencies of the times. Small chapels or churches of the rudest formation had sprung up everywhere, many isolated, and few, if any, canonically disciplined; so that, like the Irish churches of the same period, they required remodeling. St. Maughold commenced the work; and in the formation of the *treen balley* we have probably one of the earliest attempts at a parochial system in Britain.

¹ Though the number of treens now existing amount to one hundred and fifty, or thereabouts, there is reason to believe that originally they may not have exceeded half this number; as we find some treens, as Howstrake, for instance, contain six quarterlands; others ten; and some, as the treen of Commessary, Malew, twelve quarterlands to the treen. This great dissimilarity in size is explicable on the supposition that anciently either the treen was larger than we find it at present, or that in process of time two or more became incorporated into one, and produced the present irregularity.

² A MS. ballad in the Rolls Office, styled "Mannanan Beg Mac y Leirr."



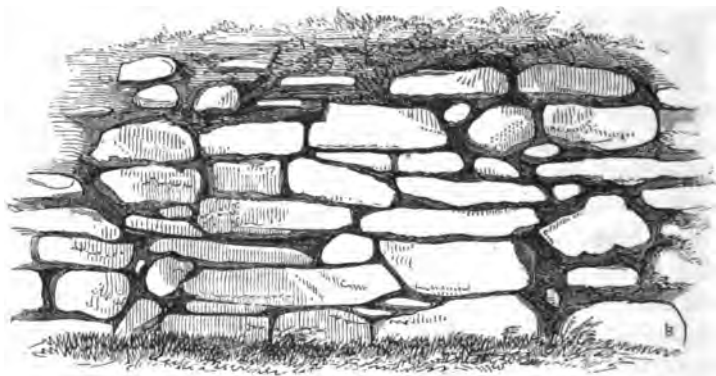


BALLINGAN TREEN CHURCH AND ENCLOSURE, KIRK MABOWN.

THE TREEN CHURCH.

The foregoing sketch will give the reader an insight into the nature and organization of the treen system as it anciently existed, and it only remains to describe the treen church. Before doing this, however, we shall glance at the still older cabbals and keeills, as these places of worship were unquestionably the first buildings erected for religious purposes in the Isle of Man. These interesting remains are of very ancient date, and extend as far back as the fifth century. No record of them, except popular tradition, is preserved. A remarkable feature in connexion with these cabbals and keeills is the numbers which at one period must have existed, as hundreds still remain. Very few of these edifices reach 20 feet in length, whilst the majority are only 15 feet long by 12 in breadth, and some as diminutive as 8 feet by 4,—proportions too small for anything but domestic worship. Two orientations are also observable, one due east and west, and the other towards the point of the horizon where the sun rose on the saint's day to whom the church was dedicated. In every instance the cabbal and keeill are placed on a small hillock of artificial formation. This, again, is surmounted by a sod-wall encircling the building; the enclosed space being usually the burying-ground of the keeill, called in Manx the *keeilleig*. The annexed view of Ballingan old church and enclosure, visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in the summer of 1865, will give a good idea of one of these ancient places of worship. This enclosure or burying-ground, which is one of the largest size, is 108 feet by 63. In the neighbouring church of Ballaquinney a somewhat smaller erection; and only a few roods off, the enclosure is still larger, being 138 feet by 84. The entrance to these burying-grounds, when it exists, or can be made out, is generally from the south-east or north-east, usually the former. In no instance does the cabbal or keeill occupy the centre of the plateau; but is always found at one side, mostly the eastern

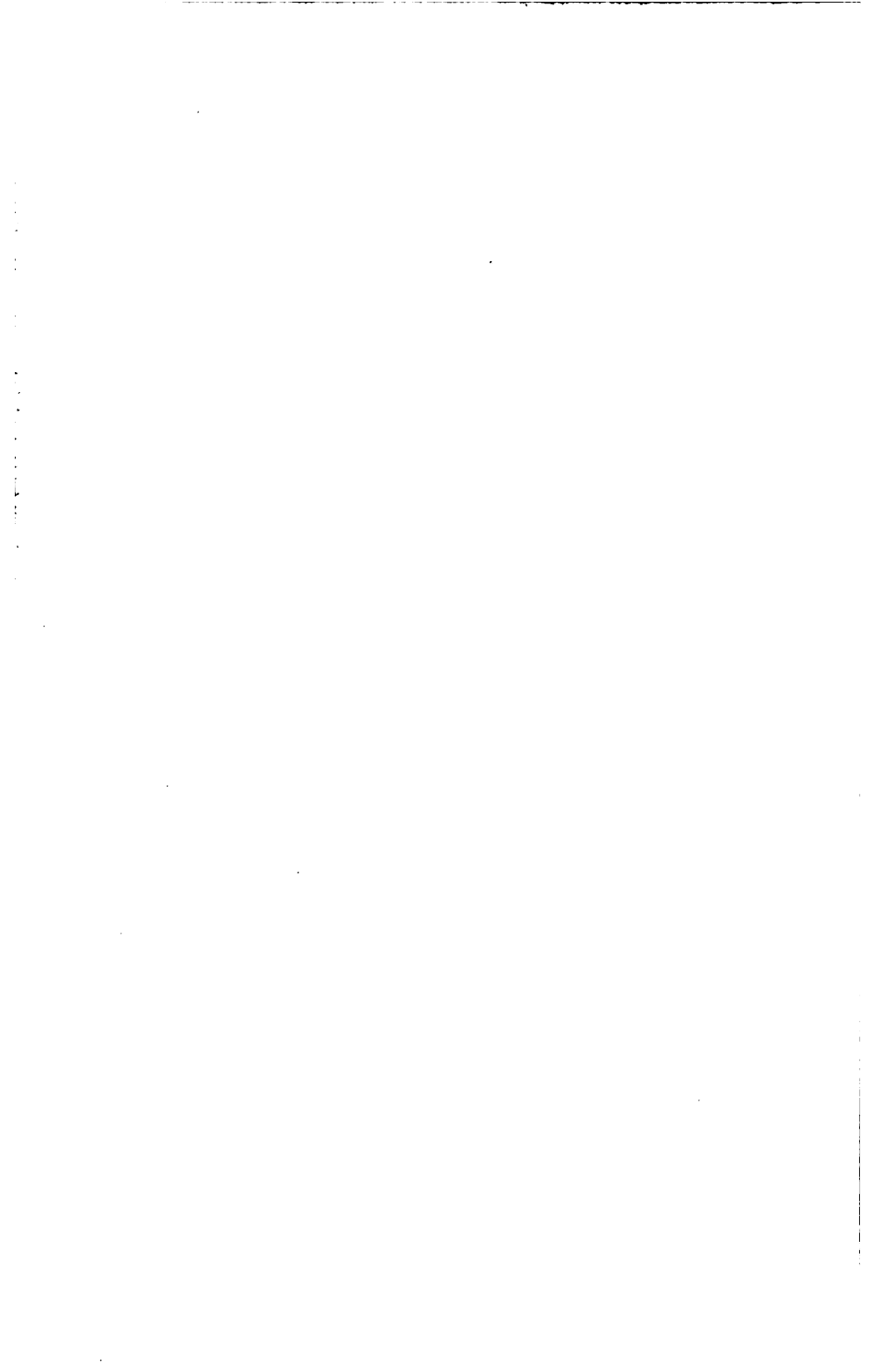
part. Like the enclosing wall of the grave-yard, it is built of a mixture of sods, stones, and earth; the roof being constructed of sods laid upon branches of trees, or else thatched with heather or straw. In their formation they correspond with the account given in the *Book of Armagh*, of similar places of worship in Ireland, of the age of St. Patrick. When the Irish apostle visited Tirawley¹ "he built there a quadrangular church of moist earth, because there was no wood near." Here we have an exact description of the Manx cabbal and keeill; and there can be no doubt that the primitive churches of Ireland formed the model of the Manx. Whether the treen church of the fifth century differed essentially from the cabbal or keeill, it is difficult to say, as we cannot at the present day distinguish with cer-

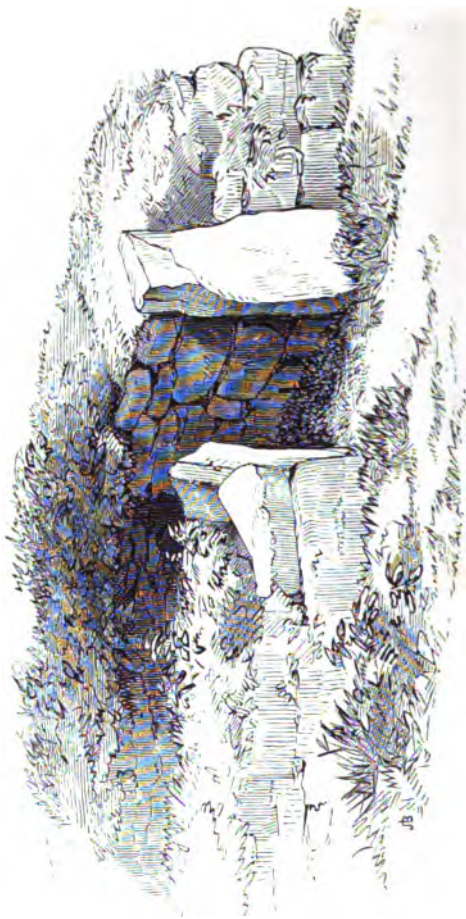


Interior Walling, Ballaquinney Treen Chapel.

tainty between them. In the main features they were essentially alike, and the description of the one equally applies to the other. If a supposition may be offered, the chief difference lay in the size. Like the cabbal, the treen church is generally a sod-erection, faced with stone to give it solidity. In some few cases it is built entirely of stone, the interstices being filled in with earth. In the Ballaquinney treen, Kirk Marown, situated a little to the east of the farmstead, the walls, which average 4 feet high by 2 feet thick, are built of earth

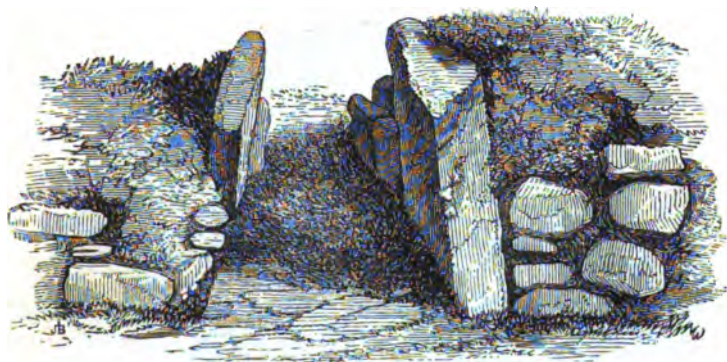
¹ "Fecit ibi ecclesiam terrenam de humo quadratam, quia non prope erat silva." (Terechan, *Lib. Armac.*, fol. 14bb.)





DOORWAY, BALLAQUINNEY TEEN CHURCH, KIER MAROWN.

and stones. The interior of the church, rectangular in form, is 16 feet long by 10 feet wide. The walls, carefully faced with rubble, have the appearance of regular masonry. The accompanying illustration will give a good idea of the masonry. No vestiges of a window are traceable, and it is questionable if any existed. In the majority of these ancient edifices the light appears to have been wholly derived through the doorway, which, from the smallness of the building, probably admitted sufficient to conduct the service. Of the history of this church nothing is known, nor of the saint to whom it was dedicated; but from the extensive nature of the graveyard it must, in its day, have been a church of considerable importance. The plateau upon which it is built

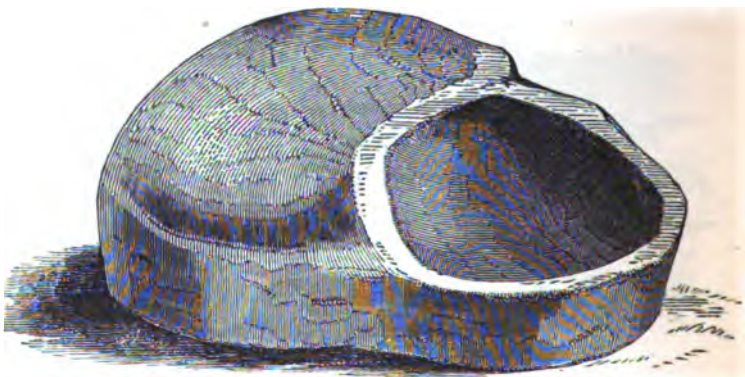


Doorway, Ballaquinney Treen Chapel.

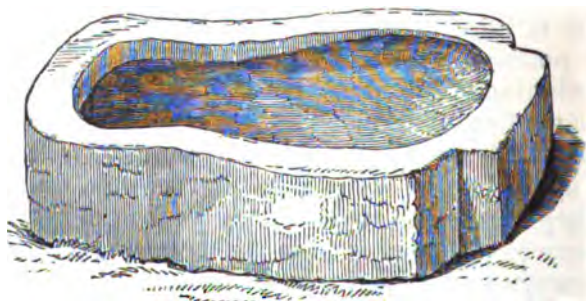
is an artificial erection, and stands from three to four feet above the adjacent ground. The encircling wall is still perfect in form, though it has dwindled away till only in a few places it measures three feet in height. This circumvallation originally had four entrances, corresponding to the cardinal points, and protected by upright jambs, one of which entrances only now remains. The enclosure, as is the case with many of these old churches, is thickly planted with trees to preserve it from injury. The entrance to the treen is from the western gable, through a doorway two feet and a half wide at base, and narrowing above to two feet. The jambs, formed of undressed

mountain schist, are supported by a more solid masonry than the rest of the church. They never carried a door, nor do any of these ancient structures in the Isle of Man appear to have done so. If any protection was used, it was simply some readily extemporized contrivance, such as a branch of a tree, a bundle of gorse, or anything else most convenient at hand.

In none of these treen churches are any traces of an altar to be found. If any existed, they were probably wooden erections, of which no vestiges remain. Stone vessels called "fonts," however, are frequently to be met within them; but whether they were for baptismal purposes, or only *amulæ*, is a matter of doubt. We subjoin representations of two examples.



Font, Keeill Pharick Treen Chapel, Isle of Man.



Font, Ballinghau Treen Chapel, Isle of Man.

Of the mode of burial practised in treen churches, it only remains to speak. In every case the body was wrapt in a mort-cloth, called in Manx the *maare-vaaish*, and laid in a stone-lined grave, the sides of which were formed of one or more slabs of mountain slate, or whatever kind of stone was most convenient in the neighbourhood. The top of the grave, seldom deeper than a foot and a half beneath the surface, consisted of a series of slabs overlapping one another; and in our older graveyards these cover-lid stones are so shallow as to crop up considerably above the contiguous surface. In most cases they are carefully guarded from injury by the owner of the land, and are remarkable examples of the surprising integrity, with which monuments of this kind are preserved in the Isle of Man. Statues, says Cicero, perish by weather, violence, or age; but the sanctity of the tomb lies in the ground, which cannot be obliterated, or moved by force; and as all else becomes extinct, so the tomb becomes more hallowed by age.

J. R. OLIVER, M.D.

Isle of Man.

THE CASTLE AND FAMILY OF PENRICE, IN GOWER.

THE castle of Penrice, or, as it was anciently called, Penrees, in West Gower, is inferior, in the county of Glamorgan, only to Caerphilly, Cardiff, and Coyty, in the area contained within its walls, and is second to none in its strong, commanding, and picturesque position. Penrice stands at the bottom of Oxwich Bay, a mile within the shore, and about one hundred and fifty feet above the sea. It occupies the rocky crest of a steep slope of greensward, at the base of which is a small lake, and beyond this a sort of lagoon communicates with the bay, here fringed by a line of sand hills.

The castle, though high, is backed on the north-east by the long and still higher ridge of Cefn Bryn, about half a mile distant. It stands upon the south-eastern end of a platform formed by the crop edges of the mountain limestone, which here is almost vertical, having been elevated by the old red sandstone of Cefn Bryn. On the south and east the castle is defended naturally by a cliff ranging from ten to forty feet in height; on the west the ground is broken and strong; on the north it is level, or nearly so; and this, naturally the weakest side, has been converted by works into the strongest and principal front of the place.

The position and outline of the fortress have been governed by the disposition of the ground; the general design is simple, but is by no means of one date, as to the original structure there have been considerable additions. In plan the castle is composed of a principal court, or bailey, of irregular figure, and about sixty yards north-east and south-west by eighty east and west. Three sides are curtains only; the fourth or northern is composed of the gatehouse and main buildings, or *corps de logis*, and a large drum tower with its appendages. The curtain skirts the edge of the precipice on the east and south sides. It ranges

from thirty to forty feet in height outside, and is about twenty-five feet within, and from eight to nine feet thick. It is strengthened outside by a number of half-round buttresses, of about twelve feet diameter; these are solid, and have no projection within; they rise to the height of, or a little above, the walls, and form small flanking places of arms upon the ramparts. Of these buttresses there are none on the east, two on the south, and one on the west face; there is also one larger and loftier, but still solid, capping the south-western angle. There is besides a buttress tower near the south-east angle, of larger dimensions, and hollow; but this, in its present form at least, is probably a late addition built for a dove-cote, as which it is still fitted up. The wall near this tower has been broken through and rebuilt and again broken through to make space for a rectangular building, one angle of which is seen outside the line of the curtain; the rampart wall or battlement remains, and, though more or less ruined, is original. The merlons are about four times the breadth of the embrasures, and each is pierced with a loop; the rear wall remains.

The north, or upper side of the court, is occupied by the main buildings, and front of the castle, extending about seventy yards. At the east end is the gate-house, at the west the drum-tower and its appendages. Between these two was a large square mural tower, placed in the middle of the front. Westward, between this and the drum, was no doubt the hall; eastward, a single curtain connected it with the gate-house. The gate-house seems to have been an addition to the curtain wall; it contains a central passage and two lateral chambers, which occupy two flanking towers of bold projection towards the north or exterior front; these are neither rectangular nor half-round, but more near to the latter figure, the angles having been rounded off; the floors were all of wood. There is but one groove, and that of very rude construction, for a portcullis, which defended the outer gate, and there

seems to have been a drawbridge which let down between the flanking towers, probably over a pit, for there are no traces of a regular ditch.

The drum-tower caps the north-west angle of the castle, and projects into the court. Its clear diameter is about thirty-six feet, the walls being eight feet thick, and the space within twenty feet across. It is of three floors; the basement is entered from the hall side; the first floor by two doors, one of which seems originally to have been a window. Of these doors, one opened from the hall, and one from an appendage on the south-east; there is also a loop towards the court, and a small vaulted chamber and garde-robe on the east or outer side, perhaps an addition. The upper floor of the tower is remarkable; it has no entrance whatever, and no opening in the walls; it must have been reached by a trap-door. The floors were all of timber.

On the south-east side of this tower is a concentric addition, a sort of chemise, or rather chemisette, covering less than a quarter of its circumference, and projecting into the court; it is entered by a door from below the hall, and is lighted by two loops towards the court; it ends abruptly by a square wall. There was an upper floor opening into the hall and into the first floor of the drum, and there is a curious curved opening in the jamb of the lower door, evidently for a squint, with a rebate for a wooden shutter. On the north or exterior side of the drum has been added a rectangular building of three stories, with fire-places and chambers for garde-robes. This building projects and forms the end of the north front, facing somewhat towards the north-west. From it a subordinate building, also rectangular, and containing garde-robes, projects towards the west. The space between this group of buildings and the central square mural tower was contained between two walls, one still remaining, and which is also the wall of the court, and another now destroyed, which formed the exterior defence on this side. As the square tower is also destroyed to its

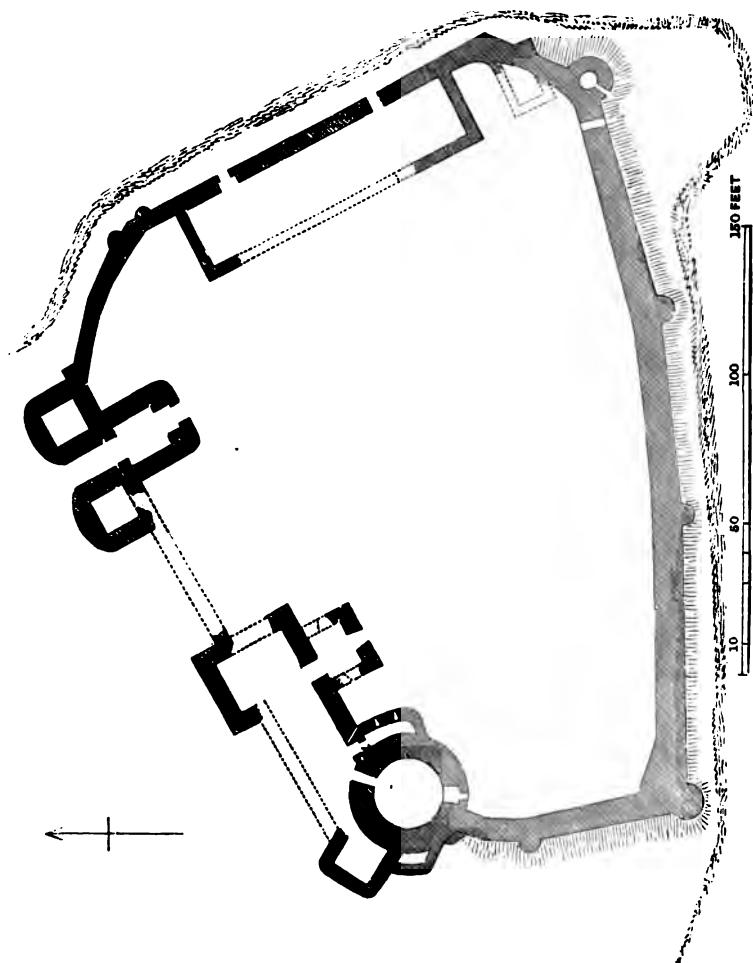
foundations, the manner in which the space was occupied can only be inferred by the openings in the remaining wall. Probably there was here, on the first floor, a hall, and below it smaller rooms, perhaps cellars; there is, however, a door opening on the ground floor through the wall into a very small building projecting into the court, and which appears to have had two lateral and one end or south longer window. This may have been a chapel, but its axis, without any necessity of position, is nearly north and south. Within the court, attached to its east wall, remains a gable end, which, no doubt, belonged to a great barn, storehouse, or barrack; it was not a hall, as it had no large windows.

The ruins of the castle, though very considerable, are so devoid of ashlar and ornamental work, and the masonry throughout is so uniformly of a rude and inferior character, that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any certain conclusions as to the extent of the original building, or the order of construction of the remaining parts. All that can be inferred with absolute certainty is, that the round tower and the contiguous east curtain are the oldest extant parts, and, though without bond, nearly of the same date; that the north-west lodgings are much later than either; that on the north front were other lodgings now destroyed, and that the *enceinte* wall of the court, including the gatehouse, are additions to the original building, converting what was at first an exterior curtain, into an interior wall, looking into the enclosure.

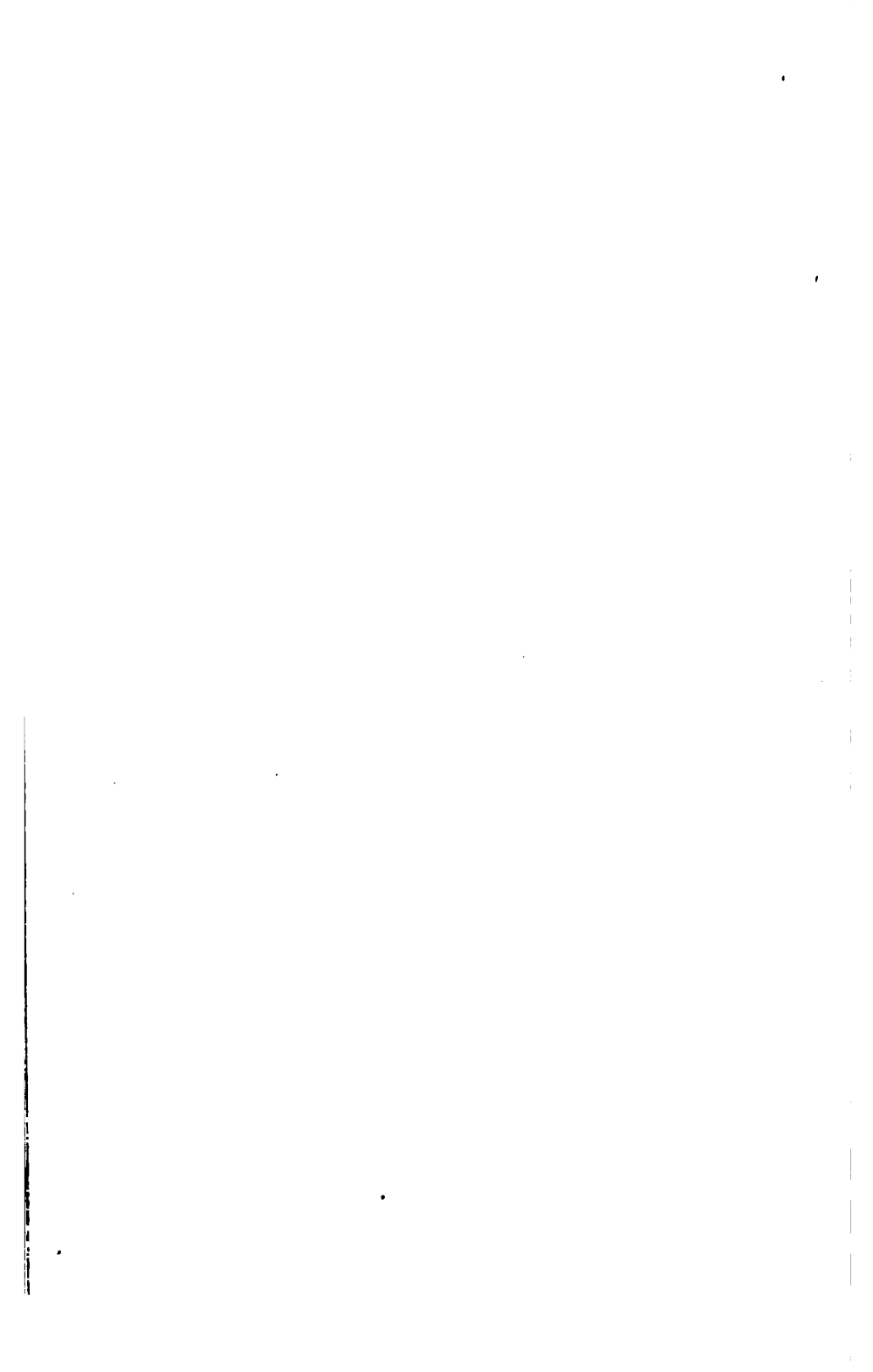
The curtain next east of the tower looks older than the tower, but this is probably not the case. The tower was more probably the original building, and the whole of it. It would be a refuge in case of attack, either from the Welsh or from pirates, capable of holding out until the garrisons of Pennard, Llandremor (?), Webley, or Llchwyr, or those more distant of Swansea and Oystermouth, could bring up assistance. The tower is probably of very late Norman date, in the transition

or pointed style. The curtain eastward was probably the first addition to the tower, and is the remnant of the rectangular appendage upon its north-eastern side. This curtain has been much cut into, and contains several later openings, but the door on the ground floor next to the tower is evidently original, and of early English date. It now leads into the enclosure of the chemisette, but was obviously once an outer door, and possibly the main entrance to the rectangular building. The court was probably next enclosed, and the concentric building, or chemisette, added to the round tower, either as a prison or a cellar, the door leading into it being the old main entrance above mentioned. The gatehouse and the north-west tower are somewhat later. Recently three stones, evidently parts of a window or door-jamb, have been dug up near the round tower; these show a simple half round bead moulding, six inches diameter, and are evidently parts of a Norman jamb, perhaps of the lower and pointed doorway of the round tower. The north-west tower has a small trefoil-headed window in the third floor, which may be of Decorated date, though the building has rather a Perpendicular aspect. The masonry generally is of a very rough character; the round tower windows within had coigns of ashlar, but the gatehouse is of very inferior workmanship, even the portcullis groove being in rubble.

This is a very curious ruin. A round tower of this early date is a very rare feature; the chemisette may be compared to the more perfect envelope at Tretower and Launceston, but it is evidently an addition. The dimensions are nearly those of Bronllys, which is, however, rather later, and of far superior work. It is singular that the original castle should have been placed so far from the edge of the cliff which constituted a part of its later defences. The excavations now in progress may yet throw a light upon the precise age of some of the parts. It is something to have found mouldings of the Norman period.



PLAN OF PENRICE CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.



The only parts absolutely destroyed belong to the north front, where the wall has certainly been blown down by gunpowder, probably during the occupation of Gower by Cromwell.

This is not the only stronghold within the parish and manor of Penrice. About half-a-mile south-west of the castle, and west of, and very near to, the parish church is a circular earthwork, composed of a single mound, with an exterior ditch, and an entrance on the north-west side. The diameter of the interior space may be one hundred feet, and the mound from six to ten feet high. This is a very perfect, and evidently a very early work, and no doubt was stockaded with timber.

The adjacent church, though much altered in recent times, has a Norman wall and arch, masked with plaster, between the nave and the chancel, and a remarkable south porch of early Decorated and a south door of early English date. Outside the south door of the church and in the porch, on the right on entering, is a water stoup, hollowed out in a sort of stone seat. The upper part of the tower and a small north transept are said to have been rebuilt in the last century.

The church stands upon a strong position, superior in many respects to that selected for the castle. The adjacent church of Nicholaston has a rude coupled east window of early English date.

THE FAMILY OF PENRICE.

The Castle, the ruins of which have been described, was for many generations the seat of a considerable Gower family, who no doubt derived their surname from their estate, therein differing from several of their neighbours, the owners of Nicholaston, Reynoldston, Ley-sanston, and Scurlage, whose names were bestowed upon and are preserved in those manors. Either custom was common, and there are several examples of each in the Vale of Glamorgan.

No doubt the lords of Penrice were followers of the

Bellomonts, and early Norman settlers in Gower, where they probably erected, before the close of the twelfth century, that part of the Castle to which the lately discovered Norman fragments may be assigned.

There are several pedigrees of the Penrice family, but none supported by any good authority, and none altogether in accordance with the few charters and original records of the district that are known to have been preserved. These are :

1. A charter by John Turberville, dated Leysanteston, Sunday before Michaelmas Day, 32 Ed. I (1304), confirming to David de la Beare, Joan his wife, and Peter their son, the vill of Leysanteston in fee. The witnesses are numerous, and at their head is "Dominus Robertus de Penres, miles," and Robert, William, Henry, and John Mansel.

2. A charter by Adam, Robert, and John Canan, and David Coc, dated Webley, 18 Oct., Ed. II, 1318, granting to John Voyl all their right in eight acres of land in Landimor Fee, which he held under William de Brewos, lord of Gower. The first witness is "Dominus Robertus de Penres, miles."

3. A charter of 13 Feb., 12 Ed. II (1319), by which "Dominus Robertus de Penres, miles," grants to William and Isota Peret a third of the lands at Constablesdon, in the fee of Oscroume, which Robert held of Andrew, son and heir of Thomas Scurlag.

4. A charter by William de Brewas, lord of Gower, dated Hannys, (2)7th June (13-19) Edward II (1320-1326), granting to William, his huntsman, and Joan, the wife of William, licence of sporting in his warren of Pennarth and Sanborghwys in Gower. This is witnessed by David de la Beere and Robert de Penres, knights.

5. A charter by John Voyl to the lord Robert de Penres, Knight, and Isabella his wife, dated Penres, 24 April 1327, granting eight acres of land in exchange for eight shillings annually, until the death of Henry Fitz Peter, when the land will revert to Robert. The land

lies in the fee of Landimor, between Burry Water and Bishopston Common. The limitations of the entail are minutely set forth. Failing heirs of the body of Robert and Isabel, the land goes to John de Penres, son of Robert by Burga his former wife, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Richard, brother of Robert; John, next brother of Richard; remainder to Alicia de Langeton, sister; remainder to Robert, son and heir of William de la Mare of Langenych by Katherine, sister of Alicia; remainder to Sibilla de Penres, another sister. The descent from Richard and those who follow is confined to heirs male, and the general remainder is to the right heirs of Robert, and the rest in succession. John de Langeton, a witness, is probably the husband of Alicia, and Robert Manxel, another witness, the representative of that family, then of Oxwich.

6. A charter by John de Horton and Joan his wife, dated Penres, 18 May, 2 Edward III (1328), granting to the lord Robert de Penres, Knight, and Isabella his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, 42 a. 1 r. 11 p. of arable land, meadow and waste, with its appurtenances in underwood, measured by the king's rod of twenty-four feet, and containing to the acre nine times thirty-two perches. Remainders to John Penres, son of Robert and Burga his former wife, and the heirs of his body; to Richard and his heirs male, to John, to the Lady Alicia de Langeton, to Robert son and heir of William de la Mare of Langenych by Katherine his wife, to the right heirs, etc., as before. Among the witnesses are John de Langeton, Robert de la Mare, Richard Manxel, and William de Penres. Sibil de Penres seems to have died between the dates of the two charters.

7. Charter by Gilbert de Turberville, lord of Landymore, son of Pagan, and grandson of Gilbert de Turberville, dated Landymore, 27 April, 9 Ed. III (1335), granting to the lord Robert de Penres, Knight, and his heirs for ever, lands, etc., in Landymore Fee. Among the witnesses are the lord John de Langeton, Knight, Richard and William de Penres, and Robert de la Mare.

8. A declaration in Norman French, in form of an indenture, between Robert de Penres, Chivaler, and Thomas d'Avene, dated 13 July, 14 Ed. III (1340), by which Sir Robert has charge of a box of title-deeds and other papers belonging to the Avene family.

All the above charters are in the collection of Mr. Francis of Swansea. The following is from the Margam papers, and was printed by Mr. Traherne, who observes that Sir John de Penres was living in 1394, and that his daughter and heir, Isabel, married Sir Hugh Mansel, Knight. The names of Sir John and Sir Hugh occur in a deed of 1367. Sir Robert, the "avus," was great-grandfather to Sir John de Penrees.

9. Donation of John de Penrees, lord of Oxenwych, 5 Oct., 7th R. II (1383), to John Horton and Margaret his wife, of a burgage place in Swansea, formerly the property of the Lord Robert de Penrees, his "avus."

Of these nine charters five are here, by the courtesy of Mr. Francis, printed for the first time; three are reprinted as possessing peculiar interest, and but little known; and one is reserved to be printed in a future account of the family of Avan or Avene. Mr. Francis possesses, besides, some brief abstracts of deeds now lost, from which it appears that Richard de Penrees was seneschal of Gower in 1329; John de Penrees, Knight, witnessed a charter by John Morris in 1367-8, and William de Penrees one by — Symon in 1349-50.

The nearest approach to a correct pedigree that has been constructed follows here. The authorities are the above charters, the *Golden Grove Book*, C., and the Harleian MSS. :

- I. JOHN de Penrice of Penrice, father of
- II. ROBERT de Penrice, father of
- III. Sir ROBERT de Penrice, who married a daughter of Morgan, lord of Avan, and had—1, Robert; 2, Richard, second son, seneschal of Gower 1329, living 1335; 3, John de Penrice living 1327; 4, Alice, who married (John de) Langton, and was living 1327-8, as was John 1327, 1335; 5, Catherine, who died before 1327, having

married William de la Mare of Llangenydd in Gower, and had Robert de la Mare, living 1327, 1328 ; 6, Sibil de Penrice, who died single soon after 1327.

IV. Sir ROBERT de Penrice of Penrice married, 1st, Burga, who died before 1327 ; and 2nd, Isabel, living and married 1327-8. Sir Robert de Penres and Sir John de Langeton, knights, witnessed a Mowbray charter at Oystermouth, 16 Aug. 1334 ; as did Richard de Penres, John de la Bere, Philip Scorlage, Rob. de la Mare, Richard Scorlage, Adam de la Bere, Robert and Richard Manxel. (*Coll. T. and G.*, iv, 31.) By Burga Sir Robert had

V. Sir JOHN de Penrice, lord of Oxwich and Penrice, living 1319, 1367, 1383, 1394. He probably married Joan daughter and heir of William de Braose of Llandymore, son of John, a younger brother of William de Braose, lord of Gower, who married Eva Mareschal. The estate in Llandremor, as it is now called, probably came in with this match. The manor is a very considerable one, and contains the scanty ruins of a castle or fortified house, but not of very early date. Sir John and Joan had

VI. ISABEL de Penrice, heiress of Penrice, Oxwich, and Llandremor, married Sir Hugh Mansel, Knt., who was living in 1367-8. Many pedigrees give her an elder sister and coheir, Avena, who married John de la Mare, whence descended the De la Mares, and thence the Forsters of Aldermaston, Berks.

Carta Johannis Turbervile Davido De la Beare et Johanne Uzori ejus ac Petro Filio eorum Villæ de Leysantestone Dominica proxima ante Festum Scⁱ Michaelis xxii^{to} Edwardi I, 1304. (FRANCIS MSS.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Turbervile dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi David de la Beare et Johanne uxori sue ac Petro filio eorundem et heredibus ipsius David totam villam de Leysanteston cum omnibus redditibus serviciis homagiis feodelitatibus wardis maritagiiis releviis herietis eschaetis ac proficuis omnium tenentium ejusdem ville et omnibus ac singulis suis pertinenciis sine aliquo retenemento mei vel heredum meorum. Habendum et tenendum predictis David et Johanne ac Petro et heredibus predicti David et assig-

natis suis totam predictam villam cum omnibus et singulis appendiciis suis ut predictum est de capitalibus dominis ville antedictæ libere quiete integre bene et in pace jure hereditario in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim eisdem dominis unum par calcarium deauratorum vel sex denarios ad Pascha pro omnibus serviciis secularibus exactionibus et demandis. Pro hac autem mea donacione concessione et presentis carte confirmatione dederunt mihi predicti David Johanna et Petrus quadraginta marcas sterlingorum pre manibus. Et ut hec mea donacio concessio et presentis carte mee confirmacio rata stabilis et inconcussa in perpetuum permaneat hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Et in testimonium veritatis sigilla Roberti de Cantelow et Johannis de Wyncestrie apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Penres Willielmo de Langeton militibus Philippo Purbigge Philippo Scurlagge Roberto Mansel Willielmo Henry Johanne Mansel Helya Ace Johanne Selewold et aliis. Data apud Leysanteston die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo secundo.

Turbyrwillla

Canteloo

Wyncestr'

[These words are written on the three labels, but the seals are gone.]

Deed Poll. Endorsed "Johannes Turberville." Reprinted from *Top. and Gen.*, ii, 186.

De la Bere is one of those families known to have played a considerable part in Gower in the fourteenth century or earlier, but whose pedigree has not been preserved; unless, indeed, they were the same people who held lands in Gloucestershire.

The memory of Cantelupe is preserved in Cantelupeston, or Cantlestone, by Merthyr Mawr. De Wincestria, or De Winton, was afterwards Wilkins of Llanquian, still extant in the male line. Scurlage was of Scurlage Castle in Gower. Purbigge and Selewold are names unknown in other county records.

Carta Ade, Roberti, et Johannis Canan, atque Davidi Coc Johanni Voyl.
18 Oct. 12 Ed. II, 1318. (FRANCIS MSS.)

Noveritis universis per presentes quod nos Adam Canan Robertus Canan Johannes Canan et Davyd Coc remisimus relaxavimus et omnino pro nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum quietum clamavimus Johanni Voyl et heredibus suis ac assignatis totum jus nostrum et clamium quod habemus vel habui-

mus seu aliis modo habere potuimus vel poterimus in octo acris terre cum pertinentiis in feodo de Landimor quas idem Johannes habuit de dono nobilis viri Domini Willielmi de Brewos domini Gouherie. Et quas Philippus Cnayt faber quondam tenuit juxta aquam de Borry in parte australi absque ulli retinemento. Ita videlicet quod nec nos dicti Adam Robertus Johannes et Davyd nec heredes nostri nec aliquis per nos vel pro nobis seu nomine nostro aliquid juris vel clamii in predictis terra cum pertinentiis decetero exigere vel clamari seu vendicari debemus aut poterimus imperpetuum set per presentes ab omni actione et demando sumus exclusi imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Domino Roberto de Penres militi Elia de Royley clerico Willielmo de la Mare Ada de la Beer Johanne de la Mar Henrico Davis de Landymor Johanne Meuric et aliis. Datum apud Webley octavo decimo die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Domini Edwardi duodecimo.

[Slits for four labels which, with the seals, are gone.]

Convencio inter Robertum de Penres et Willielmum et Isotam de Peret
[FRANCIS MSS.]

Hec est convencio facta inter Dominum Robertum de Penres militem ex parte una et Willielmum Peret et Isotam uxorem ejus ex altera parte ita videlicet quod dictus Dominus Robertus dedit concessit et hoc presenti scripto suo confirmavit eisdem Willielmo et Isote terciam partem omnium terrarum et tenementorum que dictus Dominus Robertus habuit de Andrea Scurlag filio et heredi Thome Scurlag apud Constablesdon in feodo de Oscroume que quedam tenementa dictus Andreas tenuit in dominico suo. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis Willielmo et Isote tota vita ipsorum Willielmi et Isote de dicto domino Roberto heredibus suis et assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace. Reddendo inde annuatim pro qualibet acra mensurata per virgam feodi de Penres uno pede deducto de eadem virga duodecim denarios ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad Pascham et festum Sancti Michaelis equis porcionibus pro omni servicio seculari et demando. Salvis regali servicio redditu parci de Bruz donis communibus in patria contingentibus tanto tenemento pertinentibus sectis curie de Porteynon bis in anno per rationabilem sumonicionem secto molendini dicti domini Roberti heredum suorum et assignatorum et quinque solidis vel meliori bestia in obitu dictorum Willielmi et Isote pro herieto suo in electione dicti domini Roberti heredum suorum et assignatorum. Si tamen dicta Isota aut dictus Willielmus vir suus moriatur nullam solvet herietum sed

si ipsum supervixerit predictum solvet herietum. Et dicti Willielmus et Isota erunt scevenesie in molendino dicti domini Roberti heredum suorum et assignatorum post illos qui fuerint scevenesie in eisdem molendinis ante confectionem presencium. Ita tamen quod dicti Willielmus et Isota totum bladum in hospicio suo expendendum molant ibidem. Debent eciam dicti Willielmus et Isota super dicta tenementa cohabitare dum vivunt. Nec liceat eisdem dicta tenementa aliquibus dare vendere seu quoquomodo a se ipsis alienare. Et dictus dominus Robertus heredes sui et assignati omnia predicta tenementa dictis Willielmo et Isote dum vixerint contra omnes gentes warantizabunt et defendent. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto indentato sigilla dictorum domini Roberti et Willielmi alternatim sunt apposita. Hiis testibus Philippo Scorig Roberto Moyel Henrico Wilham Elia clerico Thoma de Landewy et aliis. Datum et confectum quinto decimo die Februarii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi duodecimo (1319).

[The label and seal are gone. Endorsed "Constable ys downe."

Carta Willielmi de Brewas, Domini de Gouheria, Willielmo Venatori suo et Johanne uxori sue. (FRANCIS MSS.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Willielmus de Breawas Dominus honoris de Brember et de Gouheria dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Willielmo Venatori nostro et Johanne uxori sue et heredibus suis et assignatis de corporibus eorundem procreatis specialem et plenariam potestatem venandi ac omnimodam venationem cujuscunque generis animalium tam leporum vulpium et cuniculorum quam ceterorum animalium brutorum et volatilium in toto Warannio nostro de Pennarth Cuniculario nostro de Pennarth in la Sanborghwys singulis temporibus omnino excepto dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem Willielmo et Johanne uxori sue heredibus suis et assignatis liberam et plenariam potestatem emendi vendendi ac omnia et singula mercimonia mercandizandi ac eisdem libere et pacifice prout sibi comodius fuerit fruendi et patiendi infra totum dominium nostrum de Gouheria. Habendum et tenendum omnes predictas libertates donationes et confirmationes ut premittitur predictis Willielmo et Johanne uxori sue et heredibus suis et assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum. Et nos vero predictus Willielmus de Breawas et heredes nostri omnes predictas libertates donationes et confirmationes stabiles ratas et inconcussas

permanentes prenominaſis Willielmo et Johanni uxori ſue et heredibus ſuis et assignatis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ſi contingat nos aut heredes noſtros aut aliquem ballivorum aut miniſtrorum noſtrorum predictos Willielmum aut Johannem ſeu heredes ſeu assignatos de hujusmodi donatione noſtra et conſeſſione moleſtari perturbare aut aliqua arte vel ingenio aggravare attemptaverimus in futurum quod tunc volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod iidem Willielmus et Johanna uxor ſua et heredes ſui vel assignati adhereant et intendant cuicumque voluerint. Ita quod tenementum predictum domino noſtro Regi Anglie et ejusdem intendacionem faciant de omnibus terris et tenementis que de nobis tenent in Gouheria. Reddentes eidem domino Regi et nullo alio domino et facientes redditus et ſervicia que nobis pro tenementis ſuis predictis facere ſolebant abſque aliqua calumpnea ſeu contradictione noſtrum aut heredum noſtrorum. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic preſenti carte noſtre ſigillum appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus Ricardo Hakelut tunc Senescalco Gouherie David De la Beere Roberto de Penres militibus Roberto Penbrugge Johanne Teſtard Elia de Roili Philippo Scurlag et aliis. Data apud Hannys' ſeptimo..... die Junii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo..... (27 Jun. 1317?)

[Seal and label gone. 13-19 Ed. II, 1320-1326.]

Carta Johannis Voyl Dom. Roberto de Penres Mil. et Isobelle uxori ejus. (FRANCIS MSS.)

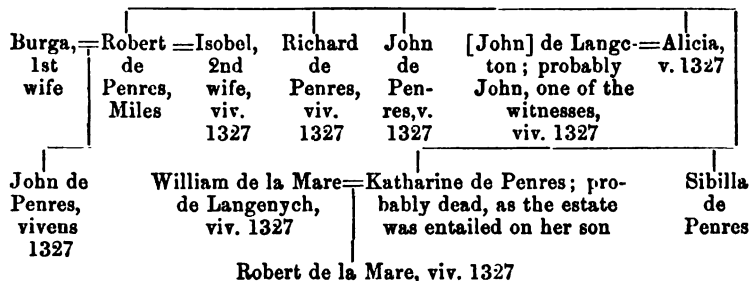
Sciant preſentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Voyl dedi conſeſſi et hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi domino Roberto de Penres militi et Isobelle uxori ejus octo acras terre cum pertinentiis in excambium pro octo ſolidatis reddituris annuatim in feſtis Paſche et Sancti Michaelis percipiendis de Henrico filio Petri Walter et pro ſervicio et reversione tenementi dicti Henrici apud Lanheleyn in feodo de Landymor que poſt obitum ejusdem Henrici dicto Roberto reverti deberent que quidem octo acre terre cum pertinentiis jacent inter rivulum aque de Burry in parte boreali et communem de Biſhopſton in parte australi et terram Philippi Davy in parte occidentali et terram domini David de la Beer in parte orientali. Habendum et tenendum predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis dicto domino Roberto et Isobelle et heredibus ſuis de corporibus ipſorum exeuntibus. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per ſervicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum. Et ſi contingat quod predicti Robertus et Isobella obierint ſine heredibus de corporibus

ipsorum procreatis tunc post decessum predictorum Roberti et Isabelle predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Johanni de Penres filio predicti Roberti et Burge quondam uxoris eiusdem Roberti et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Et si contingat quod predictus Johannes obierit sine herede de corpore suo procreato tunc post decessum ipsius Johannis predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Ricardo de Penres fratri predicti Roberti et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Et si contingat quod predictus Ricardus obierit sine herede masculo de corpore suo procreato tunc post decessum ipsius Ricardi predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Johanni de Penres fratri predicti Ricardi et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Et si contingat quod predictus Johannes obierit sine herede de corpore suo procreato masculo tunc post decessum ipsius Johannis predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Alicie de Langcton sorori predicti Johannis et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Et si contingat quod predicta Alicia obierit sine herede masculo de corpore suo procreato tunc post decessum ipsius Alicie predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Roberto filio et heredi Willielmi de la Mare de Langenych de Katarina sorori predictae Alicie procreato et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Et si contingat quod predictus Robertus obierit sine herede masculo de corpore suo procreato tunc post decessum ipsius Roberti predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Sibille de Penres sorori predictae Alicie et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Et si contingat quod predicta Sibilla obierit sine herede masculo de corpore suo procreato tunc post decessum ipsius Sibille predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remaneant rectis heredibus predicti Roberti de Penres quiete de aliis heredibus predictorum Johannis Ricardi Johannis Alicie Roberti et Sibille. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent in perpetuum. Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei omnia predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis prefatis Roberto et Iso-

belle et heredibus suis de corporibus ipsorum exeuntibus Johanni Ricardo Johanni Alicie Roberto Sibille et rectis heredibus predicti domini Roberti in forma qua premittitur contra omnes mortales warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino David de la Beer Johanne de la Beer Johanne de Langcton Roberto de Penebrygg Roberto Manxel et aliis. Datum apud Penres vicesimo quarto die Aprilis anno Domini millesimo ccc vicesimo septimo (24^{to} Apr. 1327).

[Seal and label gone.]

Pedigree from the above.



Carta Johannis de Horton, &c.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Johannes de Horton et Johanna uxor mea dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus domino Roberto de Penres militi et Isabelle uxori ejus quadraginta duas acras unam rodam et undecim perticas tam terre arabilis quam prati et vasti cum pertinentiis in subbosco mensuratas per virgam xx^{iiij} pedum domini Regis et quelibet acra continebit in se novies viginti et duodecim perticas quam quidem terram nos habuimus ex dono et concessione domini Willielmi de Brewes patris domine Alive de Moumbray que quidem terra devenit in manu predicti domini de Brewes per excaetam pro quodraginta marcis nobis pre manibus persolutis de quibus terris et tenementis Willielmus ap Jevan et Gr[iffin] et Jevan fratres ejus quondam tenuerunt unam rodam et triginta et novem perticas prati apud Boynarhaust et Madocus Coyg quondam tenuit duas acras unam rodam et quinque perticas terre arabilis apud Kapre et Willielmus Vachan ap Welyn ap Gr[iffin] quondam tenuit octo acras terre arabilis et duas acras tres rodas et sex perticas vasti ibidem et Jevan ap Houwel ap Gronou quondam tenuit duas acras dimidi et triginta et octo perticas terre arabilis apud Kylwarc-

raualthm. Et Jevan ap Ivor quondam tenuit octo acras terre arabilis triginta et quatuor perticas vasti apud Kluynghayho et Kylthu'. Et Res ap Lawelym quondam tenuit decem acras et tres perticas terre arabilis et quinque acras et tres perticas prati apud Ryan et Kylthyhyr Et Will' ap Ric' quondam tenuit duas acras tres rodas viginti et septem perticas terre arabilis apud Kylwonnen et Brynguas. Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis dictis Roberto et Isobelle et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Roberti et Isobelle exeuntibus de capitalibus domini Gouherie libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario in perpetuum. Reddendo annuatim dictis capitalibus dominis Gouherie duos denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis secularibus exactionibus et demandis.

Remainders.

1. Johanni Penres filio predicti Roberti et Burge uxoris quondam ejusdem Roberti et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis etc.

2. Ricardo de Penres fratri predicti domini Roberti et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis.

3. Johanni Penres fratri predicti Ricardi et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis.

4. Domine Alicie de Langton sorori dicti Johannis et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis.

5. Roberto filio et heredi Willielmi de la Mare de Langenyth de Katerina sorore predicta Alicie procreato et heredibus masculis de corpore suo procreatis.

6. Rectis heredibus predicti domini Roberti de Penres quiete de aliis heredibus predictorum Johannis Ricardi Johannis Alicie et Roberti et nos, etc.

Hiis testibus Johanne de la Beere Johanne de Langeton
Roberto de Lamare Ricardo Scurlage Ricardo Manxel
Willielmo de Penres Hamundo Turbulvyle Johanne ap
Walter Vachán Jevan Loyd et aliis. Datum ap Penres octavo decimo die Maii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum secundo (18 May, 1328).

[Sigillo amisso.—Reprinted from *Top. and Geneal.*, i, 536.]

“By this charter lands amounting to 42 a. 1 r. 11 p., which had escheated to William de Brewes, lord of Gower, and been granted by him to John de Horton and Joan his wife, were by them sold to Sir Robert de Penres and Isabel his wife, for forty marks. The land had been measured by the king's rod of twenty-four feet,

and each acre contained nine score and twelve (192) perches. The position and tenants of the lands are given. An entail is finally created to—1, John, son of Sir Robert de Penres by his former wife Burga, and heirs of his body; 2, to Richard; 3, to John, brothers of Sir Robert; 4, to Alicia de Langton his sister; 5, to Robert de la Mare of Langenyth, his nephew, son of Katherine, another sister, by William de la Mare, and to the heirs male of their bodies; 6, to the right heirs of Sir Robert de Penres.

“Aliva, daughter and heir of William de Brewes, or Braose, was wife of John de Mowbray, beheaded 15 Edward II. She had a charter of the same date with the above (2 Edward III), confirming her title to the lordship of Gower, given by Dugdale (*Baron.*, i, 126)

“Kylwarcraualthm (Cline Wood?); Kylthn' (Kylvai? or Killayn); Ryan, probably a farm in Llanrhidian,—there is Ynis-y-Ryan near Penclawdd; Kylthhyr (Gelliher); Kylwonnen and Brynguas, farms in Llanrhidian higher.”

Carta Gilberti de Turbirvilla Roberto de Penres terrarum in Landymore xxvii Aprilis ix Edwardi III, 1335. (FRANCIS MSS.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit. Gilbertus de Turbirvila dominus de Landymore filius et heres domini Pagani de Turbirvilla salutem in Domino sempiternum. Cum dominus Willielmus de Brewousa filius et heres domini Johannis de Brewousa olim disseisivit dominum Gilbertum de Turbirvilla proavum meum de manerio de Landymore cum pertinentiis in dominio de Gouheria qui illud tenuit in feodo talliato conjunctim cum Matilde uxore ejus et cujus quidem manerii feodum et jus ad me tanquam heredem eorundem pertinet. Et postmodum predictus dominus Willielmus de Brewousa filius et heres domini Johannis de Brewousa et dominus Willielmus de Brewousa dominus Gouheria filius ejusdem domini Willielmi et dominus Willielmus de Brewousa filius ejusdem domini Willielmi domini Gouherie dominum Robertum de Penres militem heredes suos et assignatos et alios tenentes de quibus dictus dominus Robertus perquisivit, de aliquibus terris et tenementis infra illud manerium ad exheredationem meam feofavisset sub certa forma tenendis. Noverit universitas vestra me dicto domino Roberto heredibus suis seu assignatis gratiam

velle facere specialem in hac parte ac omnino pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamare in perpetuum. Concessi eidem domino Roberto pro me et heredibus meis quod ipse dominus Robertus et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant et teneant omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis que habuit ex dono et concessione dictorum domini Willielmi de Brewousa filii et heredis domini Johannis de Brewousa et domini Willielmi de Brewousa domini Gouherie filii ejusdem domini Willielmi et domini Willielmi de Brewousa filii ejusdem domini Willielmi domini Gouherie ac aliorum tenencium de quibus dictus dominus Robertus perquisivit de me et heredibus meis per servicia et consuetudines que eidem domino Willielmo domino Gouherie inde fecit et per sectam ad curiam meam ibidem de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas et per forinseca servicia que ad illa tenementa pertinent. Salva tamen mihi et heredibus meis cognicione omnium placitorum ad curiam meam de Landymore contingencium omnium tenencium et residencium infra feodum meum de Landymore. Nolens quod idem dominus Robertus heredes sui seu assignati per me heredes meos ve[] assignatos aliquo alio titulo occasionentur nec in aliquo molestentur seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langetona milite Johanne de la Bere Ricardo de Penres Willielmo de Penres Roberto de la Mare et multis aliis. Datum apud Landymore vicesimo septimo die mensis Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum nono.

Seal of red wax upon a parchment label. Arms, on a shield, an eagle displayed, debruised by a fess. Legend, + s' GILBERTI TURBERVILLE.

The well-known coat of Turberville of Wales is chequy or and gules, a fess ermine; and the crest, an eagle displayed or. In this seal the crest and arms appear to be combined. Arms of the family, of early date, are not uncommon; but this combination has not elsewhere been noticed.

Donatio Johannis de Penrees de Placea Burgagii in Swaynsey Johanni et Margarete Horton, v^{to} Octobris vii^{mo} Ricardi II, 1383.

(MARGAM MSS.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Penrees dominus de Oxenwych dedi &c. Johanni de Horton et Margarete uxori ejus et heredibus suis totam illam placeam burgagium cum pertinenciis que quondam fuerunt domini Roberti de

Penrees avi mei jacentia in ballio Castri de Sweyn inter gardinam domini Johannis de Horton ex parte occidentali et communem viam ex parte orientali et vanellum ducens versus nuncupatum ballium ex parte boreali usque ad tenementum dicti Johannis ex parte australi. Habendum et tenendum predictam placeam burgagium. Reddendo ad festum Sancti Michaelis unum florem rose. Hujus testibus Roberto ap Thomas Vicecomite Gouherie Willielmo Matthew Preposito ville de Sweyn Thoma de Singleton Roberto Knepyn Thoma Charles Thoma Vordeward et multis aliis. Datum apud Sweyn die lune quinto die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum septimo. (5 Oct. 7 R. II, 1383.)

[Reprinted from *Coll. Top. and Gen.* viii, 37.]

"Sir John de Penrees, the grantor, was living in 1394. His daughter and heir, Isabel, married Sir Hugh Mansel, Knight. The names of Sir John and Hugh occur in a deed of 1367.

"John Horton, sometimes called by the Welsh form of Jankyn or Jenkyn. The grant is doubtless part of Castle Baily Street, and part of New Place, built by Sir M. Cradock.

"Sir Robert was great-grandfather to Sir John de Penrees. "Vanellum," or "venella," is the French *venelle* (a lane). It is used in an Aberavan deed, 32 Eliz."

G. T. C.

Dowlais, 1866.

ON THE INTERCOURSE OF THE ROMANS WITH IRELAND.

IN a paper on the bronze weapons, etc., of antiquity, read before the Ethnological Society last year, I said, speaking of Ireland, "Where, by the way, it has been somewhat too hastily asserted that the Roman arms never penetrated, seeing that we know little of the history of our islands under the Romans; that Juvenal, speaking as of a fact generally known, asserts—

"Arma quidem ultra
Litora Juvernæ promovimus";

and that Roman antiquities are now found in Ireland." As this view of the relations of the Romans with Ireland has been contradicted, it may, perhaps, be as well to review some of the facts bearing more especially upon this subject.

And, first, as to the historical evidence which remains. It is to be regretted that nearly all the historical records, which could have affected this question, have been lost in the wreck of ages. The writer of some remarks in the *Anthropological Review* refuses to accept the statement of Juvenal as a historical fact, but considers it to have been a mere flourish of the pen. "It sounds," he says, "very like a poetical license." I confess that I can perceive no such sound in it; on the contrary, it reads to me like a very distinct statement of an event, probably recent, which was then publicly known at Rome. But let us consider for a moment the little information we possess relating to British affairs at this period. We are informed by the historian Tacitus, that Agricola, in the fifth year of his government of Britain, had formed the design of invading Ireland. He was encouraged in this project by the presence in his camp of a fugitive Irish chieftain, or king, who had been driven from his throne (if you like to call it a throne) by a

domestic revolution, and of course sought the assistance of the Roman power to restore him. It is evident that Agricola had the project greatly at heart; for he had gathered so much information as to its feasibility, and the means of carrying it out, that he was able to assure Tacitus, who was his son-in-law, that "the island might be subdued and guarded with one legion and a few auxiliaries." Other important affairs so far occupied Agricola, that he had not carried his design into execution when he was recalled from his government; but we know that the design was not given up, for in the second year after this, Agricola's fleet "sailed round the north of Scotland, took possession of the Orkneys, and came into the Irish Channel, surveying the coasts and collecting information by the way. His motive in sending the fleet round was connected with his intended invasion of Ireland."

Agricola was recalled in the year 85, and we know literally nothing of the governors of Britain who followed him; but the Romans were not in the habit of giving up a design they had once formed, and a successor of Agricola is very likely to have sought to emulate his glory by such an expedition as the invasion of Ireland, having only to carry into effect the preparations already made by his predecessor. Accordingly Juvenal, whose second *Satire* appears to have been written some two or three years after this time, tells us,

"Arma quidem ultra
Litora Juvernæ promovimus, et modo captas
Orcadas, ac minima contentos nocte Britannos :
Sed, quæ nunc populi fiunt victoris in urbe,
Non faciunt illi quos vicimus." (*Sat. ii.*, 159.)

We have here a statement of three recent conquests, which were evidently thought much of in Rome. By the "*minima contenti nocte Britanni*," Juvenal no doubt meant the people of the north of Britain, who had been subdued by Agricola; and no one will doubt that Agricola's victories over the Caledonii were a fact. We have just seen that the capture of the Orcades, or Ork-

neys, was also a fact. What, I should like to ask, is there in the third of the satirist's statements, that the Roman arms had been carried beyond the shores, that is, into the interior, of Ireland, which especially "sounds like a poetical license," so as to distinguish it from the two other statements,—particularly when we consider that the satirist has placed it first in order, probably as the most recent of these causes of Roman triumph? I think we are quite justified in concluding that, subsequent to Agricola's removal, his plan for the invasion of Ireland had been carried into execution, and successfully. Perhaps the Romans had not judged it advisable to establish their power in Ireland. They left the northern parts of Britain only partly subdued. Perhaps they received the nominal submission of the native chieftains, and perhaps a tribute; but I think it can hardly be doubted that the Romans did invade, and, in their view of the case, subdue Ireland. That there must have been a close intercourse between Roman Britain and Ireland during the Roman period, seems to me evident from another circumstance.

There was a great Roman road—perhaps we may call it the greatest in this island—which our Saxon forefathers named the "Watling Street." It ran from the celebrated port by which the Romans usually entered Britain, Rutupiæ (Richborough), right through the heart of the island, across North Wales, and over part of the Snowdon mountains, to a Roman town called Segontium (near Caernarvon), the walls of which still partially remain. Segontium was evidently a very important place, and stood on the shores of the Menai Straits, being the point from which the Romans passed over to the Isle of Mona. There was another of the great Roman military roads, which, starting from Deva (Chester), the station of the twentieth legion, proceeded along the coast of North Wales, and ended also at Segontium. A third great Roman military road, running from Isca (Caerleon), passed through the southern and western districts of Wales, and branched off to Segontium.

Why should three of the great roads in Roman Britain all go to this town? Let us cross into the Isle of Man (the Mona of the Romans), where we know that they had copper mines. At Holyhead there was a Roman station of importance. Roman antiquities have been found there abundantly. There is, on the summit of the Holyhead mountain, a space enclosed with ramparts, called in Welsh "Caer-Gybi," which appears to have been a Roman post. It is to be hoped that, before long, as the result of researches now in progress, we shall know more of the position of the Romans in Anglesey. The line of Roman road from Segontium to Caer-Gybi has already been partly traced. It crossed the marshes and water-course of the Cefni river near the modern town of Llangefni, having to run up thither, greatly out of the direct route, to get round the Malldraeth estuary, which was formerly full of quicksands. We all know that at the present day the passage over to Ireland is from Holyhead. Surely no one, especially one who knows anything of the Romans, will believe that they made all these great roads to carry you to Segontium, and onward to Holyhead, that they made a station there, and that with all this they stood still at the top of the rock for a great part of four hundred years, staring across the Channel towards Ireland, and never ventured over!

It has been objected to my views on this subject, that if the Roman general had landed, "he would have built forts and roads, etc..... But not one trace of a Roman exists on the soil of Ireland, not one fort, one road, one earthwork, one engraved stone, not one of the well-known Roman relics so plentifully found in England and Scotland, have ever been seen in Ireland." The circumstances of the case are totally different. But I would remind this writer that Julius Cæsar invaded Britain twice; that on the second of these occasions he fought battles, gained victories, marched over a considerable extent of ground, crossed the Thames, forced the *oppidum* of one of the most powerful tribes, situated in the heart of Hertfordshire, received the submission

of numerous chieftains, and conquered the south-eastern parts of the island. These are facts which I suppose nobody will doubt; but we know them only because they had so much to do with the great revolutions of Rome, that the Roman historians, as well as Cæsar himself, have recorded them. Yet there is not a single monument left, "not one trace of a Roman, not one fort, one road, one earthwork, one engraved stone, not one of the well-known Roman relics," etc., to mark the presence of Cæsar and his Roman legions. If the Roman writers who speak of Cæsar's invasion had been all lost, and if no Roman had ever been here after his time, we should have no evidence whatever that a Roman had ever set his foot on our shores.

But the author of this objection has replied to himself by adducing "a quantity of silver coins, all Roman, which, with some engraved specimens of silver, were lately found in Ireland; these were unmistakably the property of some travelling silversmith. A Roman medicine-stamp has also been found in Ireland, denoting that most probably some travelling physician had found his way thither. Some sixty of those stamps have been found in France, Germany, Africa, England, and Scotland; but, as I believe, like the bronze swords, not one has been discovered in Italy."

Supposing that no other Roman antiquities had been discovered in Ireland, those mentioned here are of classes which bespeak permanent residence rather than transitory visits. We have no reason to believe in wandering silversmiths among the Romans, nor is it likely that a Roman wandering silversmith would carry a hoard of coins with him in Ireland. He could not receive Roman coins in payment from the wild Irish; and it would be useless to carry them among people among whom there was no minted circulation, and who, therefore, would not receive them in payment. Moreover, where hoards of coins are found under such circumstances, they mark usually the spot where some kind of permanent residence had existed; for they arose from a well-known

practice in former times, of preserving property in money by burying it in the ground, either beneath the floor of the house, or within the enclosed yard or garden. The Romans did not usually bury their treasures in unprotected or accidental places.

The same may be said of the medicine-stamps, which in Britain, as far as we know, have always been found on the sites of Roman towns. They were analogous with the modern patent medicine-stamps; and I need hardly remind him that wandering or local venders of patent medicines were not in the habit of carrying with them the instrument for printing the stamps, but the medicines which bore the stamp upon them as the warrant of their authenticity. There appears to be little room for doubting that these Roman stamps belonged to resident manufacturers of the medicines indicated on them, and that these manufacturers supplied these medicines, made in packets in some form or other, to the dealers. The fact of their not being found in Italy destroys at once one of the arguments against the Roman character of the bronze swords. Although found in tolerable abundance in the western and northern provinces of the empire, not one is at present known to have been found in Italy, yet they are undoubtedly Roman.

I will only add that there seems to be a general misunderstanding among our English antiquaries as to the number of Roman antiquities which have been found in Ireland; and I have no doubt, now that more attention has been called to the subject, the number will be greatly increased by future researches. The following is a list of a few such discoveries, consisting chiefly of coins, as objects the character of which admits of the least dispute, and gathered in a glance over the volumes of the *Journal and Transactions* of the Archæological Society of Kilkenny, and of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*,—

In 1820 a hoard of about three hundred Roman silver coins were found near the Giant's Causeway, in the county of Antrim; all of the earlier period of the empire.

(*Proceedings of Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. iii, p. 61, 1854-5.)

In 1850 eight Roman coins were found in the county of Down. (*Ib.*, p. 62.)

In 1850 a brass coin of Augustus was found in the county of Tyrone. (*Ib.*)

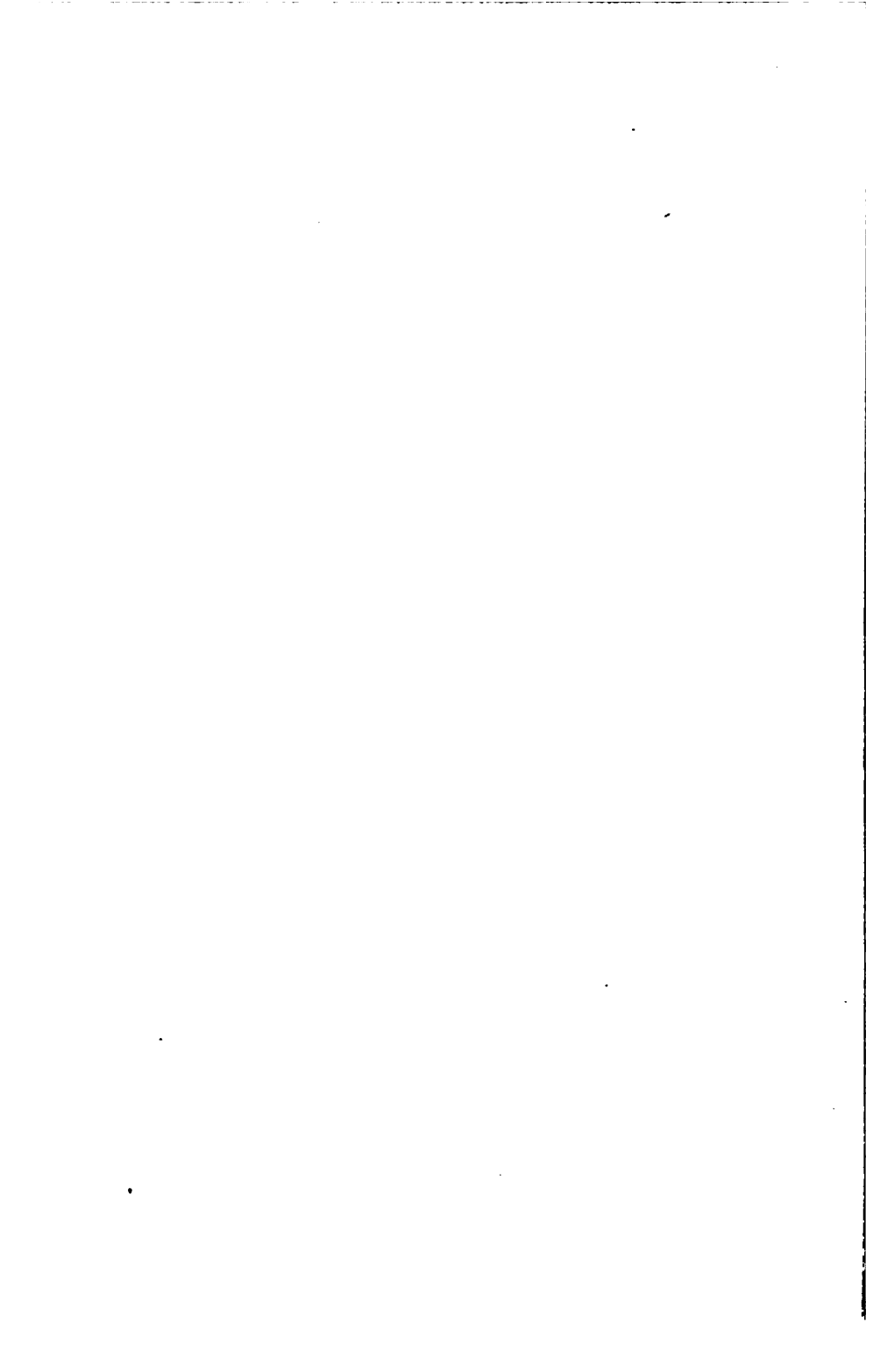
In 1851 two Roman coins, one of the Emperor Gordian III, the other of Antoninus Pius, were found near Templemore in the county of Tipperary. (*Ib.*, p. 63.)

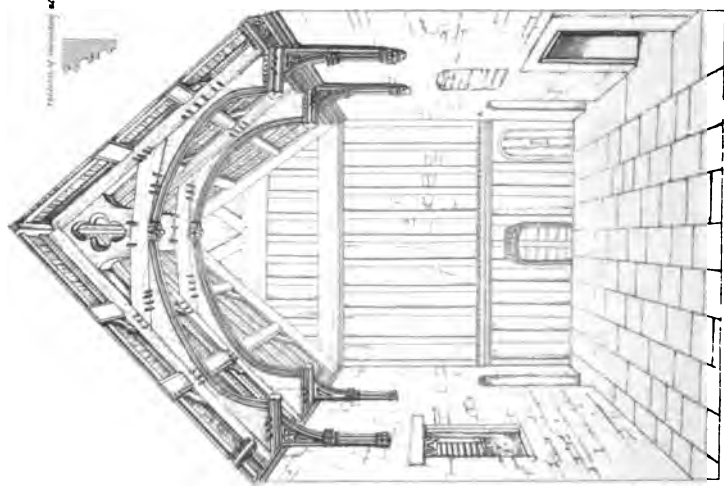
In 1854 "an extraordinary discovery of an urn containing 1,937 coins, together with 341 ounces of silver in pieces of various sizes, was made near Coleraine. The coins are Roman, in a perfect state of preservation; and, what is very singular, no two coins appear to bear the same superscription. The silver is composed of a large number of weighty ingots and ornamental pieces, supposed to have been used on armour for horses. There are also several battle-axes marked with Roman characters. The whole are now in the possession of Mr. J. Gilmour, Coleraine, county of Londonderry." (*Ib.*) A more detailed and accurate account of this discovery is given in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (vol. ii, p. 182), with a complete list of the coins, the true number of which was 1,506. They were all of silver, and of the lower empire, the list beginning with Constantius II and ending with Constantine III, who was proclaimed emperor by the legions in Britain in 407.

Other discoveries of Roman coins appear to have been made in the neighbourhood of Coleraine and the Giant's Causeway, but the account of them is not very clear. (See the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, ii, 187.)

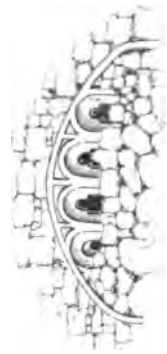
A Roman interment, with a Roman coin, was found in the townland of Loughy, near Donaghadee, county Down. (*Journal of Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. i, p. 164, 1856-7.)

Roman coins were found in a Roman cemetery near Bray, in the county of Wicklow. (*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. iii, p. 186.) It is hardly necessary to remark that the existence of a Roman cemetery amounts to positive evidence of a Roman settlement.

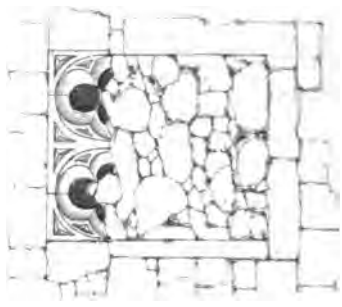




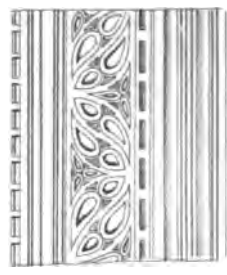
Interior of Hall, Cichwellen



North Side Window



North Side Window



Cornice

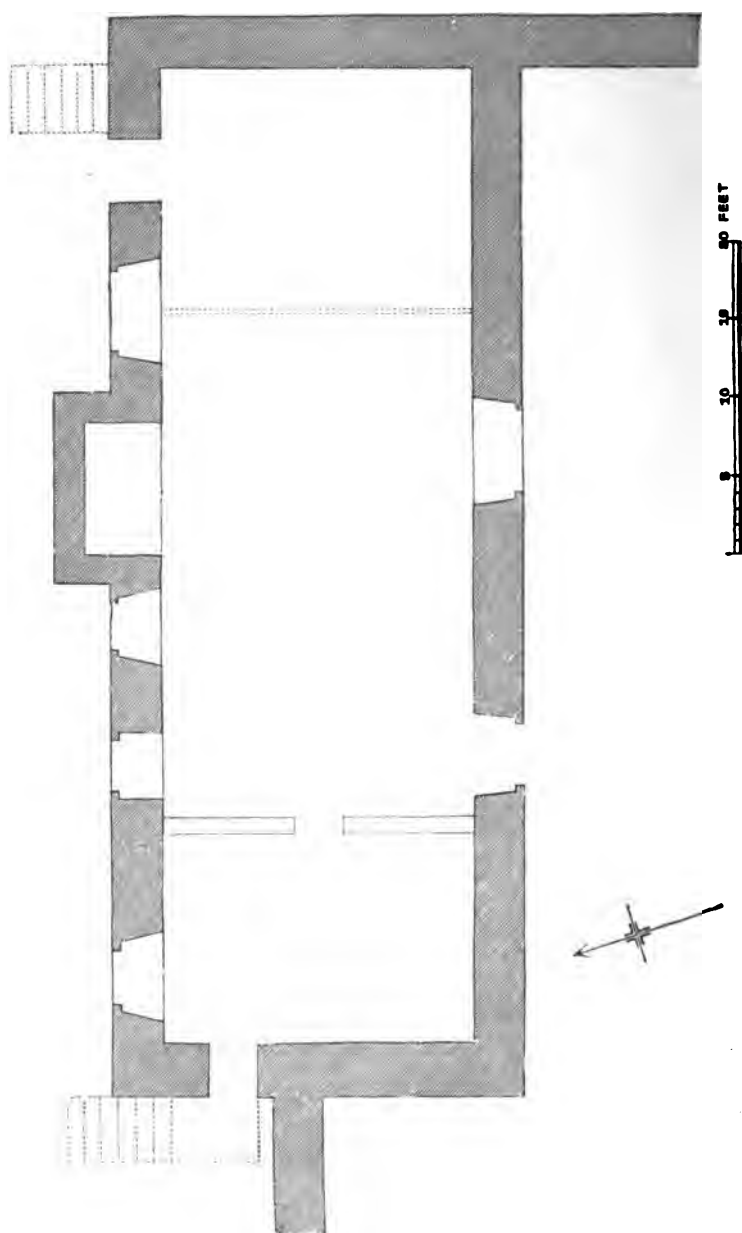


Head of Dormer

Detail of Cichwellen

1882





COCHWILLAN—PLAN OF HALL.

In 1830 five hundred Roman silver coins were found in the townland of Tonduff, about one mile from the Giant's Causeway. (*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, ii, 187.)

In 1854 a hundred and ninety-five Roman coins were found near Coleraine, not far from the place of the discovery of the great hoard of coins found in the same year, as described above. These were of the emperors Gratian, Honorius, and Valens. (*Ib.*)

We have thus authenticated accounts of discoveries of Roman coins in no less than five Irish counties, Antrim, Londonderry, Down, Tyrone, and Tipperary, which already shew us the Romans scattered tolerably widely over the island. With one exception, these discoveries all occur in the province of Ulster, which would seem to shew that the Romans had settled chiefly in the north-east of Ireland. There are many reasons for supposing that this would be the case; the south-west was, no doubt, at that time very wild and difficult of access. Moreover, the coins themselves shew that this settlement of the Romans in the north-east of Ireland, of whatever character it may have been, lasted during the whole period of the Roman power in Britain; for while some were evidently deposited at a rather early date of the Roman rule, others belong to emperors who belong to so low a date as the beginning of the fifth century.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

COCHWILLAN, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

NO. II.

OWING to some unavoidable delay, the illustration of the interior of the great hall of Cochwillan did not accompany the notice which appeared in the preceding number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The extremely curious little chamber (the solar) there described, is immediately behind the division at the end of the hall, represented in the plate; but in that notice it is de-

scribed as occupying the space used as a stable, whereas it is immediately above it, and is now filled with hay. The present stable was once probably the buttery. Near the left hand corner was formerly the staircase leading to the solar above, access to which would be through the buttery; which, however, may have been divided into two partitions, so that the room might be reached without going among the servants engaged in the buttery. Through the central door, still perfect, with its grotesque ornamentation, the more distinguished persons would enter the hall; while others, together with the servants, would use only the opposite side door. The solar, more properly the withdrawing-room than the parlour, was devoted to the use of the ladies of the household, and, with the hall, often constituted the whole dwelling, with the exception of kitchen and offices, which were usually detached. In the present case buildings forming a court have been evidently attached to the hall, and supplied this necessary additional accommodation.

Modern requirements have long since rendered this simple arrangement obsolete, and hence the value and interest attached to this singularly perfect and unmutilated example of the original solar. As such it certainly deserves somewhat better treatment than it has at present; and if the ancient buttery beneath were no longer to be used as a stable, the solar might be locked up, and opened only for admission to strangers.

The opposite end of the hall has been also partitioned off, and now serves as a cow-house with a hay-loft above. Here are also two doors, fast approaching to ruin, one at each end of the partition. The space between them is at present filled with hay and boards; but there can be little doubt that here once existed the gallery for the minstrels, to which access was given by these doors. Such is the opinion of J. E. The whole partition, however, has been pushed forward into the hall to the extent of about five feet, as it now cuts a window in two. The blocked-up windows given in the plate are errone-

ously described in the previous notice as being on the north side, which is, in fact, occupied by the solar and buttery-screen. They are on the east side, on which side also is the grand fireplace. The complete restoration of this very interesting memorial of Welsh life and hospitality is a thing much to be wished for; but if that is impossible, it may at least be hoped that care will be taken to keep it even in its present state.

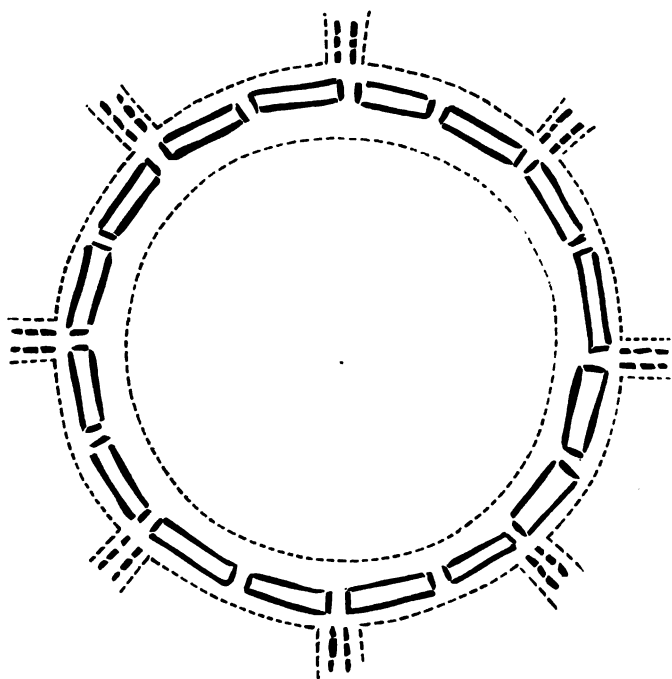
In the brief account given of the Griffith family of Penrhyn, it is stated that the line entirely ceased with Pierce Griffith, so well known for his patriotism at the time of the Armada. This statement requires correction, as this ancient line still exists, and is at present represented by the owner of Carreglwyd near Holyhead. Sir William Griffith, Chamberlain of North Wales, and better known in genealogies as Gwylim Vachan, besides his eldest son, Robert Griffith of Plas Newydd, Anglesey, had two others, Edmund and William. Edmund married Janet, daughter of Meredith ap Jevan ap Robert, and had three sons, John or George, Robert, and William, who was the rector of Llanfaethlu, and acquired Carreglwyd by purchase. He was instituted to the rectory 1544, and, on account of his being married, was deprived of his living in 1554, but subsequently restored in 1558, and died soon after. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Griffith ap Robert of Carne (*sic*) in Anglesey. His eldest son, Richard, or, as some say, Robert (both family names of the Penrhyn family) is first distinguished as Griffith of Carreglwyd; and the property has continued in the same line down to this day. The eldest brother of the rector of Llanfaethlu married Ellen Bulkeley. The second brother, Robert, was Constable of Carnarvon, and represented the boroughs in 1558; but the issue of these two brothers failing, the Penrhyn family is now represented by Miss Conway Griffith of Carreglwyd, in whose house is still to be seen the portrait of Sir William Griffith the Chamberlain.

CIRCLE ON "THE MULE," ISLE OF MAN.

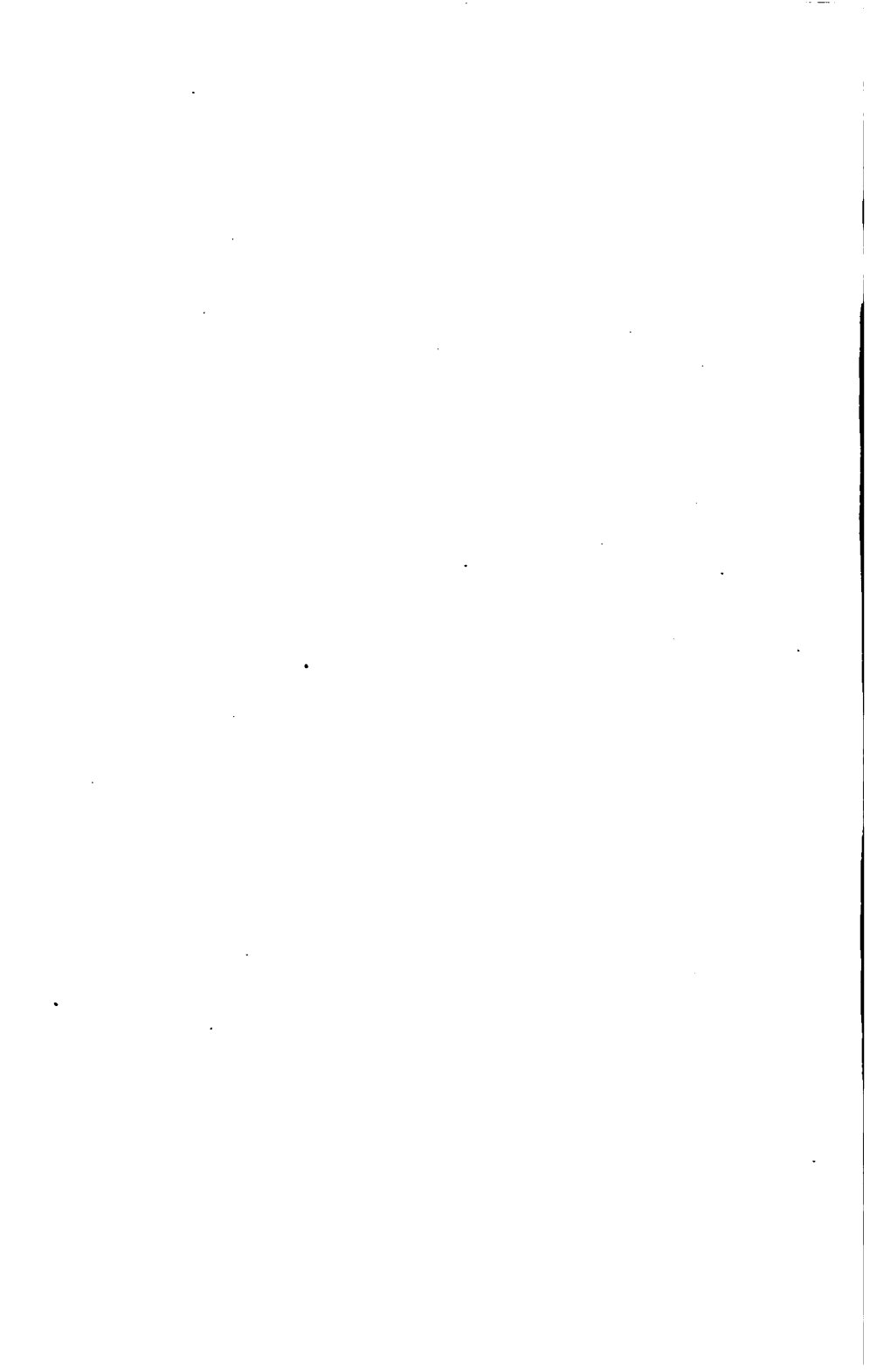
ONE of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity on the island is a circle on the mountain called "The Mule," or "The Mull," in the parish of Rushen. It is situated on a rocky eminence about midway between Port Erin and the hamlet of Cregneese.¹ The spot is wild and desolate, and has probably undergone little change since the circle was first formed. In the immediate vicinity of the structure is a valley which abounds with crags and slaty stones. From this valley is derived its local name, "Rhullick y lagg shliggagh," *i.e.*, "the graveyard of the valley of broken slates." I had much difficulty in ascertaining its name, for which I am indebted to two aged natives who live at Cregneese: indeed, had it not been for the information afforded by these venerable islesmen, the name would in all probability have been lost. The noun *shlig* means shell, shred, or fragment; and my informants explain the adjective *shliggagh* as having reference to the pieces of stone or slate usually found about a quarry.

An engraving from a drawing which I had made of this circle accompanied the Rev. E. L. Barnwell's "Notes on the Stone Monuments of the Isle of Man," in the number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January 1866. The circle is formed of kistvaens arranged singly: throughout the whole ring two cannot be found placed side by side. Some of them are nearly entire; and of these, the imposts only are wanting. The grey, flat stones of which they are composed were, doubtless, originally obtained close to the place where they now stand. Several of the stones are seven feet long, and some are upwards of three feet high. They vary in

¹ This is, perhaps, the oldest and most primitive of the existing hamlets of the island, and is formed chiefly of thatched cottages. *Creg*, in the Manx dialect, signifies "rock"; and *neese*, in the same dialect, means "below." Hence the name of the village denotes its position, "below the rock."



PLAN OF CIRCLE ON MULE HILL, ISLE OF MAN.



thickness from six to sixteen inches, and are of a very rude character. The width of the spaces which they enclose varies from thirty-four inches to three feet seven inches.

This monument has one novel feature deserving of special notice. At different points two rows of stones are placed parallel to each other, outside of, and diverging from, the circle. These, at first sight, might appear to indicate passages into the interior; but after several careful examinations of the remains, I have no hesitation in saying that the spaces which they enclose were not openings into the structure, nor were they cists. The stones are unquestionably in their original position. The spaces enclosed by the several rows are nowhere more than two feet wide; and, though opposite the vacancies between the ends of the kistvaens, such vacancies seem to have been, at least in two instances, not more than fourteen or sixteen inches wide, and therefore too narrow to have been used as entrances. The kistvaens were originally covered with turf and soil, combined, probably, with fragments of stone; and, with their covering, formed, I believe, a circular bank or elevated ring. The present appearance of the structure indicates clearly the former existence of an annular embankment; and when this was entire, the narrow openings between the ends of the kistvaens must have been closed. Moreover, if the spaces, which I have described, were entrances or avenues, why do they project five or six feet from the circle? The manner in which the stones are placed does not warrant us in assuming that they formed kistvaens. Their character is distinct from that of the stones of which the kistvaens in the circle are composed.

The double rows of stones were eight in number: four of these rows faced very nearly the four points of the compass, and the others divided equally the intervening portions of the circle, in the manner represented in the accompanying plan.

Four are still distinctly visible: one opposite the west, and another the north-west; one opposite the north-

east, and another the south. These diverging rows of stones must, I think, have been originally built upon, and have given to the circle, when entire, an asteriated appearance. The structure may, perhaps, have been intended to represent a star or the sun. Is it not possible that the sun and stars were objects of worship among the primeval occupants of the island?

Sepulchral mounds and circles are of very frequent occurrence in Man, and might seem to point to the existence, at a very remote period, of a dense population. There is, however, no reason for the belief that the early inhabitants were numerous. The monuments themselves are generally of very limited size. The circle which I have described could not, I think, have contained more than eighteen cists; and, indeed, the actual number may not have exceeded sixteen. It was, perhaps, used by only one family; or it might have been the joint property of a few families dwelling in close proximity to each other. At a comparatively recent date, soon after the introduction of Christianity into the island, and anterior to its division into parishes, numerous families had, it seems, their respective cemeteries, on which they erected, of turf and stones, rude and diminutive chapels.

I have been informed that fragments of human bones have been taken from the kistvaens on the Mule. Most probably these bones had been partially burned, but unless others be discovered the fact cannot now be ascertained. Any cinerary urns, which may have been deposited in the cists, must long since have been destroyed. It might be interesting to excavate within the circle, but it is hardly likely that any valuable discovery could by excavation be made. Its whole area is covered only by a small quantity of soil; the kistvaens stand upon rock.

The early sepulchral monuments of the island seem to have belonged to different periods, for they are not all of the same class. There is one class which differs very materially from that to which the circle already described

belongs. I refer to that composed of tumuli capped with great masses of quartz. A tumulus of this sort occurs in the neighbourhood of Orry's Dale in the parish of Michael. On the summit of the mound, which is partially a natural one, huge stones, each weighing upwards of a ton, are arranged in the form of a circle. These ponderous stones are supposed to have been brought from the bed of Sulby River, a distance of five or six miles; for no such stones, it is thought, ever existed in the neighbourhood of the tumulus. I have no doubt that they were, in their present position, once covered with turf and soil; and there is still on one of the stones a heap of earth. Cinerary urns have been found in this tumulus. The differences in the form and character of the Manx tumuli lead to the conclusion that they were not the works of one tribe. Small Allophylian colonies were doubtless occasionally formed in the island, and they introduced among the primordial inhabitants foreign customs and a foreign idolatry. The frequent occurrence of ancient tumuli and circles within a short distance from the sea renders it probable that the aboriginal possessors of the land usually dwelt in creeks and bays, where they were more likely to obtain subsistence than in the interior of the country.

It would be interesting to know for a certainty to what use the spaces within the circles, whether formed of kistvaens, or solid masses of stone, were applied. It is exceedingly probable that within such enclosed spaces the bodies of the dead were subjected to the process of cremation. It can hardly be supposed that there were not certain places where the practice was invariably carried out. We know that in the later times of the republic, when the custom obtained among the Romans, they had their *ustrinæ*, where cremation was performed.

J. M. JEFFCOTT.

In further illustration of the subject of the foregoing paper, it may be stated that the arranging of cistfaens

(*cistveini*) in circles is, though rare, not without parallel in Wales. Not far from Newport, in Pembrokeshire, there is a collection of five *cistvaens*, or small cromlechs, arranged in a circle; not, indeed, on the circumference, but radiating from the centre: that is to say, there is an evident approximation to this form; and an account of this monument, which has been already carefully mapped and drawn, will appear in a future number of the Journal.

One idea, however, started by Mr. Jeffcott is novel, and yet well worthy of careful remark, viz., that the *cistfaens* along the circumference were once all covered by a continuous ridge of earth, forming a kind of embankment. Now we find in Wales, and I believe in Brittany and Normandy, numerous examples of circles composed of a continuous embankment; but hitherto, I believe, no *cistfaens* have been found within these embankments. It would, therefore, be worth while to probe, *not to destroy*, some embankments of this nature, in order to see whether they covered any places of sepulture.

With regard to the *cistfaens* themselves, they seem to resemble what we find commonly both above and below ground in Wales; but the rows of stones radiating from the outside of the circumference would seem to be altogether peculiar. The nature of the soil beneath these stones, being rocky, certainly damps the expectation of finding sepulchral remains connected with such a circle as that on Mule Hill; still search should be made, and conducted with all precautions calculated to ensure the preservation of this interesting monument of early Manx men.

It is curious that no Roman remains should yet have been pointed out on the island; for it is hardly possible that the conquerors of Britain should not have known, and even established their supremacy over it. Possibly future discoveries may solve this part of the problem of Manx history.

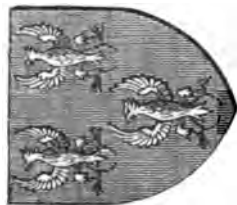
H. L. J.

APPENDIX.

I.

PERROT OF JESTYNTON AND HAROLDSTON.

? ADAM, or ? RICHARD PERROT=



Stephen=Eleanor, coheir of Meirchion ap Rhys

1. Andrew=Janet Mortimer

2. Eleanor, w. of Einion Vawr, of Coed

1. William=Jane Harford

2. Catharine, w. of Cradog ap Howell

3. Elizabeth, w. of
David Wynter

Corrected Arms of Harford.
(See p. 10.)

Peter=Mable Canaston (Gaveston or Kynaston)

Stephen=Mable Castle or Castleton

1. John=Jane Joyoe

4. Catharine, w. of Evan ap Gwylim

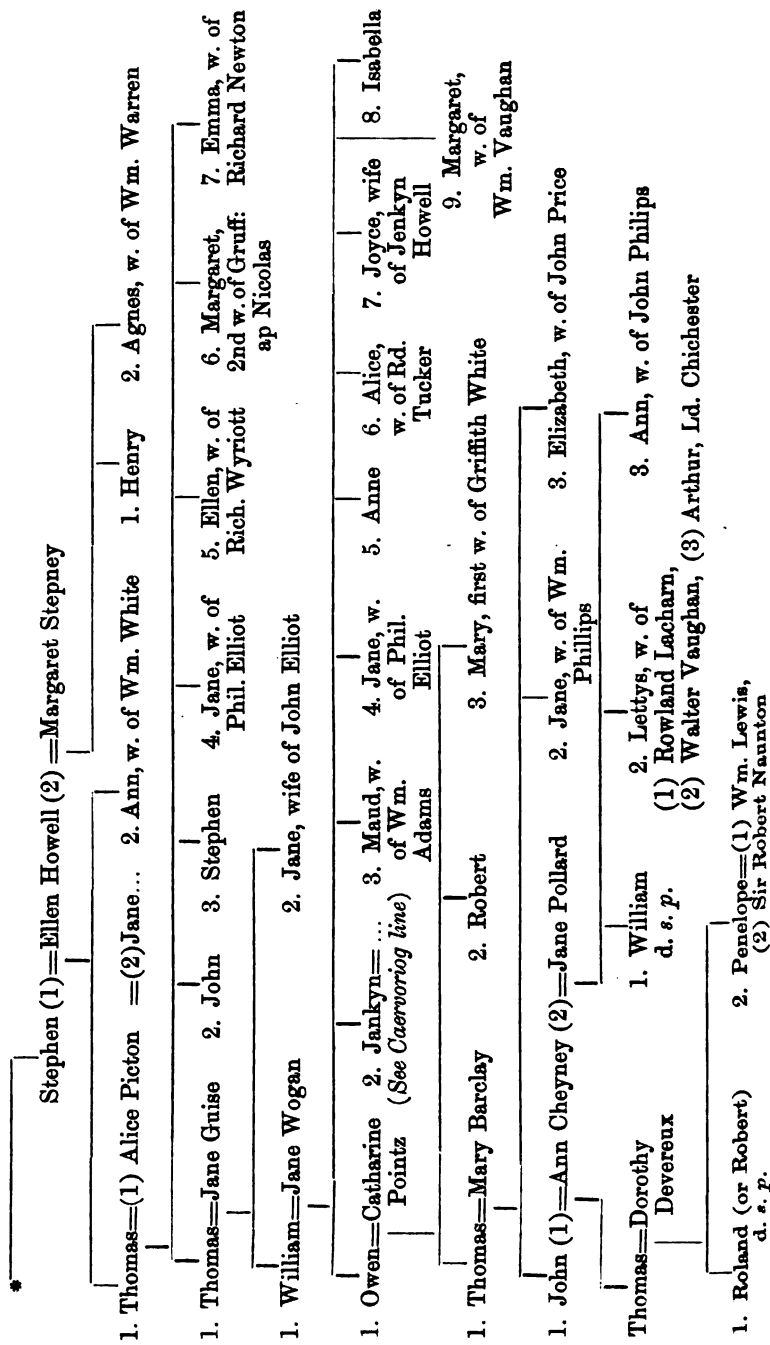
3. Lettys, w. of John ap Gronwy

2. Thomas=Alice...
(See *Scotborough line*)

Peter=Alice Harold

? Alice, w. of Stephen Malefant*

* |



PERROT OF SCOTSBOROUGH OR SCOTISBURGH.

Stephen Perrot=Mable Canaston. (*See Haroldston line*)

2. Thomas=Alice ... 1. John, eldest son. (*See Haroldston line*)

1. Thomas=Jane, d. of Harry ap Gwylm 2. John 3. Jane, wife of Henry Wogan

John=Isabel Varney

1. David=Jane Wogan (?) 2. Robert, or Rowland=Alice Lacharn (?) 3. Jenkyn, killed at Danesmore

1. John=Elizabeth Elliot 2. Jane, w. of Roger Marichurch

1. William (1)=Ann Wryott (2)=coh. of Harry ap Gwylm (?) 2. Harry "et fratres ejus" 3. Jane, w. of Lewis ap Thomas

1. John=Jane, d. of Lloyd Vachan 2. Thomas=... 3. Rhos, wife of John Griffiths
(*See Caervoriog line*) Jane, w. of (1) Thos. Herl (2) Hugh Williams

Catharine, sole heir,=Thomas ap Rhys Jane, wife of Walter Philpin.

PERROT OF CAERVORIOG.

William Perrot=Jane Wogan. (*See Haroldston line*)

2. Jankyn of Caervoriog =...

1. Owen, eldest son. (*See Haroldston line*)

1. Jane, w. of Sir James Bowen

2. Alice=John Lloyd Vachan

3. Ann, w. of Thomas White

Jane=John Perrot of Scotsborough. (*See that line*)

Catharine=Thomas ap Rhys. (*Ditto*)



PERROT OF NORTHLEIGH, OXFORDSHIRE.

No. I.

Owen Perrot of the Pembrokehire line

George=Isabella Langdale

2 Robert=Alice Gardiner

*

1 John

<div> <div>2. Simon (1)=Elizabeth (2)=Alice (See note 1)</div> <div>Love</div> <div>1. Cle-ment d. s. p.</div> <div>7. John</div> <div>8. Leo-nard (see No. II) Wm. Standen</div> <div>3. Eliz., w. of</div> <div>6. Doro-thy, w. of (1) Dr. Brydges, (2) Maynard, (3) Skipwith, (4) Rogers</div> <div>5. Alice</div> <div>9. Jane</div> <div>10. Agnes</div> </div> <div>five children (See account of Simon)</div>										
<div> <div>2. Robert=Mary With-ington</div> <div>1. Ed-ward</div> <div>3. Simon</div> <div>4. Ed-ward</div> <div>5. Walter</div> <div>6. John & John, twins w. of T. Doyle</div> <div>7. 8. Thomas</div> <div>9. Ann</div> <div>10. Alice</div> <div>11. Eliza-beth</div> </div> <div>12. Mary</div> <div>13. Frances</div> <div>14, 15. Mary & Dorothy, twins</div> <div>16. Jane</div> <div>17. Susanna</div> <div>18. Martha</div> <div>19. Christian</div>										
<div> <div>2. Edward=Mary Stonhouse</div> <div>1. Oliver</div> <div>3. John</div> <div>4. Ann, w. of W. Poole</div> <div>5. Elizabeth</div> <div>6. Mary, w. of J. Banks</div> <div>7. Susan</div> </div>										
<div> <div>1. Robert=Susannah Coningsby</div> <div>2. Charles</div> <div>3. Edward</div> <div>4. William</div> <div>5. Simon</div> <div>6. John</div> <div>7. Elizabeth</div> <div>8. Ann</div> <div>9. Mary, w. of R. Lydell, M.D.</div> </div>										
<div> <div>2. Charles=Ann Rogers</div> <div>1. Edward=Margaret Blount d. s. p.</div> <div>3. Margaret, w. of Chambers</div> <div>10. Ursula</div> </div>										
<div> <div>1. Robert d. s. p.</div> <div>2. John=.....</div> <div>3. Charles d. s. p.</div> <div>4. Benjamin d. s. p.</div> <div>5, 6. Two sons d. s. p., 1765</div> <div>7. William d. infants</div> <div>8. Anne, w. of Edm. Sparrow</div> <div>9. Catharine, w. of (1), Whitehall; (2), J. Parker</div> </div>										
<div> <div>John Edward d. s. p., 1759</div> <div>10. Susanna, w. of W. Standert</div> <div>11. Jane, w. of G. Underwood</div> </div>										

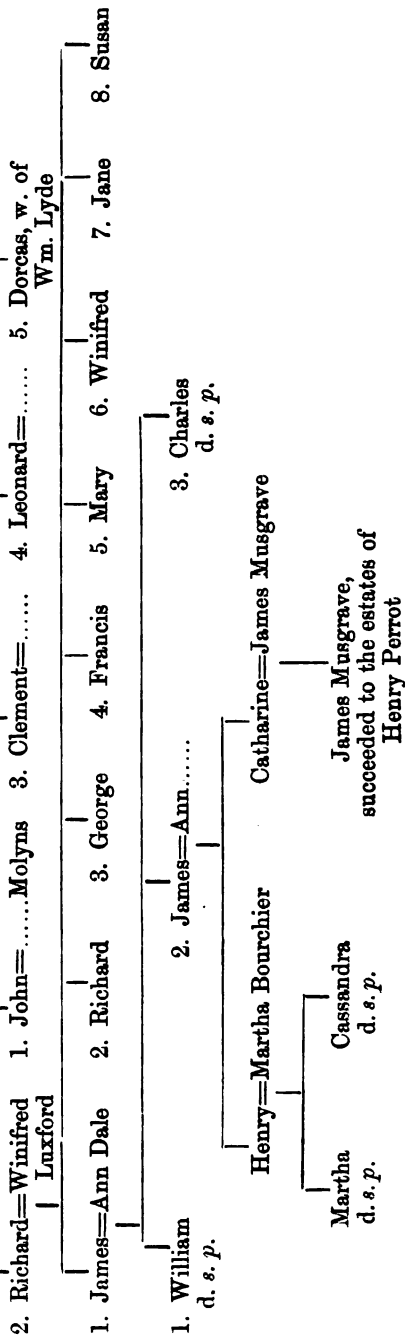
(¹ Note. Another account of good authority gives also three more sons—Robert, Thomas, William.)

PERROT OF NORTHELEIGH.

No. II.

Robert Perrot=Alice Gardiner (*See No. I.*)

1. Leonard (4th son) =(1) Symor (2) Dorothy Skipwith

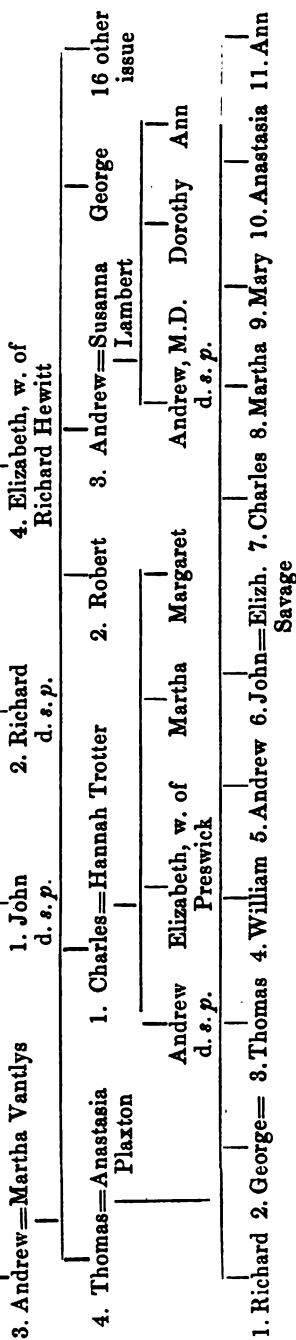


PERROT OF YORKSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

No. I.

John Perrot=Anne

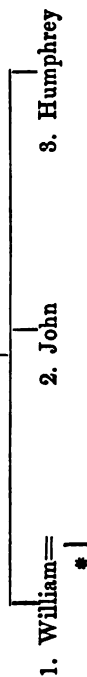
Richard=Dorothy Harris

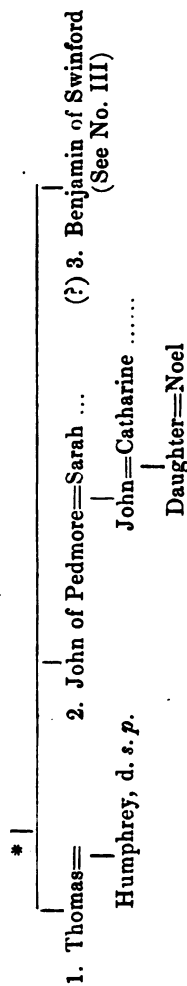


No. II.

Perrot of Bellbroughton, Worcestershire

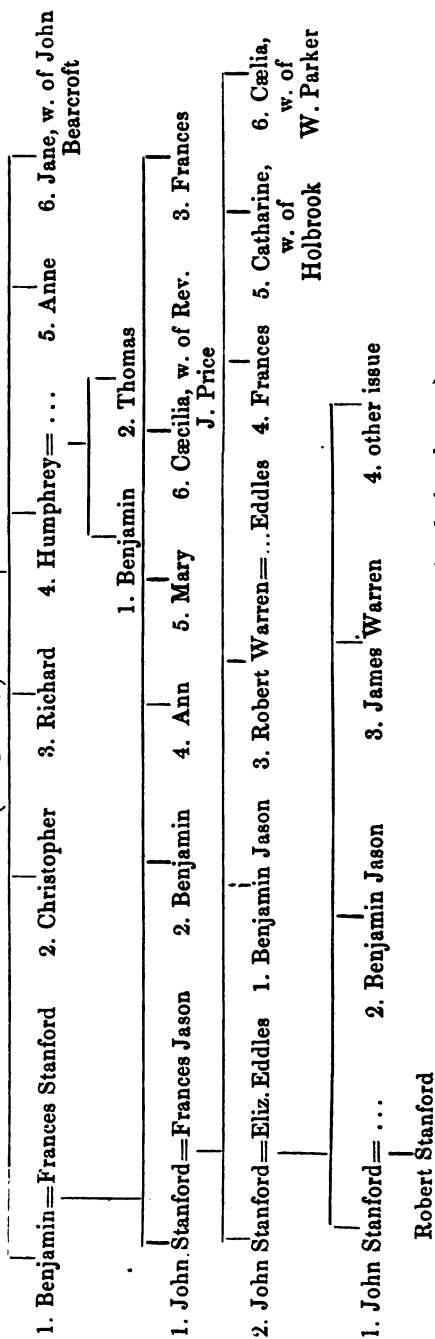
Humphrey=Eliz. Taylor





No. III.

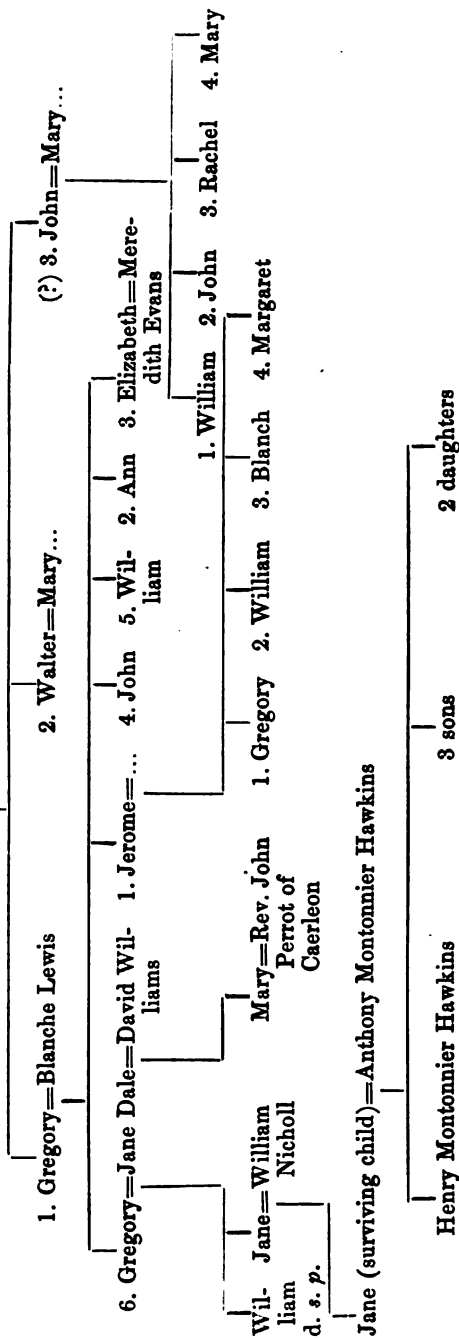
Benjamin Perrot of Swinford=Mary
(See No. II.)



(In the above genealogy the daughters are placed after the sons.)

PERROT OF MONMOUTHSHIRE AND BRECONSHIRE.

Perrot



PERROT OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

Perrot

John=Catharine Meyrick Daug., w. of John Sebrande Daug., w. of Crompe

Thomas=Alice Wilcox

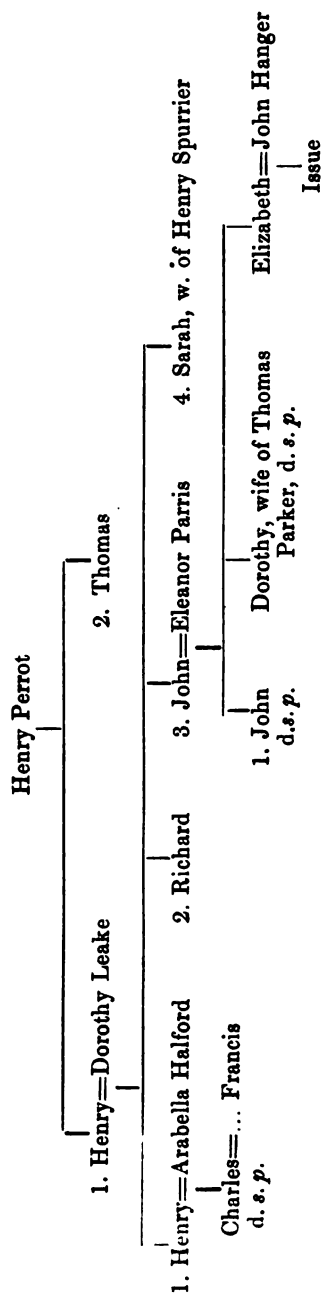
1. Richard=(1) Margaret Bromwich 2. Roger=Elizabeth 3. James=d. of Tyndale 4. Ann, 5. Jane 6. Alice, w. of
(2)=Alice Darnell, Brend w. of Henry, Alexander
mother of Walter Monnington Evans

1. Synondus=Lady Davenport 2. Nathaniel 3. Anna 1. James 2. Thomas 3. John

2. Robert=Fortuna 3. Frances 4. Richard=Alice Paynoll 1. John 5. Alice, w. of Walter Gresmond
Tomkins d. s. p. d. s. p.

1. Herbert=(1) Jane Lloyd (2) Hester Barlow (3) Susanna 2. James 3. Francis 4. Penelope 5. Damaris,
Herbert, d. s. p. Hester=Sir John Packington w. of
Edwardes

PERROT OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE.



II.

IN the public records will be found two parcels of various deeds, which appear to have been the property of Sir John Perrot, and which came into the possession of the crown on his attainer. The following is a brief description of them :—

No. 41212. A letter of Robert, Bishop of St. David's, to William Perrot, relating to the right of patronage of the church of St. Andrew extra villam. The deed, almost illegible, is dated 29 October in the 6th of Robert's consecration.

No. 20782. 4 Edw. IV. One sheet of paper, touching the question of the performance of divine service in the church of Haroldston. (Printed.)

No. 20411. Schedule of various grants, fines, charters, indentures, etc., relating to lands in Pembrokeshire. A roll of four long slips of paper, with a very narrow slip attached. (Printed.)

No. 25203. Prerogative Court, 18 Henry VII. The will of Sir William Perrot of Haroldston, dated 20 May, 1503. (Printed.)

No. 25207. The will of Johanna Wogan (Perrot), dated 11 November, 1504. (Printed.)

No. 23505. An inspeximus of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, farmer of the lordship of Haverford West, in which the name of Thomas Perrot, Esquire, is the principal person concerned. (One membrane very much mutilated.)

No. 12735. A collection of seven deeds, six of which are printed, the seventh being illegible. (Printed.)

1. Deed of John Miles, of Rhosmarket, to Sir Thomas Perrot. Dated 26 Henry VI.

2. Deed of William Walys of Haroldston to Thomas Perrot, Esquire. 21 Henry VI.

3. Deed of Johanna, widow of Sir Thomas Perrot, conveying the estate of her late husband to his son Thomas Perrot. 3 Edw. IV.

4. Deed of William Hubert, alias Hoskyns, to William Perrot.

5. Power of attorney from William Perrot to John Perrot of Haverfordwest, for the lordship of Laugharne. 9 June, 2 Henry VII.

6. Deed of Owen Perrot of certain lands, etc., in Pebidiawk.

5 Henry VIII. (In this deed the boundaries of the lands are erased or not legible.)

No. 10110. Indenture 17 Henry VII, betwixt Sir William Perrot and John Waryn of Lauhadden, touching lands in Caervoriog, formerly the property of Henry Perrot. (Printed.)

No. 170391. Estyngeston—short schedule of deeds relating to lands belonging to Sir Thomas Perrot. Two sheets sewn together.

No. 8566. Haverford Villa. Return of Sir Owen Perrot, coronator of Henry VIII, of articles of inquisition. (One small membrane.)

No. 26768. An inquisition taken at Laugharne upon the possessions of William Perrot, deceased. (One membrane much faded.)

No. 27267. A writ of the Lord High Admiral to John Perrot, Esquire, Vice-Admiral in the cos. of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan and sea-ports adjoining, and keeper of the gaol of *Hereford* in partibus occidentalibus, 23 July 1563, to commit to gaol Thomas Castle, of Hackney in Middlesex. In this warrant Haverford is spelt Hereford. (Membrane mutilated.)

No. 266335. Indenture of marriage settlements between Rowland Laugharne and Lettice Perrot. (Printed.)

No. 9515. Bond of £100 entered into (11 Oct., 5 Eliz.) by Richard Barlow of Slebech. Sir John Perrot and his heirs to receive for his own use all the rents and profits of the lordship of Robeston, late the property of the said Sir John, for one year.

No. 10596. 4 Edw. VI. An indenture between Sir Thomas Jones (spelt James) of Abermarlais, co. Caerm. and John Perrot, son and heir of Thomas Perrot of Haroldston, witnessing the release by the said Sir Thomas of all his interest in the wardship of the said John Perrot given to him by Henry VIII, excepting all rights and titles, which Dame Mary (the mother of Sir John) had in the possessions of Sir John. These rights, however, Sir Thomas surrenders on payment of an annual pension of £66 13s. 4d., payable during the life of the said Mary. And in recompense for certain rents received by Sir Thomas, and moveable goods claimed by his late ward, Sir Thomas grants to him all his interest in the two churches called Thomas Becket (now St. Thomas in Haverford West) and Saint Issel, in Haroldston, as well as all tithes and other lands, formerly part of the possessions of the Priory of Haverford. He also undertakes to surrender the letters patent of the grant of the lordships of Narberth, Coyderaff (coed-traeth),

Tenby, and Tregyn mershe (*sic*) in the county of Pembroke, into the king's hands, for the purpose of obtaining similar letters granting the same for the joint lives of himself and his late ward. Sir Thomas also makes himself responsible for the marriage portion of Jane, sister to Sir John Perrot.

No. 9644. The account of Robert Price, of moneys received and spent in the suit of Sir John Perrot, and assigned by Sir John to follow his causes and suits, by way of process, both at the Council of the Marches and at common law. Dated Caermarthen, 3 Oct., 32 Eliz. (A book of six leaves.)

No. 4314. (1590-91.) The account of James Prytherch and others of moneys received for the use of Sir John Perrot in accordance with letters from him dated at the Strand, 22 July, 1590, in which he requests £600 or £700 to be collected from his tenants and debtors, and to make up any deficiency from the iron chest in Carew Castle. Also an account of Thomas Lloyd of money sent, owing to letters of Sir Thomas, son of Sir John, directing him to deliver £500 to Nicholas Perd of London. Thomas Lloyd was to lose no time as Sir John had some payments to make to the queen and others. Also a further account of Thomas Lloyd of moneys sent in compliance with direction by letters dated York House, 36 April, 1590, which require £1500, also to be supplemented, in case of necessity, from the iron chest, to be sent *via* Bristol to Mr. Philip Langley, through the hands of William Jones, of Hereford (*sic*) his servant, Henry Michell, and Richard Aprice. (This statement of accounts seems misplaced in this document, which consists of nine leaves of paper in good condition.)

No. 15246. A note shewing of whom Thomas Lloyd and Roger Williams received the £1,500 above mentioned, and that it was sent to Sir John Perrot in May 1590. (Two sheets of paper.)

No. 26334. An indenture made 12 Elizabeth, in which John God, merchant tailor of London, makes over to Sir John Perrot the parsonage of Laugharne. (In this document Sir John is described as *late* of Carew.)

No. 26305. An inquisition held by Henry Adams, steward of the manor of Sir John Perrot, on the death of Richard Nashe of Great Nashe (*sic*).

30 Elizabeth. The yearly rent-roll of Sir John Perrot, of his property in Kemeys. (One membrane, printed.)

No. 4463. Inventory of the goods of Sir John Perrot in Carew Castle, etc., 27 April, 1592. (Printed.)

No. 4466. A book of the proceedings of Edward Donne, Alban Stepneth, Charles Vaughan, and Thomas Woodside, com-

missioners of the Queen, to deal with the goods of the late Sir John Perrot. Dated 22 June, 1792. (Sixteen sheets of paper, four of which are blank, and two schedules attached. Among the properties appears to be the parsonage of Llanstephan.)

No. 26735. A parcel of various documents, No. 5 of which gives an inventory of the silver plate of Sir John then in Sir Thomas Shirley's house. There are two separate statements of amount, of £136:10:8, and £224:19:10; in all, £361:10:6.

No. 24138. Return of inquisition of goods and chattels of Sir John Perrot (34 Elizabeth) taken in Haverford Castle. (Printed.)

No. 9984. Account of the possessions of Sir John Perrot, taken at Haverfordwest 7 Sept. 1591. These properties were purchased by Sir John of his stepfather, Sir Thomas Jones, viz., half the manor of Nangle, the manor of Castle Martin, Pwll-oghan (*sic*), Rhoscrowther; and of Nicholas Dawes, viz. Cooksey and Lynney in Castle Martin. (Two leaves of paper.)

No. 6468. A book of eighty leaves, in good condition, containing notices of the possessions of Sir John Perrot after his attain. The following are mentioned: half the manor of Jeffreston, the manors of Carew, Benton, Walwyn's Castle, Hether Hill, Knowlton, Robeston, Dale, Hooton, Great Honighho (*sic*), Skyviok (*sic*) (? Yysceifog), Woodstock, Arbleston, Renaston, Castel Tighe (*sic*), lands in Kemeys. From the same account it appears that John Wogan held lands in Jeffreston. The heiress of John Wogan of Wiston held lands in Williamston and Robeston. Lettice Laugharne held lands in St. Bride's, some of which were formerly held by John Wogan of Wiston. Sir John Wogan, Knt., held lands in Robeston. Henry White and John Adams held lands with the Head Wear of Spittle Mill. Thomas Matthias held lands at Voelyoch (*sic*).

28107. The account of Thomas Revel of moneys received by way of impost, of Robert Dawes, towards the reparation of the Wear at Kilgerran. (A roll of four sheets of paper. This document seems to have been misplaced among the Perrot documents.)

22468. Survey of divers lands and tenements in the town and county of Haverfordwest (34 Elizabeth). In this survey Sir Thomas Perrot, Knt., holds some marsh land, Maudelen (*sic*) Mead, and a piece of ground called the Little Fland, with the rights of the river.

III.

Parcel 236. T. G. 25203. The last Will of William Perrot.

In Dei nomine Amen. Vicesimo die mensis Maii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tertio, Ego Willielmus Perrot de Haroldiston miles Menevensis diocœsis sanus mente ac bonæ memoriæ videns periculum mortis meæ mihi imminere condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis do et lego animam meam Deo patri omnipotenti ac corpus meum ad seppellendum in Ecclesia Prioratus Sancti Thomæ Martyris Haverford. coram ymagine Sancti Salvatoris ibidem in cancello. Item do et lego fabricæ Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Menevensis decem solidos. Item do et lego Priori et Conventui Domus et Ecclesiæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris Haverford *xli*. Item do et lego parochiali Ecclesiæ meæ Sancti Ismaelis (*sic*) juxta Haverford meam optimam togam de velvet. Item do et lego fratribus Prædicatoribus Domus et Ecclesiæ Sancti Salvatoris Haverford prædicti *vs*. Item do et lego rectori meo Ecclesiæ Sancti Ismaelis prædictæ pro decimis meis oblati *vjs. viiij d*. Item do et lego Annæ filiæ meæ *xli*. Item do et lego Aliciæ filiæ meæ *lxxli*. Item do et lego Margaretæ filiæ meæ *lxi*. Item do et lego Isabellæ filiæ meæ *xxli*. ad earum honores (*sic*) maritandas et dotandas. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum do et lego Oweno filio meo et heredi meo et Johannæ uxori meæ quos ordino facio et constituo meos veros et legitimos executores ut ipsi ordinant et disponant pro salute animæ meæ prout eis melius videbitur expedire Deo placere et animæ meæ proficere. Hiis testibus Thoma Withe Priore Domus et Ecclesiæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris Haverford antedicti, Domino Roberto Walshe- man rectore Ecclesiæ Sancti Andrea Apostoli de Roberston in Roos, Willielmo Leya rectore Ecclesiæ de Langerne, David John Litt, et multis aliis ad tunc ibidem præsentibus rogatis et specialiter vocatis.

Probate.—Probatum fuit infra scriptum testamentum coram nobis Johanne permissione divina Menevensi Episcopo ac per nos approbatum insumatum ac legitime pronunciatum pro valore ejusdem administrationem omnium et singulorum bonorum debitorum et catallorum retrospectum testatorem et ejus testamentum concernentium executoribus infranominatis in forma jurisjurati commisimus per præsentis. Datum sub nostro magno sigillo viij die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tertio et nostræ consecrationis anno septimo.

IV.

Parcel 236. J. R. 20782. 4 Ed. IV. Arbitration between Thomas Perrot and others and the Priory of St. Thomas.

Universis filiis Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit. Nos Johannes Canto^r in utroque juri Bacallarius, Ricardus Gely, David Roblyn in decretis et legibus Bacallarius, et Petrus Ricard, Rector Ecclesiæ parochialis de Bourton, arbitri, arbitratores sive iudices compromissarii inter partes, videlicet, Thomam Perrot Armigerum, Dominum de Haroldiston, Thomam Owyn et Johannem Cadwelly, procuratores Ecclesiæ parochialis ejusdem partem actricem sive querelantem ex parte una, et Philippum Weny et Conventum Prioratus Sancti Thomæ Martyris Haverford proprietarios ejusdem, sive dictam ecclesiam parochialem, ex donatione Ricardi Harold nuper Domini de Haroldiston in proprios usus optinentem, partem querelatam ream sive defendentem prætensione ex altera; super quadam lite, discordia sive controversia mota de et super divinorum celebratione et curæ ibidem interessentiæ ex utraque parte indifferenter electi et nominati, habito tractatu diligenti et provida deliberatione amodo exercenda. Super quibus inspectis antiquis evidenciis et cartis dicti Prioratus super appropriatione, concessione, donatione sive fundatione ejusdem et antiqua possessione dictorum Prioris et Conventus in eadem ecclesia parochiali, hinc est quod nos dicti arbitri unanimiter et concorditer deliberati ex consensu et assensu utriusque partis expresso præmissorum intuitu Deum præ oculis habentes sub pœna quadraginta librarum prout plene in scriptis obligatorii continetur, laudamus, arbitramus, judicamus, et definimus quod dictæ ecclesiæ parochiali de Haroldiston honeste et laudabiliter serviatur in divinis per unum discretum et ydoneum sacerdotem arbitrio dicti Prioris et Conventus limitandum quem dictus Prior et Conventus pro tempore existenti duxerint ad hoc nominandum sub hac vicelicet forma quod dictus sacerdos servicio dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis deputatus et assignatus singulis festis præceptis per ecclesiam dicet matutinas missam et vesperas in dicta ecclesia parochiali coram parochianis intessentibus et in duplicibus festis et principalibus dicet primas vesperas causa necessitatis cessante. Et ad audiendum ibidem divina more solito congregatis ad beneplacitum sive assignationem tempore limitato per dictum venerabilem Armigerum Thomam Perrot principalem parochianum et ejus successores ibidem quoscumque si voluntatem habuerint ibidem interessendi, alioquin singulis hujusmodi festis dicet matutinas missam et vesperas. Item quod singulis ebdomedis et septem-

anis celebrabit duas missas in dicta ecclesia parochiali videlicet unam in quarta feria et aliam in sexta feria si aliqui parochianorum ibidem interfuerunt sive aliquis interfuerit ad audiendum hujusmodi divina. Item laudamus ut supra quod dictus sacerdos hujusmodi servitio deputatus visitationi infirmorum et sacramenta ecclesiæ parochianis temporibus debitis impendenda et ministranda infra ipsam parochiam quotiens opus fuerit diligenter intendet, ceteris ipsius Prioratus officiis et servitiis pro tempore postpositis et prætermisissis. Proviso semper quod dictus sacerdos habeat sibi panem, vinum et omnia alia necessaria ad celebrandum requisita cum venerit ibidem ad divina celebranda. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentì nostro laudo et arbitrio indentato sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum quintodecimo die mensis Septembris anno Domini millesimo cccco^{mo} lxiij^{to} et anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum quarto.

V.

Ministers' Accounts, Exchequer. T. G. 20, 411. Eliz. Schedule of Grants, Fines, Cartæ, etc., relating to Lands in the County of Pembroke.

Cedula.—Pembrochiæ. Thomam Perrot et Johannem Pever, Thomas Perrot et Johannes Dole, Thomas Perrot et Johanna et Thomas Dole.

Monckton prope Pembrochia, Morston Monckton, et alia.

Carta Willielmi Hohekyn facta Willielmo Perrot Armigero de omnibus terris in comitatu Pembrochiæ.

Carta Johannis Methelan facta Johanni Wise.

Dismissio facta David Saur per Willielmum Perrot de tementis et una acra terræ cum pertinenciis.

Carta Thomæ Milward facta Philippo Lloid de terris in Landian.

In dorso.—Excambio Medietatis unius messuagii in Horston Breve quod Thomas Stermyn cum aliis etc. juste redderet diversas terras in Monckton et aliis locis.

Carta Thomæ Broun facta Johanni Wise et Margaretæ uxori ejus de medietate unius messuagii.

Carta Mabilis relictæ Johannis filiæ Martini facta Thomæ filio meo de uno messuagio vocato Wyndesore.

Littera ballivi Aliciæ Lacy de Angulo facta ad ponendum Henricum Geffrey et Isabellam uxorem ejus de uno burgagio (?) (b. in MS.)

Pecia veteri (*sic*) cartæ pertinentiis Johanni Wyse de messuagio et terra in comitatu Pembrochiæ.

MEMB. I.

Finis levata de Philippo Gundez et Susanna uxori ejus et Thomæ Perrot de duabus acris terræ, etc.

Indentura pinguor (*sic*) J. Maister, etc., Willielmum Cole, Robertum Madok et Luciam de uno dimidio burgagio (b. in MS.) prope fossam Castri Pembrochiæ.

Finis levata J. Wise per Thomam Petyvyne et Margaretam uxorem ejus de proportia de duobus messuagiis in Pembrochia.

Carta Johannæ Meiller filiæ et heredis David Meiller facta J. Wise Armigero de uno messuagio tribus acris et dimidio terræ cum pertinentiis in Northehoke alias Threlakes.

Carta David Martyn capellani facta Willielmo Gourda et Isabellæ uxori ejus de tota terra quam habuit in Lamberston una cum reversione dotis.

Carta J. Wise facta David ap Warryn et Margaretæ uxori suæ de omnibus messuagiis, terris, etc., ad terminum vitæ ipsorum Davidis et Margaretæ.

Carta Willielmi de Rupe de Westpenn facta Henrico de Rupe filio suo de sex solidis annui redditus.

Carta J. Wise de Pembrochia facta David ap Warryn et Margaretæ (*sic*) uxori ejus de messuagiis et terris suis in Lambereston.

Relaxacio J. Wise facta J. Kyng clerico ad terminum vitæ prædicti J. Wise de tercia parte unius burgagio (b. in MS.) in Pembrochia.

Relaxacio J. Landigan facta Johanni Laurence et Margaretæ uxori de dimidio burgagio (b. in MS.) in Pembrochia.

Relaxacio Willielmi de Rupe de Westpenn facta Henrico de Rupe filio meo in duobus messuagiis sex bovatis terræ et tribus acris terræ in Est Landran.

Finalis concordia inter Johannem Wise de Pembrochia querentem et Thomam Petyvyne et Margaretam uxorem ejus deforciantes de proportia de duobus messuagiis in Pembrochia.

Relaxatio Johannis Eynon junior facta Willielmo Davy clerico de omnibus terris et tenementis dominus redditibus serviiciis pratis et pascuis in Pembrochia, Tembia, Westpenn, Landiam, Lambereston, Angulo, et ubicumque infra comitatum Pembrochiæ ut de jure Johannis Wise.

Dux indenturæ inter David Waryn et Margaretæ (*sic*) uxorem ejus facta J. Wise de omnibus messuagiis, terris, tenementis, dominiis, redditibus et serviiciis in Pembrochia, Est Landian, Hoham, et Lambereston.

Aquitancia Ricardi Lile facta Johanni Wise de omnibus actionibus generalibus.

Carta Thomæ Coke capellani facta J. filio Philippi le Shorte de duobus burgagiis cum pertinenciis in Pembrochia.

Carta recognitionis Stephani Saleman et Isabellæ uxoris mea (*sic*) facta J. le Schorte de una acra terræ in Pembrochia.

MEMB. II.

Indentura inter Johannem Watkyn vicarium, Johannem Lang ex parte una et Petrum Lang ex parte altera de pignor (*sic*) duorum messuagiorum in Pembrochia.

Carta Johannis Schortæ de Portelew facta J. Carnell, etc., de uno messuagio et una acra terræ in Redhull et Pembrochia.

Relaxacio Johannis Hamund de duodecim denariis annui redditus exeuntis de Ythyngiston (? Estington) facta Stephano Perrot.

Carta Nicholaii Hulle de Hulle facta Thomæ Brown et Johanni Thomas clericis de uno messuagio et viginti acræ terræ cum pertinenciis in le Hille et tertia parte unius burgagii in Pembrochia.

Relaxacio Johannis Kyng clerici facta J. de la Bare Armigero Sawacro (*sic*) de la Bare et Johanni Hall vicario de uno messuagio et quatuor bovatis terræ in Estlamberston juxta Aylerdeston et de tertia parte unius burgagii in Pembrochia.

Carta Willielmi filii Walteri facta Adæ Hyrdman de uno messuagio in Pembrochia.

Littera ballivi Johannæ Meiler filiæ et heredis David Meyler de Meylerston facta David Brown ad ponendam Johannem Wise Armigerum in possessione unius messuagii et trium acrarum terræ et dimidiam in Northehoke quæ vocatur Threlakes.

Carta J. filii Nicholaii Schirborn facta Johanni Loney fabro de una placea cum pertinenciis in Monkton.

Littera ballivi David ap Jenan ap Warryn et Margaretæ uxori ejus facta Henrico Macheland ad ponendum Johannem Wise in plena et pacifica possessione de et in omnibus messuagiis, terris, dominiis etc. in Pembrochia Estlandian, Hoham et Lamberston.

Carta Johannis Benacy facta Johanni Tipper de Pembrochia de tertia parte unius messuagii in Pembrochia.

Carta Johannæ Tipper filia et heredis J. Tipper facta domino Roberto Salmon capellano de dimidio burgagio et orto in Pembrochia.

Finis levata per Matildam relictam Johannis Martyne levata Thomæ Martyn de uno messuagio in Pembrochia vocato Wyndisore et de duabus carucatis terræ in la Penn occidentali.

Copia hundredi de Castelmer de ingressu Johannis Atkyn in uno messuagio et xxⁱⁱ acris terræ et dimidiæ in Tremorgan.

Alia indentura inter David ap Jenan ap Warren et Margaretam uxorem ejus et Johannem Wise de omnibus messuagiis, terris, tenementis, dominiis in Pembrochia, Estlandian, Hoham et Lamberston.

Finalis concordia inter Johannem le Schorte et Isabellam uxorem ejus levata Stephano Salmon de una acra terræ cum pertinenciis in Pembrōchia.

MEMB. III.

Carta Ricardi Miryan filii Gervasii Francisci facta Petro Francisco de uno burgagio super Pontem occidentalem Pembrochiæ.

Carta domini Johannis de Busseto Senescallo Pembrochiæ, Philippi Canan et alii facta Mabiliæ relictæ Johannis filii Martini de uno burgagio in Pembrochia appellatur (*sic*) Wyndissore.

Carta Mabilæ Hopkyn et Maiota Hobekyn de Pembrochia facta Johanni Tipper et Margaretæ uxori ejus de duobus partibus medietatis unus burgagii in Pembrochia medietate unius orti (*sic*) una roda terræ et medietate unius orti sub le Torre et de duobus acris terræ et viginti sex perticatis et de duabus partibus unius perticatæ terræ in Joyland.

Relaxacio David filii Thomæ Peter de Gana facta Philippo filio Johannis de Castro de sexdecim acris terræ in Pembrochia.

Finis levata Stephano Perrot per Philippum Cyundez et Susannam uxorem de duabus acris terræ in Pembrochia.

Indentura inter J. Taillour de Pembrochia facta Stephano Perrot de Estyngeston de uno messuagio in Monketon.

Carta Nicholai le Hoper facta Willielmo filio Waltero cum Alicia filia sua in liberum maritagium de quartuor acris terræ prope viam Sancti Pedroci.

Carta Willielmi Corepyng facta Stephano Perrot de tribus acris terræ in Hicgonstom in Pembrochia.

Finalis concordia facta et levata per Johannem Hamund Stephano Perrot de novem bovatis terræ cum pertinenciis in Ythenmston.

Carta Willielmi de Cryppyng facta Stephano Perrot et Mabilæ uxori suæ de uno messuagio et tribus ortis et de una bovata terræ in Hosbraunston in tenemento Pembrochiæ.

Indentura inter Willielmum Perrot et Thomam Medy de terris in Ytheniston ad dimissionem.

Carta J. Carnell de Maynsethan et Aliciæ uxoris ejus facta Johanni Wise Armigero de uno burgagio cum orto et de una acra terræ in Redhull.

Carta W. Boscher domini de Stackepolboscher facta Jordano

Harold de quinque bovatis terræ in tenemento de Stackpolboscher.

Relaxatio Gilberti Row filii Philippi Row facta Isabellæ filiæ Philippi le Schorte de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Pembrochia.

MEMB. IIIL.

Carta Johannis Dour de Pembrochia facta Stephano Perrot de Hundredo de le Esthundred de Castelmer de de (*sic*) uno messuagio viginti septem acris et dimidia terræ in Cayrew.

Relaxacio Leonardi Martyn filii et heredis Ricardi Martyn facta Johanni Wise et Angneti uxori ejus de et in uno messuagio et tribus acris terræ in Vale acres, etc.

Acquitancia Jacobi Howell de Treffloyne facta J. Wise de omnibus et omnimodis actionibus personalis quas versum ipsum Johannem unquam habuit, etc.

Relaxacio Thomæ Kewe facta J. Lawrence de Pembrochia et Margaretæ uxori ejus de reversione dimidii burgagii in Pembrochia.

Carta J. Landian de Pembrochia prædicto Thomæ Kewe capellano de dimidio burgagio in Pembrochia.

Carta Petri Lang facta Roberto Melete de uno burgagio et medietate burgagii in Pembrochia.

Carta Johannis Don facta David Laurence de uno burgagio in Pembrochia quæ nuper habuit ex dono et feoffamento Thomæ Kew.

Carta Thomæ Kew capellani facta Johanni Don de Pembrochia de uno burgagio cum pertinenciis in Pembrochia.

Carta J. le Maister facta Johanni Laurence de dimidio burgagio in Pembrochia.

Relaxacio Johannis Landigan de Pembrochia facta Thomæ Kewe capellano de dimidio burgagio in Pembrochia.

Carta Thomæ Kewe capellani facta Johanni Landian de Pembrochia de uno dimidio burgagio in Pembrochia.

Finalis concordia facta et levata per David Walter de Jameston et Johannam uxorem ejus levata Johanni Wise de sexta parte unius burgagii Pembrochiæ et viginti quatuor acris terræ cum pertinenciis apud le Hill.

VI.

Ministers' Accounts, Exchequer. T. G. 25207.

Will of Jane Wogan (Perrot).

In Dei nomine amen. Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quarto undecimo vero die mensis Novembris ego Johanna

Wogan de Haroldston prope Haverford compos mentis tamen æger in corpore videns periculum mortis meæ mihi iminere condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis do et lego animam meam Deo patri omnipotenti ac corpus meum ad sepeliendum in Ecclesia Prioratus Sancti Thomæ Martiris Haverford coram ymagine Sancti Salvatoris ibidem in cancello. Item do et lego fabricæ ecclesiæ Cathedralis Menevensis vjs. et octo denarios. Item do et lego parochiali ecclesiæ meæ Sancti Ismaelis juxta Haverford prædictum vjs. et octo denarios. Item do et lego Priori et Conventui Domus et Ecclesiæ S. Thomæ Martiris Haverford prædicti viginti solidos. Item do et lego fratribus prædicatoribus Domus et Ecclesiæ Sancti Salvatoris Haverford prædicti quinque solidos. Item do et lego canonicis Domus et Ecclesiæ S. Thomæ Martiris Haverford prædicti ad custodiendum placebo et dirige pro anima mea per spatium unius mensis triginta solidos. Item do et lego Johanni Arnold de Haroldston prædicto capellano ad orandum pro anima mea sev solidos et octo denarios. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum do et lego Oweno Perrot Armigero filio meo quem ordino, facio et constituo meum verum executorem ut ipse ordinat et disponet pro salute animæ meæ prout ei melius videbitur expedire Deo placere et animæ suæ proficere. Hiis testibus Domino Thoma Harry patri meo spirituali Domino Johanne Arnold, Rollando Tanner, David John Litt et multis aliis adtunc ibidem præsentibus rogatis et specialiter vocatis.

Probate.—Probatum approbatum et insumatum fuit presens testamentum coram nobis Philippo Howell in legibus bacallario vicario generali ac custode spiritualium Episcopatus Menevensis quarto videlicet die mensis Decembris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo iiij^{to} pro tribunali ibidem sedente in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Haverford ipsoque testamento pro legitimo demonstrato et pronuntiato ejusdem testamenti executio fuit commissa executori infra scripto in forma jurisjurati examinato diligenter et per nos admissio. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostri officii apposuimus die mensis et anno Domini ut supra. Postea venit et computavit cum officario et ab omni ulteriori compoto seu ratiocinio salvo jure cujuscumque dimissus est.

VII.

Ministers' Accounts, Exchequer Dept. T. G. 12735.

Deed of Milis to Sir Thomas Perrot.

1. Noverint universi per præsentés me Johannem filium Johannis Milis de Rousemarket remisisse, relaxasse et omnino

pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Thomæ Perrot Militi totum jus meum et clameum quod habeo habui seu quovismodo in futurum habere potero in uno burgagio cum pertinentiis jacenti inter terram Ricardi Meiller in parte orientali et communem viam in parte occidentali infra villam de Rousemarket. Habendum et tenendum prædictum burgagium cum pertinentiis præfato Thomæ et heredibus suis et assignatis imperpetuum. Ita quod nec ego præfatus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquam actionem de cetero in prædicto burgagio cum pertinentiis habere seu vindicare poterimus. Sed ab omni actione juris et clamei inde simus (*sic*) exclusi imperpetuum per præsentis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui hiis testibus, Jenkyn Est, Roberto Nayssh, Johanne Jourdan et multis aliis. Datum apud Rousemarket prædictum in festum Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ vicesimo sexto.

Deed of Walys to Sir Thomas Perrot.

II. Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Willielmus Walys filius Johannis Walys de Herlardeston dedi, concessi et hac præsentis carta mea confirmavi Thomæ Perrot Armigero omnia terras et tenementa redditus et servitia cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscumque quæ nuper fuerunt Hugonis Walys clerici et quæ mihi jure hereditario vel aliquo alio modo descendere debent in Rosmarket. Habenda et tenenda omnia prædicta terras et tenementa redditus et servitia cum suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscumque præfato Thomæ heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per redditus et servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero prædictus Willielmus Walys filius prædicti Johannis et heredes mei omnia prædicta terras et tenementa redditus et servitia cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscumque præfato Thomæ heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus per præsentis. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentis cartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma Philpot, Ricardo Meyler, Thoma Scovyn et aliis. Datum apud Rosmarket decimo nono die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo primo.

Deed of Jane Perrot to Thomas Perrot.

III. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerint Johanna quæ fuit uxor Thomæ Perrot Militis salutem. Noveritis me præfatam Johannam in pura viduitate mea et legitima potestate remisisse, relaxasse et omnino pro me et

heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Thomæ Perrot Armigero filio et heredi Thomæ Perrot Militis nuper mariti mei heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum et clameum quæ habui habeo seu quovismodo in futurum habere potero de et in omnibus mesuagiis molendinis terris tenementis dominiis redditibus et serviciis cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis quæ fuerunt prædicti Thomæ nuper viri mei infra Comitatum Pembrochiæ Comitatum Karmerdyn Dominium Haverfordiæ Dominium de Pebidiauk. Ita videlicet quod nec ego prædicta Johanna nec heredes mei neque aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquod jus vel clameum in omnibus prædictis mesuagiis molendinis terris tenementis dominiis redditibus et serviitiis cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis nec in aliqua inde parcella de cetero exigere demandare clamare seu vindicare poterimus, sed ab omni actione jure titulo et demanda inde simus penitus exclusi per præsentem. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentem scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Datum septimo die mensis Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum tertio (1465).

Deed of Hubert to Sir W. Perrot.

iv. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Willielmus Hubert alias Hoskyn frater et heres Roberti Hoskyn clerici salutem. Noveritis me præfatum Willielmum remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Willielmo Perrot totum jus meum et clameum quæ habeo habui seu quovismodo in futurum habere potero de et in omnibus terris et tenementis dominiis redditibus et serviitiis molendinis pratis pascuis et boscis eum pertinentiis infra Comitatum Pembrochiæ quæ idem Robertus nuper habuit ex dono concessione et feoffamento Johannis Geffrey clerici. Quorum quidem terrarum et tenementorum dominiorum redditum et servitorum molendinorum pratorum pascuorum et boscorum cum pertinentiis idem Willielmus Perrot in plena et pacifica possessione et seisma modo existit. Ita vero quod nec ego prædictus Willielmus Hubert alias Hoskyn nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius per nos seu nomine nostro aliquod jus vel clameum in omnibus prædictis terris et tenementis dominiis redditibus serviitiis molendinis pratis pascuis et boscis cum pertinentiis nec in aliqua eorundem parcella de cetero exigere clamare demandare seu vindicare poterimus nec debemus in futurum. Sed ab omni actione jure titulo remedio et demanda simus inde penitus exclusi imperpetuum per præsentem. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentem scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Datum vicesimo primo die mensis Septembris anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum quarto decimo (1466).

Sir W. Perrot's Power of Attorney to John Perrot.

v. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Willielmus Perrot de Harroldiston salutem. Noveritis me præfatum Willielmum attornasse et in loco meo posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Johannem Perrot de Haverford Armigerum ad intrandum vice et nomine meis in dominio sive manerio cum suis pertinentiis de Tallagharñ infra comitatum Kermerdyn ac possessionem inde nomine meo capiendum ratum gratum atque firmum habentem et habiturum totum et quicquid dictus attornatus meus vice et nomine meis fecerit in præmissis per præsentem. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentem scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Datum nono die mensis Junii anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conquestum secundo.

Deed of Sir Owen Perrot.

vi. Sciant præsentem et futuri quod ego Owenus Perrot de Haroldiston infra dominium Haverfordiæ Armiger.....et carta mea confirmavi Magistris Willielmo Bradhin et Willielmo ab Oweyn capellanis omnia mesuagia terras tenementa dominia redditus et servitia molendina prata pascua et pasturas boscos subboscos et turbarios cum omnibus suis pertinentiis quæ habeo infra dominium de Pebidiank sicut per suos certos antur limitantur et cognoscuntur, Habenda et tenenda omnia prædicta mesuagia terras tenementa dominia redditus et servitia molendina prata pascua et pasturas boscos subboscos et turbarios cum omnibus suis pertinentiis præfatis Willielmo et Willielmo heredibus et assignatis eorum in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per redditus et servitia inde prius debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero prædictus Owenus et heredes mei omnia prædicta mesuagia terras tenementa dominia redditus et servitia molendina prata pascua et pasturas boscos subboscos et turbarios cum omnibus suis pertinentiis præfatis Willielmo et Willielmo heredibus et assignatis eorum contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum per præsentem. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentem carta sigillum meum apposui. Data vicesimo die mensis Aprilis anno regni Regis Henrici octavi post conquestum Angliæ quinto.

vii. (This document is too much decayed and defaced to be copied.)

VIII.

Parcel 236. J. E. G. 10110. Indenture, 17 Henry VII.

Indenture between Sir William Perrot and Waryn.

This ptcion indented equally made and divided the nyne-tenyth day of Julii in seveneteneth yere of oure Sovereigne Lorde Kynge Harry the seventh, betwixt William Perrotte of Haroldiston Knyght of the one party, and John Waryn of Lauhaden Gentilman of the other partye, of suche landys and tene-mentys medowys lesnys and pastures rentis and services with other thappurtenaunces whiche sumtyme was Harry Perrotte his, late of Caerveriocke Esquyer, accordynge to thadwarde and arbitrament of Richard Raithour Doctour of bothe lawys, Treharne ap Morgan and John Walter Esquyers arbitrators indifferently chosyn betwixt the forsaid parties as by there seid adwarde more at large it may appere.

De redditu quinque acrarum terræ apud Penrosse, xjs. viiij*d*.

De medietate unius acræ terræ infra carucatam terræ de Caerveriocke, xiiij*d*.

De redditu certarum acrarum prati subtus Carne Nedryn bach, xxvjs. viij*d*.

De redditu duarum acrarum et dimidiæ prati cum pertinen-
tiis vulgariter nuncupati Newemedede, xs.

De redditu Johannis Willym apud Redegely, iij*s*. iiij*d*.

Summa, lijs. xd.

Et in verum testimonium partitionis suprascriptæ partes prædictæ sigillum suum alter alternatim apposuerunt apud Haroldiston die Sabati proxima ante festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli anno regni Regis supradicti decimo septimo.

IX.

*Parcel 237. J.P.R. 5738. 30 Eliz. Rent Roll of Sir John,
in Cemys.*

The Yearlye Rente of the right hon'able S^r John Perrott Knyght L^d Deputye of Irlande made in anno regni Dominæ Elizabeth Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ fidei defensoris &c. tricesimo anno Domini (blank).

KEMIES. ST. DOGMEALLS.

Moyelgrove.

William Thomas Lloid per annum, xiijs. iiij*d*. ij hens

William ap Jen'n per annum, xs. ij capons

Jen'n Howell per annum, *xxs.* ij capons, ij henes
 Lewis Ychben per annum, *xxxijjs.* *iiijd.* *iiij* henes
 David Apprise per annum, *xxs.* *iiij* henes
 Thomas David per annum, *xijjs.* *iiijd.* *ii* henes
 Thomas Abowen per annum, *xijjs.* *iiijd.* *ij* henes
 Robart ap John per annum, *xijjs.* *ij* henes
 Jen'n Appryse per annum, *xijjs.* *viiijd.* *ij* henes
 Thomas Peter per annum, *xvs.* *ij* henes
 John Llen for half a litle close per annum, *xijd.*
 One watter grist mylle per annum, *vi.*

Summa, *xijli.* *vs.* *iiijd.*

Nevarn.

Rolande Younge per annum, *xvjs.* *ij* capons
 Owen William David per annum, *xijjs.* *ij* capons, *ij* henes
 William Bedward per annum, *xvjs.* *ij* henes
 William Thomas Jenkyn per annum, *vjs.* *ij* henes
 Mathias Thomas for a peice of voyd lande, *iis.* *iiijd.*
 Summa, *liis.* *iiijd.*

Newport.

Ellen Jen'n wydowe per annum, *xxiiijjs.* *ij* capons
 Thomas Jo. Tournor per annum, *xijjs.* *iiijd.* *ij* henes
 John Thomas David per annum, *xijjs.* *iiijd.* *ij* henes.
 Matthew Buttler per annum, *ijs.* *j* hene
 Lewis Harry per annum, *vjs.* *viiijd.* *j* capon, *vj* henes
 Jenkyn James per annum, *xvs.* *ij* capons & *j* hene
 Thomas Rudd' per annum, *xvs.* *ij* capons
 Griffith Gillin Thomas per annum, *xs.* *ij* capons
 Thomas Owen Gillin Thomas per annum, *xxvs.* *ij* capons
 Res'ap David per annum, *xijjs.* *iiijd.* *ij* henes
 Jen'm Lewis Goth per annum, *xvs.* *ij* henes
 William David per annum, *vjs.* *viiijd.* *ij* henes
 David Appowell per annum, *ixs.* *ij* henes
 Margaret Philip Wall per annum, *ixs.* *ij* henes
 Owen Philip Younge per annum, *xs.* *ij* capons
 Philip Thomas per annum, *xijjs.* *iiijd.* *ij* capons
 Lewis William per annum, *xvjs.* *ij* capons
 Item one meadowe per annum, *ijs.*

Summa, *xli.* *xixs.* *viiijd.*

Lynas.—Harry Thomas Lloid per annum, *xs.* *ij* henes

Llanychllondeg.

Jen'n ap William per annum, *xls.* *ij* capons, *ij* henes
 David Griffith Rich per annum, *xvjs.* *viiijd.* *ij* henes
 Eidem David for another tenement per annum, *vjs.* *iiijd.* *ij*
 henes

Llanllawarn (er).

Mathyas Lewis per annum, xvjs. ij henes

Llyky Owen of a nautie or rente charge for his per annum, iijs. iiijd. j hene

Llanychaith.

Thomas John Lloyd per annum, xvjs. ij capons

Melyne.

James Phillip Walter per annum, vjd.

Summa, vii. ix. x.

Summa totalis, besides the cost of capons and henes, xxxijli. vs. ijd.

Capons, xxix at vjd. a capon is xiijs. vjd.

Henes, lv at iiijd. a hene is xviijs. iiijd.

Summa totalis of the rentes and dewty, capons and henes, is per annum, if the capons and henes xxxiiijli. xvijs. viijd.

X.

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF S^r JOHN PERROT.

PARCEL 287. J.E.G. 4043.

An Inventorye of all the Goodes that S^r John Perott had in the Castell of Carewe within the said countie the xxvijth day of Aprill 1592, remayninge in the custodie and charge of Roger Williams and John Turner.

Tapestrie, Beddinge, Cushions, Chaires, Stooles, Carpets, and such like Upholsters Ware, with Bedsteedes.

Imprimis three downe beddes, one worth xxxs., another xxxs., and y^e third xxxs.; in the whole ivli. xs.Item xxxth fetherbedes, price xxijli. ix. s.

Item xxxiiij boulsters, price lxxivli. vjd.

Item xiiij pillowes, price xixs.

Item a testerne for a bedd, with vallance of black wrought velvet laide with lace of blewe silke and silver, ls.

Item iiij curteins of sad blewe taffetie fringed with silver, price xxxs.

Item ij old quiltes of yellowe sercnet, xxs.

Item one testerne of a feild bedd of stamell clothe laid on with silver lace, and buttons of the same; price liijs. ivd.

Item testerne and vallance of a bedd of black velvet imbrodered

- all over wth Gould garnished with the pollards armes, and v curteynes of taffata, black and yellowe, to the same; price xli. (Sir John's second wife was Jane Pollard.)
- Item one testerne of a bedd of cloth of gold, beinge church woork, beinge very old, wth vallance to the same, and v curteines of redd and yellowe sercnet to the same; price lxs.
- Item one testerne of a bedd of taffata, redd and yellowe, with vallance and fringe to the same, and v curteines of sercnet, black and yellow; price xlvs. viij*d*.
- Item one old testerne for a bedd of redd velvet and damaske imbrodered with peares, and iiij very old silk curteines of partie colours, wth an old sercnet for the beds hedd; price xvjs. (The pears were borne by the Perrots.)
- Item one old rugge for a bedd, iiij*s*.
- Item xvj paire of white woollen blanketts for bedds, liij*s*. iiij*d*.
- Item xxth coverlettes of darnex' for servantes, price lxvs.
- Item one old black rugge,
- Item one old white Irish rugge,
[..... page lxiiij*li*. xv*s*.]
- Item vj coverlettes of tapestrie, xxx*s*.
- Item xxij peces of arrace and tapestrie for hanginges, viz. vj peces of arrace, xxiiij*li*. xs. iv*d*., and xvj peces of tapestrie, xviij*li*. xvijs. iiij*d*.,—xli. vijs. viij*d*.
- Item one paire of Scottishe white blanketts, price vjs.
- Item ij Scottishe peces of flannell of partie coloures, xs.
- Item an old murry Irishe rugge, price vjs. viij*d*.
- Item a pece of tapestrie conteyninge xxxth ells at xxd. thell, ls.
- Item a changable silke quilt, price xx*s*.
- Item ij bedsteddes sowed upp together in a pece of kanvasse, price xx*s*.
- Item a tapestrie coverlet, price xiijs. iiij*d*.
- Item one white Irishe rugge, price vs.
- Item a Scottishe white blankett, price iijs. iiij*d*.
- Item one old Scottishe karp^t, partie coloured, beinge in length v yards di., vs.
[pag' xvj^{to} iiij*d*.]
- Item a testerne for a field bedd of purple damaske layd one wth silver lace and valence sutablie lyned wth purpull sercenet, greene silke, and silver fringe and purple taffetye curteines; price vj*li*.
- Item xv fetherbedds, xli.
- Item xvj bouldsters, lxvjs. viij*d*.
- Item v old bedsteds, vs.
- With Mr. Jones of Bonvells Court.—Item one close stole wth a pan, iiij*s*.; a fetherbedd, xx*s*.; bouldster, iijs. iiij*d*.; test-

erne, *xs.* ; and an Irishe cadowe (coverlid), *xxxvijs. iiijd.* ;
xlijs. iiijd.

At y^e lodge in y^e parke wth Jo. Gilbert.—Item a fethebedd, *xiijs. iiijd.* ; boulder, *ijs.* ; a paire of blanketts, *xviijd.* ; a coverlet, *ijs. iiijd.* ; and a bedsted, *ijs.* ; *xxiij. ijd.*

[*pars paginæ, xxiijli. xvijs. ijd.*]

Summa of the premisses under this title wth *xiiijli. xixs. vjd.* increased of the prices by y^e former commissioners, and *xxxvjli. xiijs. ijd.* for stufe newly found out, *cxliijli. xjs.*

2.—*Sheetes, Pillowbers, Tableclothes, and other Napery and Lynnan.*

Item *lxx* paire of sheetes, wherof *lj* paire very old, *vjli.*

Item *xiiij* old, torn pillowbers ; price *ijs. iiijd.*

Item *ix* remnauntes of course lynnan clothe, *vijli. iijs. jd.*

Item *vij* cubberd clothes of callico, *xxiij. iiijd.*

Item other *v* old cubberd clothes, price *vs.*

Item *vij* square clothes, price *xs. viijd*

Item *vj* towells, price *xs.*

Item one longe table cloth, price *xs.*

Item *v* table clothes of diaper, much worne, price *xxxiijs. iiijd.*

Item one table clothe of Holland, price *iiijs.*

Item one table clothe of damaske, *xxiij. iiijd.*

Item *iiij* cubberd clothes of dyaper, much worne ; price *ixs.*

Item *iiij* old towells, price *ijs.*

Item one dozen of old napkins, price *ijs. vjd.*

Summa, *xxli. xvijs. vjd.*

The parcellis underwrytten are nowe found owt since the first vewe taken by y^e former commissioners :

Item one peece of lynnan cloth striped wth blewe, for napkins, conteyninge *xxx* napkins at *iiijd.* the peece ; price *xs.*

Item one damaske old towell, price *vjs. viijd.*

Item one old dozen of damaske napkins, *iiijs.*

Item *ij* peces of Scottishe white blanketinge cloth, price *xxs.*

Item a short carpet of dornex^s, *xd.*

Item *iiij* payre of old fustian blanketts, *iiijs.*

Item one field bedsted fastened to a trunck, *ijs. vjd.*

Item *vij* joyned bedsteds, *ls.*

Item *xx* bedsteds for servants, *xxs.*

Item *x* longe cushions, of which two are unstuffed, *xiijs. iiijd.*

Item *xij* cushions to sett one, whereof *vij* are unstuffed, *iiijs.*

Item *ij* Turkey karpetts, ragged and old, *ijs.*

Item foure very old greene cubberd clothes, and *xxiiij* old rotten greene windowe clothes ; price *iiijs.*

Item *xv* chaires, *ls.*

- Item xij stooles with lether setes ; item xx^t joyned stooles ;
price xvjs.
Item iij close stooles covered with lether, and y^e pans wth them,
xijs.
Item one old stoole covered with redd velvet and imbrodred,
price ijs.
Item iij testernes for beddes, with doble vallance, whereof one
of satten and cloth of tyssue, another of blewe damaske,
and the third of black damaske, wth three black silke cur-
teins very old ; price iiij*li*. iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Item one silke carpet very old, price vs.
Item xij cushions of damaske, unstuffed ; xijs.
Item iiij curteins for a bedd of redd stannell testerne fringe
and lace, unmade up ; price xls.
[pag. lx*li*. xiiij*s*. viij*d*.]
Item v old grene carpetts, price xxs
Item vj mattresses for beddes, price iij*s*.
Item vj old bolsters, price vj*d*.
Item old wooll termed lockes, by estymacyon vj stone, price
xxiiij*s*. So sould.

Summa cxxvj*li*. xvijs. xd.

Md.—The parcells undermentioned are now found out since
the first vewe taken by the former commissioners :

- Item one tawney cloth testerne for a bedd, laced and fringe
about, yt beinge lyned wth buckorum, and iij curteyns
sutable, price xvjs.
Item a newe white rugge, price xiijs. iiij*d*.
Item an old black and white silke quilt for a bedd, price iij*s*.
Item ij wolle bedds or mattrecs, price vs.
Item one tapestrie coverlett, price vjs. viij*d*.
Item ij bedd rugges, price xvjs.
Item one darnex coverlett, price iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Item one newe Irishe rugge, price xijs.
Item x payre of old white blanketts, price xs.
Item iij newe blanketts, price vjs.
Item a coberd cloth of nedle woorke fringed wth mockadowes
and lyned wth grene buckeram, price xiijs. iiij*d*.
Item a pece of blewe cloth for lyveryes, conteyninge vij yerds
at vs. y^e yarde, xxxvs.
Item iiij stoles lethered, price iiij*s*.
Item xvij joyned stoles, price ix*s*.
Item one old table cloth of damaske, price vjs. viij*d*.
Item v old diaper table clothes, price xlvjs. viij*d*.
Item a dyaper towell, price iij*s*. iiij*d*.
Item vij dozen of old napkins full of holes, price vjs. viij*d*.

- Item a peece of newe lynnai clothe scant yard brode, in length
xxx yardes et di' at viij*d*. y^e yard, price xxs. iiij*d*.
- Item xiiij payre of old sheetes, price lvjs.
- Item ij pillowbers, iis. vjd.
- Item one old table cloth conteyninge iiij yerds in length, price
ijs.
- At y^e Lodge, wth Jo. Gilbert.—Item one payre of sheetes, iijs.
iiij*d*.
- Item one cubberd cloth peced, price iiij*d*.
- Item one towell of ij yardes iij quarters, xvjd.
- Item one old table cloth conteyninge in length iiij yards iij
quarters, price ijs. vjd.
- Item one old dyaper cloth full of holes, price vjd.
- Item one old towell full of holes, iiij*d*.
- Item one old square table cloth, price viij*d*.
- Item a towell full of holes, price iiij*d*.
- Item one old towell of iiij yards, price ijs.
- Item one old dyaper table clothe full of holes, price viij*d*.
- Item a dyaper table clothe of ij yardes q^t brode and vj yards
longe, xijs. iiij*d*.
- Item a short towell of dyaper a yard and a halfe in lengthe,
price xvjd.
- Item a towell of Irishe cloth, ij yards quarter longe, price xvjd.
- Item one old towell, price vjd.
- Item one old square dyaper table cloth, price iiij*d*.
- Item a dyaper table cloth iiij yards di' in length, ij yards brode,
price xs.
- Item a towell full of holes, price xxd.
- Item one old cobberd cloth, price xij*d*.
- Item one cobberd cloth wth a seame in y^e midst of it, price iiij*d*.
- Item a towell full of holes, price vjd.
- [pag' xli. vijs. ijd.]
- Item one old table cloth of dyaper full of holes, price xij*d*.
- Item one old towell, price vjd.
- Item a dyaper table cloth full of holes, v yards longe ; price ijs.
vjd.
- Item a towell iij yards longe, price xvij*d*.
- Item a dyaper table clothe full of holes, price viij*d*.
- Item a square table clothe of dyaper full of holes, price vjd
- Item a towell wth a seame in y^e midst, viij*d*.
- Item a dyaper towell full of holes, vjd.
- Item a dyaper towell full of holes, v yards q^r longe ; price ijs.
vjd.
- Item a towell of dyaper iiij yards in length, price ijs. viij*d*.
- Item a cobbert cloth of dyaper full of holes, price vjd.

Item ij cobbert clothes, price *xd.*

Item a cobbert cloth, price *iiijd.*

Item one old towell of dyaper v yards longe, price *ijs.*

Item a old towell of iij yards q^{tr} in length, price *ijs. vjd.*

Item one old dyaper towell of v yards in length, price *ijs. vjd.*

In a lether chest bound wth iron barres :

Item one payre of fyne holland sheetes of three bredthes, price *xls.*

Item one other payre of course holland of ij bredthes di', price *xxs.*

Item one payre of old holland sheetes very much worne, *vs.*

Item one other payre of holland sheetes verie much worne, price *iiijs.*

Item one other paire of holland of ij bredthes di', price *vjs. viijd.*

Item one other paire of finer holland, but much worne, of ij bredthes di', price *xs.*

[pag' *cvijs. iiijd.*]

Item one paire of corse holland sheetes, *vs.*

Item one paire of newe holland sheetes, *xiijs. iiijd.*

Item one other payre of holland shetes, *xiijs. iiijd.*

Item one other payre of holland sheetes, somewhat old, price *vs.*

Item one other paire of holland shetes, price *viijs.*

Item one paire of canvas shetes, *vs.*

Item one payre of canvas sheetes, price *viijs.*

Item one other paire of canvas sheetes, price *vs.*

Item a payre of canvas sheetes, price *iiijs.*

Item a payre of holland sheetes, price *vs.*

Item a paire of canvas sheetes much worne, price *iijs. iiijd.*

Item one other payre of corse canvas shetes, *vs.*

Item one other paire of newe canvas sheetes, price *vjs. viijd.*

Item one lytle fyne holland sheete, *xs.*

Item one other fyne holland shete, price *xiijs. iiijd.*

Item v callico pillowbers, price *vs.*

Item vj pillowbers of holland, price *xijs.*

Item iij old pillowbers, price *ijs.*

[pag' *vjl. xs.*]

Summa of the premisses under this title with *vijli. vs. xjd.*
increased of the old prices by the former commis-
sioners, and *xxijli. iijs. vjd.* for stuff newly found,
xlijli. ijs. jd.

3.—*Chestes, Tronkes, and suche like with loose Lockes.*

Item vii chests wherein were evidence and other thinges, *xviis. vid.*

Item ii tronkes, price *vs.*

Item a litle caskett of wood, price *xxd.*

Item ii grete lockes wthout keys, *xiid.*

Item one standinge chest in the chappell, *xiiis. iiid.*

[pag' *xxxviiiis. vid.*]

Item ii old tronkes wherin lynnann is kept, price *vs.*

Summa, *xliiis. vid.*

Md.—This parcell underwrytten not in y^e first certificate :

Item a grete iron money chest wth ii hanginge lockes, price *xls.*

[pag' *xlvss.*]

Summa of the premises under this title wth *iiiiis. iid.* increased of thold prices by y^e former commissioners, and *xls.* for stuff newly found, *iiiiis. vid.*

4.—*Tables, Stooles, Chaires, and Cubberds, wth such like of Wainscott or other Wood.*

Item viii livery cubberds, *xxiiiiis.*

Item xiiii tables, viz. three at *xls.*, the rest *xls.* ; *iiiiis.*

Item xvi formes, longe and short to sitt one, *xvis.*

Item one chesse bord wth men ; item xii redd trenchers ; price *xvid.*

Summa, *vili. xvis.*

Md.—The parcells underwrytten are nowe found out since the first vewe taken by the former commissioners :

Item ii boultunge hutches, price *iis.*

Item ii payre of scales, one wth iron beames, thother wth wood ; price *vis. viiid.*

Item ix walnutt tree planks in the brewhouse, price *xs.*

Item ii fates and a cooler of wood for bruinge, price *xxiiiiis. iiid.*

Item xi peces [*xis.*] of tymber in the greene court before y^e house, and iii [*iiid.*] peces of compact tymber there ; price *xis. iiid.* This tymber delivered [*dd*] to Mr. Grafton for Milton Mills.

Item deale or ferr bordes, by estimation vi^e provided for y^e dyninge chamber of the newe buildinge at Carewe, beinge aboute xii foote of length, esteemed worth *viid.* y^e pece ; not valued, beinge appointed for y^e building.

Item in y^e newe lodgings tymber red framed for some partitions there, supposed to be worth *xls.* ; not valued for y^e cause aforesaid.

[pag' *viiiis. xiiiiis. viiid.*]

Summa of the premisses under this title wth *liiis.* increased of the prices by the former commissioners, and *liiis. iiid.* for stuff newly found ; *viiiis. xiiiiis. viiid.*

5.—*Brasse, Laten, Copper, Ledd, and Ironstuff.*

- Item ii paire of brasse andierns, *xl*s.
- Item iii iron andierns, price *vs*.
- Item iii payre of old bellows, *ixd*.
- Item ii fyer shovells, whereof one broken ; price *xxd*.
- Item ii candilstickes in a branche of brasse, price *iis. vid*.
- Item ix candilstickes of brasse, *xvs*.
- Item one mortar and pestell of brasse, *xs*.
- Item one kettle of brasse, price *xs*.
- Item one chafinge pan, price *vid*.
- Item iiiii broken crockes of brasse, *vs*.
- Item ii old broken posnettes, price *iiiiid*.
- Item one paire of andierns, *iis. vid*.
- Item vii spittes, price *iiiiis*.
- Item ix iron barres for a grate, *iiiiis. vid*.
- Item ix smale iron barres, price *iis*.
- Item one greate broyling iron, price *xxd*.
- Item one fryinge panne, price *vd*.
- Item ii dripping pans, price *iis. iiiid*.
- Item one litle furnace in the walle, *xs*.
- Item one payre of wayne wheeles, *xxxs*.
- Item v other paire of wheeles, price *lxvis. viiid*.

Summa, *xl. xiiiiis. ixd*.

Md.—The parcells underwrytten are nowe found out since the first vewe taken by the former commissioners :

- Item *xxth* old henges, price *xs*.
- Item grete spike nayles, price *iis. iiiid*.
- Item a lock and henges, price *xiid*.
- Item a clock, price *xs*.
- Item certeine bord nayles, price *vs*.
- Item an iron grate for a kyll, price *iis. iiiid*.
- Item one iron mortar and a pestell, *iis. iiiid*.
[pag' *xiii*. *xs. ixd*.]
- Item ii old dripping pans, price *xiid*.
- Item ii payre of cast krepers (*sic*), *iis. iiiid*.
- Item a brasse chafer, price *iis*.
- Item iiiii old bitts, price *iis*. Sould.
- Item ii new smale fyer shovells, *iis*.
- Item one grete brasse pott weighing *lxi* poundes at *iiid*. the pound, *xiiiiis*.
- Item iii grete spitts, price *iis. iiiid*.
- Item old brasse and iron weiging *xxxix* pound, *iis. iiiid*.
- Item a kettell, a grete baking pye pan, and a litle chafer of brasse, *xs*.

Item a furnesse to brue in, most parte ledd ; price *ls.*
 Item a cesterne of latin to sett potts in, price *xiiis. iiid.*
 Item *lxx* bulletts of iron, *xviis. vid.*
 Item cast ledd, *xiiiis.*

[pag' *vi^{li}. xvs. xd.*]

Summa of the premisses under this title, wth *xviis. vd.* increased of the prices by y^e former commissioners, and *viii^{li}. xis. xd.* for stuffe newly found ; *xix^{li}. vis. viid.*

6.—*Armor, Artillerie, and other Weapons.*

Item one gwydon for the field, *xxd.*
 Item ii pencells, price *iiis. iiid.*
 Item one shield for the field, of white lether, price *iiis. iiid.*
 Item *xiii* gleves, price *vis. viiid.*
 Item one holbert, *xxd.*
 Item two two-hand swords, *iiis.*
 Item *viii* old bases and a pece of a fowler, *xls.*

[pag' *lxs. viiid.*]

Mr. Donlee hath these.—Item *iiii* peces of brasse, ii of them beinge litle ones.

Md.—These *iiii* peces are wth Edward Donlee, w^{ch} we cannot value for that wee sawe them not ; but they and those before valued at *xls.* were in the former inquisition esteemed at *viii^{li}. iiis. iiid.*

Item *xl* sheiffe of arrowes, *ls.*
 Item *xvii* holberts, *lvis. viiid.*
 Item *vii* dozen of black bills, *xis.*
 Item *viii* pettronells, *lvs.*
 Item *iiii* old rusty calivers, *xs.*
 Item *iiii* old flaskes and touch-boxes, *xviid.*
 Item *xxiiii* murrians, *xlviis.*

Sold to Mr. Walter Vaughan and Mr. Donlee.—Item *v* smalle firkins of dampe, moist, and ill-kept powder, and one other firkin halfe full, conteyninge *xxth* gallands by estimation, *xxviis. vid.* Sould. In thold inventory *xxiiiis. iid.*

Item *vii* plate cotes, *xlvis. viiid.*

Item *xxv* bowes, *xxs.*

[pag' *xvi^{li}. vis. iiid.*]

Summa *xix^{li}. viis.*

Md.—The parcells underwritten are nowe found out since the first vewe taken by the former commissioners :

Item *xi* murrians, *xxiis.*
 Item a plate cote, *vis. viiid.*

Item viii shefe of arrowes, xs.

Sold to Mr. Grafton.—Item a portable mille for tyme of warre, xiiid. Sould.

Item x old rotten jackes, vs.

Item xiiii old targetts covered wth lether, xxiiis.

Item ii old bucklers, iis.

Item ii old stele targetts, xiiis. iiiid.

Item v old holberts, vs.

Item v old dagges, xxvs.

Wth Mr. Ro. Williams.—Item ii petronells, xiiis.

Item iii^{xx} iiii horssmennes staves wthout heddes at vid. the pece, xliis.

Item xxiii horssmens staves wth hedds at xviiiid. the pece, xlixs. vid.

Sold to Mr. George Owens.—Item xiiii pickaxes and ix wedges of iron, viis. Item viii krowes of iron, xis. Sould.

[pag' xxviii^{li}. iis. xd.]

Summa of the premisses under this title wth xxxs. iiiid. increased of the prices by the former commissioners, and xlii. xvis. vid. for stufte newly founde; xxxlii. iiis. vid.,—ciiis. iiiid. more found *prout in pede*.

Add ciiis. iiiid. more *prout postea*.

Carmarthen. Laugharne, in y^e Est Marshe.—A Note taken the xxviith of Septembre, 1592, of Mares in y^e Marshe and there Colts suckinge, supposed to be in the former Inventorye.

S^r Tho. Perrott.—Imprimis a black mare wth a starre in the forhedd, of the breede of Baye Walsingham; and a black mare colt with a starre

S^r Tho. Perrott.—Item Graye Arnold and a graye mare coult; item y^e chesnut mare had of my Lord Admirall, and a sorrell horse colt yet suckinge; item Baye Lee and a don horsse colt

S^r Tho. Perrott.—Item Bauld Vaughan, a baye horsse colt; item Baye Baker, a baye horsse colt wth two white feete behinde and a starre in the forehead

S^r Tho. Perrott.—Item one graye mare wth a black horsse colt with a white foote

Item one graye mare wth a black horsse coult wth a white face

Item one grey mare wth a black horsse coult wth a starre in the foreheade

Item one baye mare wth a starre in the forhed, of the breede of Bay Baker, wth a don horsse coult

St Tho. Perrott.—Item one graye mare wth a fallowe mare colt wth ii white feete behinde

Item a baye mare of y^e breede of Baye Baker with a horsse coul

St Tho. Perrott.—Item a large amblinge mare wth a donne horsse coul of the breede of Baye Baker

St Tho. Perrott.—Item one sorrell mare of y^e breede of the genett mare, wth a fallowe mare coul

Item one grey mare of the breede of the curtall mare, wth a sorrell mare coul wth a white face

Item one black mare of iii yeres old cast a coul

Item one black mare wth a white face and a white foote behinde, of ii yeres old cast a colt

Item one baye mare of y^e breede of Baye Baker, of v yeres old, cast a coul

Item one sorrell mare of the breede of y^e gennet mare, of vii yeres old, cast a colt

Item one grey mare of the breede of Colle Woster, of vi yeres old, cast a colt

Item one grey mare of ii yeres old....

....are coul of before of ii

.... marc of theaye Arnold, of ...ld

Item one sorrell mare wth a white face, of the breede of the chesnett mare, of a yere old

Item one black mare of a yere old, of the breede of Graye Norris

Item one baye mare of (*sic*) Baye Baker, of a yere....

Item one grey horsse coul of the breede of Baye Baker, a yere ould, w^{ch} should have bine in the palle

A Note of younge Mares sett forth to divers Persons to be kept, Sr John to have had y^e Horsse Coultis, and they the Mare Coltes, in a'o 1589.

Hugh Butler.—Item a cole black mare of y^e breede of y^e jennett mare, nowe ii yeres old, sett wth Hugh Butler of Johnson; item a baye mare coul of a yere old, of y^e breede of the jennett mare, sett wth y^e said Hugh Butler

Mr. Phillipps.—Item one iron grey mare of a yere old, of the breede of Colle Arnold, sett wth Mr. Phillipps of Picton

Mr. Voyell.—Item a baye mare of y^e breede of y^e jennett mare, wth Thomas Voyell of Fylbidge

7.—*Pewter of all Sortes.*

Item vi chamber pottes of pewter, iiis.

Item iii candlestickes of tynne, iiis.

Item foure present pottes, xiiis. iiid.

Item vi flaggons of tynne, *xs.*

Item vi dozen of pewter platters and one odd one, at *iiiiid. y^e* pound, weyinge *cccix* poundes ; *ciis.*

Item *xviii* porringers weyinge *xiii* poundes, at *iiiiid. y^e* pound ; *iiis. iiiid.*

Item one dozen and *viii* sawcers weyinge *vi* poundes, at *iiiiid. y^e* pound, *iis.*

Item *iiii* old platters or chargers weyinge *xxvii* lb., *ixs.*

Item certeine old pewter weyinge *xxviii* poundes, at *iiiiid. y^e* pound, *viis.*

Item *iii* dozen and *vi* dishes and plates of all sorts, weyinge *lxvi* pound, at *iiiiid. y^e* pound, *xxiis.*

Summa, *viii*li*. xv*is*. viii*d*.*

The parcells underwrytten are nowe found out since the first vewe taken by *y^e* former commissioners :

Item a dozen of savyers, one dozen *di* of frute dishes, *ii* dozen of other dishes, *ii* dozen of platters and one odd one, *iiii* chargers and *iiii* pie plates, all beinge newe, and weyinge *clxii* pounds at *iiiiid.* ; *lviiiis.*

[*pag^e xli. xs. viii*d*.*]

Summa of the premisses under this title wth *ls. viii*d*.* increased of the prices by the former commissioners, and *liiiiis.* for stuffe newly found ; *xli. xs. viii*d*.*

8.—*Apparell.*

Item *ii* paire of velvet pantofles, one payre of velvet shoes, and *iii* paire of pinsons, *vis.*

Item a lookinge glasse, *vs.*

Summa of the premisses under this title wth *xx*d*.* increased of the prices by *y^e* former commissioners, *xis.*

9.—*Instruments and Bookes.*

Item one payre of virginholles, *xxs.*

Item certeine other instruments, viz. *ii* shackbutes in *ii* cases, *v* cornetts in one case, a *vi* parte violen, *viii* hoboyes, a flute, and *ii* recorders, — (*sic*). In thold inventory *xv*is*. viii*d*.*

The parcell underwrytten not in *y^e* former certificat :

Bookes of musick and others of sondry sortes, *xiiiis. iiiid.*

Summa of the premisses under this title with *iiis. iiiid.* increased of the prices by the former commissioners, and *xiiiis. iiiid.* for stuffe newly found ; *xxxiiiis. iiiid.*

10.—*Plate.*

The parcell underwrytten not in *y^e* first certificate :

Item *iii* jugges garnisht wth silver, the covers loose ; *xxv*is*. viii*d*.*

Summa of *y^e* said plate beinge newly found, *xxv*is*. viii*d*.*

11.—*Diverse Things of diverse Natures.*

Item xii torches, iiiis.

Sold to Mr. Wa. Vaughan.—Item coloring stuff for paynters, iis. Sould.

Item a lanterne to foule wthall, xviiid.

Item for old stuffe of wainscot and broken bedsteds, &c., xiiis. iiiid.

Sold to Mr. Donlee and Mr. Vaughan.—Item a bagge of rice of xxlb. weighte, iis. xd. Sould.

Summa of the premisses under this last title beinge newly found, xxiiis. viiid.

12.—*Glasse.*

The parcell underwrytten not in y^e first cirtificate:

Item there is in a chamber, under lock and key, kept by the glasier of Tewkesbury, so much glasse ready to be sett upp as will glace all the windowes of y^e newe buildinge (savage for casements only), w^{ch} glasse conteyneth by estimation (blank) foote; not valued, beinge appoynted for the buildinge.

Tolis of the said goods.—In y^e former inquisition, clxviii. viiis. iiiid.; increased upon this revewe, besides iiiii peces of brasse and instruments not valued, xxviii*li*. iis. iiiid.; for goods newly found out upon this revewe, iiiii*xli*. xviiis.,—cciii*xvli*. viis. viiid. Ad so for y^e armer following, ciii*li*. iiiid.

In y^e custody of Edward Maxe of the towne of Haverford.—

Item a brest of prooffe w^h his staces and his crushes, a backe of slyter armor, a payre of vambraces for y^e same armor, a collar and a burganet wth his bever, and a payre of gauntlets together wth a brest wth his plackard and collar, and so to serve for horsman or footeman; iiiii*li*. xiiis. iiiid.

A trusse of defence covered wth black velvet, xs.

A Note of such Goods as were lent George Devorax, Esquier, at the Funerall of Mr. Walter Devorax, by Roger Williams, late servant to S^r John Perrot, Knight.

Imprimis viii fetherbedds.

Item viii bouldsters.

Item iiiii pillowes.

Item viii payre of blanketts.

Item iii cadowes.

Item vi arras cushions.

Item one longe greene carpet.

Item v curteynes of silke of yellowe and crymson colour.

Item one canopy of black velvet wth fringe emv curtei wrouht

Item one testerne for a bedd of cloth of gold, and black velvet wth black silk and Gould fringe.

Item vii peces of arras.

Item v peces of arras wth did hange in the chamber at the upper end of the grete hall.

Item one payre of pillowbers.

Item one longe damaske clothe.

Item xiii dyaper table napkins.

Item xii course napkins.

Item ii longe table clothes.

Item one square tablecloth.

Item iiiii payre of sheetes for yeomen.

Item iiiii chamberpottes.

Item xviii pewter platters.

Item vi sawcers.

Item iiiii white candlestickes.

Item ii pewter beere pottes.

Item xxviii plate trenchers.

Memorandum.—Wee, her Ma^{ties} commissioners, fyndinge it a hard matter to discerne the said goods from Mr. Devorax owne goodes, did forbear to search his house, but sent for somme of his servauntes, whoe deposed that most of the goodes were caryed to his house in Staffordshire. And after in a letter from him selfe of the xxiiiith of Septembre 1592 (readye to be shewed) he signefyeth y^t all the goods he had of S^r John Perrots are at his said house in Staffordshire, and promiseth that uppon vewe to be made of them by any y^t my Lord Tresorer (or wee, her Ma^{ties} commissioners) shall appoynt, if he maye not have them for his money, he will deliver them.

A Note of such Goodes as are newe found at Carewe since the making uppe of the former Inventorie.

These are entred in the scedule where the cattle is entred for Carewe, at y^e end thereof.

Imprimis one ould brasse pann cracked in the bottome, iiis. iiid.

Item a smale vessell of gunpowder, by estimacion x^{en} poundes, being wet and decayed, iis.

Item a petronell wthout a lock, iis. vid.

Item a petronell w^h a lock, but spoyled w^h rust, iiis. iiid.

Item an ould buffe saddle broken and spoyled, vid.

Item ii old rustie holberts, xvid.

Item one ould buffe sadle garded wth velvet, iis. vid.

Item a crosbowe, iis.

Summa of the said goodes newly found, xviiis. vid.

Memorandum.—After the ingrossing and signinge of all the inventoryes, wee are don to understand by Mr. Donlee that he had in his custody, by the delivery of Thomas Lewes, a buffe saddle seted wth yellowe velvet, wth back and forepart, wth steele guilt and harnesse aunswerable, w^{ch} for y^t wee sawe it, and for alteringe y^e inventorye thus finished, wee thought fitt to leave the same in the custody of the said Mr. Lee untill the same shalbe called for.

This m'd is not ingrossed.

Com' Pembr'.—An Inventorye of all Horses and Cattell, late (sic) S^r John Perrott, Knight, attained.

In y^e stable at Carewe.—Imprimis iiii (xxili.) stoned horses, viz. one colour gray, viiili.; one other graye, iiiili.; one other black, cs.; one other baye, xls., sold at this price,—xixli.

Item viii (xli.) hobbies, viz. (Mr. Grafton) one fallen lame, worth nt; wth Mr. Domlee, dead, one other white grey, xvs, sould for vis. iiid.; one other first at xxs., sould for xls.; one black w^b a starre, xxs., dead since the praising; one other, a baye, worth xls., so sould; wth Tho. Lewes, yeoman of y^e horses, one other wth Jones, xls.; wth Mr. Domlee, sold for xxs., one other wth Gr. Davys, sold for xxs.; one other, &c., *prout postea*, xs.,—viiiil. vis. *Look after.*

One black with Mr. Auditor, one rone wth John Tasker.—Item ii geldinges, iiiili. xs.; one sould to Mr. (sic) for xlvs., thother wth John Tasker: sold to Mr. Grafton, item one gennet mare, xxs., so sold,—cxv.

Item v coltes, viil. xis. iiiid., so sold, viz., one sold to Tho. Hanbury, xxvis; ii sold to Mr. Donlee, liis.; ii to Walter Vaughan, liiis. iiiid.

Wth Mr. Revell.—Item one graie stone colt wth a white starre in the forhedd at Carew, in the stable, of the breed of grey norrys, nowe iiii yere old, wth y^e vantage, lxs. Sold to Mr. Revell.

Wth Mr. Domlee.—Item one graye colt at Carewe, two yeres old, xxvis. viiid. Sold to Mr. Vaughan.

Wth Mr. Grafton.—Item one baye colt wth a white starre in the forhedd, nowe one yere old, xs.

Wth Mr. Donlee and Mr. Vaughan.—Item one sorrell iland geldinge, nowe iiii yere old and y^e vantage, merked wth

- S'r John's own iron merke, *xvs.* ; sold for *xxs.* Sold to Mr. Vaughan for *xxs.*
- Wth Mr. Donlee.—Item one other baie iland colt, now ii yer^s old, *xvs.* ; so sold. Sold by Mr. Donlee.
- Wth Parson Powell.—Item one graye duke wth Parson Powell of Walwincastell, *xxxiiis.* *iiiiid.*
- Wth Rece ap R. of Rochepoole.—Item one blacke yonge geldinge wth a white feather betwene his two nostrells, *xxs.* ; sold. P'd to the rec'r.
- Wth Mr. Donlee.—Item one yonge baie geldinge with a starr in the forehedd, *xlvis.* *viiiid.* ; so sold. Sold by Mr. Donlee.
- Wth Mr. Donlee.—Item sorrell Hunsdon, *xxs.* ; so sold. Sold by Mr. Donlee to James ap Ruitt.
- Sold by Mr. Donlee to Ro. Williams.—Item one grey colt, *xxvis.* *viiiid.* ; so sold by Mr. Donlee.
- Sold by Tho. Lewes before S'r John Perrott's conviction.—Item a baye colt, age *iiii* yeares and more (this is at Carewe), *xivs.* *viiiid.* ; sold.
- Sold by Mr. Lee to Mr. Vaughan.—Item a white nagge in y^e custody of Owen Elliot, *xviiiis.* ; so sold. Sold by Mr. Donlee.
- Sould to Phe. Bowen by Thos. Lewes, and he to be charged.—Item baye Kiffe wth Phe Bowen, *liiis.* *iiiiid.* ; so sold long since by Tho. Lewes, yeoman of the horses.
- Item one redd herriot horse, *xxvis.* *viiiid.* Sold by Mr. Donlee for *xxs.*
- Wth Mr. Donlee.—Item one donne herriot horse, *xxs.*, sold for *xiiiis.* *iiiiid.* ; item one blynde herriot horse, *vis.* *viiiid.* ; so sold. Sold by Mr. Donlee.
- Sold by Roger Will'ams.—Item one black geldinge wth a white face and one white foote behinde, sold to John Morris of Kyffig, *liiis.* *iiiiid.* ; so sold long since by Ro. Will'ams.
- Sold by Tho. Lewes, and he to be charged at this.—Item baye Lloid, sold to Mr. George Owen, *cs.* ; so sold long since by Thos. Lewes.
- Wth Mr. Grafton.—Item one grey stone colt, *iiii* yere old, and y^e vantage, *xls.* ; so sold. Sold to Mr. Grafton.
- Sold by Ro. Will'ams in his account wth the auditor.—Item white Cassy als gre Segre, sould to Laurence Wynterhay, *xlvis.* *viiiid.* ; so sold by Ro. Will'ams.
- Sold by Roger Will'ams p bill penes rec^t.—Item grey Denye sold to Phe. Bowen of Swansey, *ixli.* ; so sold long since, but not yet paid. Sold by Ro. Will'ams. There is a bond wth Mr. Davye for the *ixli.*
- Sundry others, as in this now annexed, thus merked :
Md.—Those unvalued were not yet sene.

Item a hobby wth Mr. John Ph'es, beinge brought to y^e auditor to be sene, there died.

In the custodye of Swynnowe, one geldinge, *xxs.*

Item a geldinge wth Nott,

Item wth S'r Tho. Jones, Knight, a hobbye,

Item for a geldinge wth Wm. Reede,

Item wth Tho. Walwyn, one horse,

Item a baye horse in the custody of John Beynon, *xiiis. iiid.*

Summa of the horses wth *xliiii*l*. viiis. viiid.* increased by newe fyndinge and revaluinge, and besides those before and after unvalued, *iiii^xiiii*l*. xvs. iiid.*

Pembr'.—Cattell in sondry Deyrys and other Places as followeth :

In the chardge of Thomas John Phillipps, deryman at Eylards-hill, now rented to S'r Tho. Perrott.—Item *xxviii* keyne at Elliottes hill, beinge leased land from her Ma^y, *xxviii*l*. viz., xx^d at xxs., xxi*l*. ; vi at xs., lxs. ; ii at xiiis. iiid., xxvis. viiid.,—xxiiii*l*. vis. viiid.* Inde *viii* sold for *iiii*l*. xs. ; rem. xx, xxi*l*.*

In the lland, in the charge of Jenkin Llin.—Item *cccc^o iiiii^x xv* sheepe at *iis. a peece, xxix*l*. xs. ; item cxxxii* lambes at *xiid. a peece, vi*l*. xiiis.,—xlv*l*. iis.*

Item one blynd ox, *xs. ; vi* calves, *xii*l*. ; xxv* kine heifers, bullocks, and bulls at *xs. a peece, xii*l*. xs.,—xiii*l*. xiiis.*

Item *x* mares and coltes, wylde, at *xs. a peece, and a stoned horse, xiiis. iiid.,—cxiiis. iiid.*

In y^e custodye of John ap Jenna', deryman at Folkeston.—Item *xxii* kyne, item *vi* bulls, item *v* heifers, item *ccxlii* sheepe, item *xxxi* yerlinge sheepe, item *xxxv* lambes,—*lxiiii*l*. viiis. iiid.*

Md.—The said sheep and lambes remayn in the custody of y^e deryman, the rest demised to him for rent.

Wth Oliver Skidmore for y^e first frutes at Weston or Yarbaston.—Item *vii* heifers, item *iiii* steres at *xs. a peece one wth another, cxs.*

Item *xxx* kyne at *xvis. viiid., xxvi*l*. ; item ccc* sheepe, *xxx*l*. ; Item vi* oxen at Roberston at *xxiiis. iiid., vi*l*.,—lv*l*. xiiis. iiid. ; *lxii*l*. wth iiiii*l*. vis. viiid.* increased uppon y^e revewe.*

With Henrye Michell, lent him.—Item one bull at *xvis. ; item one ramme mort ex sacro,—xxiiis. iiid.*

Wth Richard ap Rees of Coshston for y^e first frutes.—Item *iii* heyfers and *ii* steres, *ii* yeres old, at *xiiis. iiid.* y^e peece ; *incresed vis. viiid.,—lxvis. viiid.*

These said to have been seased by Mr. Devorax.

Wth Edward Meverell of Lamfey for the first frutes.—Item xii steeres and heifers, iii yerres old, at xxiiis. iiiid. the peece, xiiiilⁱ.; increased xls.

Md.—These are said to be seased as before.

Wth Rees Hillings for the first frutes.—Item one steere of iii yerres and more, xxiiis. iiiid.

Item ii heifers, xls. One to be wthdrawen at Hallowntide, and placed at Newshippinge.

Wth James Bull of Carie, upon the demaynes.—Item ii oxen nowe at Carewe, iii yerres old, lxvis. viiidⁱ.; so sold by Mr. Donlee.

With Roger Lewis upon Cocheland, beinge her Ma^r by lease. Item x kyne in calfe, price xxs. a peece, xli.

In the charge of John Bynon, uppon y^e demaynes at Carewe.—Item v stalled oxen, viz. ii brended, viilⁱ.; i browne,; i redd,; i don,; increased xs.,—xiiiilⁱ. xs.; so sold by Mr. Donlee.

Wth the said John Bynon uppon the demaynes at Carewe.—Item v kyne, viz. ii black kyne and one browne, lxs.; ii other black kyne, liiis. iiiid.,—cxiiis. iiiid. Sold by Mr. Donlee for viilⁱ.

One oxe, xxvis. viiidⁱ.; so sold; sold by Mr. Donlee; increased of price, xxs.

Item xxxiiii kyne wth a bull, newly found, at xxxs., liilⁱ. xs. (vi of y^e xxxiiii kyne sold by Mr. Donlee for viilⁱ.); item xvi calves, nt, for y^e he hath them in his rent de a^o xxxiiiiilⁱ.; item viii bullocks, viilⁱ.,—these be uppon the demaynes; increase of the price, with xxxs. for a bull found, viilⁱ. iiis. iiiidⁱ.; item ii heighfers, xls., one of these uppon the demayns, xls.,—lxiiis. xd.

Found out nowe.—Item he receaved y^e xv of September, 1592, of John Weith of Jeffreston, who had them to y^e first frutes, ix yerlings, iiiilⁱ. xs.

In the custody of John Heyward.—Item ii kyne uppon the demaynes, liiis. iiiid., and x yonge cattell, of ii yerres old, viilⁱ. xiiis. viiidⁱ., all newly found; ixli. vis. viiidⁱ.

Item xi kyne, xliⁱ., wthout calves

Item one bull, xxvis. viiidⁱ.

Item xi yerlinges, iiiilⁱ. xiiis. iiiidⁱ.

In y^e charge of John Buckett.—Item ii oxen, iiiilⁱ.

In y^e charge of Robert Clement of Gnigadle.—Item xix kyne, xxvli. vis. viiidⁱ., wth calves and in calves

Item ix kyne, ixliⁱ., wthout calves

Item ii bullocks, iiiilⁱ.

Item ii yerlings, xiiis. iiiidⁱ.

W^t Jo. Bucket of Laugharne at Pars Grove, leased to John Bucket w^h certeyn lands & tenements.—Item xx kyne, xxli.

Sheepe, Lambes, and Wethers.

In y^e charge of Thomas Pricket of y^e East Marshe.—Item DLX Welch shepe, lxxli., shorne

Item iii^exl marshe sheepe

Item D lambes

In y^e charge of Edward Wynn at the Brooke.—Item c mershe wethers, xxvli.

Item cxlviii Welshe wethers, xxxvli. xiiis.

In y^e custody of Jenkin Dod at Llan Stephan.—Item iii^elxxvi wethers, lxxvli. iiid.

In y^e charge of Tho. Dod, clerk, and Jo. Bucket.—Item clxvii tythe lambes out of Laugharne, xli. iis. viiid.

Item v ricks of corne, vii^l., viz. wheete, barley, and otes.

Wth Morris Rawlyns of Marras.—Item vi^e sheepe, lxxli.; xx kyne, xxli.; leased wth certeyne landes and tenements, now expired

In y^e custody of Tho. Dawkins.—Item clxx lambes, xii^l. vis. viiid., beinge the tythe lambes had out of the parishe of Llanstephan.

Md.—To inquire for y^e inventorye y^e goodes in y^e Castell of Laugharne.

With George Elliotts upon demaynes of Carewe, English sheepe.—Item cxx wethers at vs. the pece, xxxli (xlth culled wethers Mr. Donlee and Mr. Vaughan hath, vii^l. xiiis. iiid., sold); item iii^e ewes wth increase of lx newly found, at iiid. y^e pece, xlvli. (lx culled ewes Mr. Donlee and Mr. Vaughan hath, xli., sold); item clxxii yerlinge sheepe wth lxxs. increased for xxi newly found, at iis. iiid. y^e pece, xxviii^l. xs. (xx culled sheepe Mr. Grafton hath sold to him, lxxiis.); item clx lambes at iis. vid., xxli. (xx culled lambes Mr. Donlee and Mr. Vaughan, xxxiiis. iiid., sold); —cxxxiii^l. xs.

In the custody of Phillipps of Picton.—Item iii rammes, xxs.

Summa of the said cattell and shepe wth xliiii^l. xiiis. increased by newe fyndinge and revaluinge, and besides lxxs. lost in y^e scale, cccc^eiii^l. xiiis. viiid.

Carmarthen.—*An Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattells y^e Sr John Perrot had w^{thin} y^e said Countye y^e xxviith of Aprill last past, 1592. Found by the former commissioners.*

Horses and Colts in Kyffigg Parke.

In y^e charge and custody of Will'am Dod.—Imprimis vi colts, vi^{li}., of iii yeres, viz. (blank)
Item vi colts, iii^{li}., of one yere old, viz. (blank)
Item vi other colts, vi^{li}., viz. (blank)

In the East Marshe.

In y^e charge of Thomas Pricket.—Imprimis x mares, xx^{li}., wth colts, viz. (blank)
Item v other mares, vi^{li}., viz. (blank)
Item v other mares, iii^{li} vis. viii^{li}., viz. (blank)
Item one horsse, iii^{li} vis. viii^{li}.
In the custody of John Bucket.—Item one broken wynded Irish nagg, xxs.

Kyne and other Cattell.

In y^e charge of William Dod of Kiffig, in y^e paled parke.—Imprimis vi oxen, x^{li}., of vi yeres old
Item xiiii oxen, xx^{li}., of v yeres old
Item xiiii oxen, xviii^{li}. xiiis. iiiid., of iii yeres old
Item viii oxen, viii^{li}., of iii yeres old
Item one bull, xxs., iii yeres old
Item iii heifers, liis. viii^{li}., of iii yeres old
Item ii heifers, xxvis. viii^{li}., of iii yeres old
Item one yereling heifer, vis. viii^{li}.
In y^e charge of Edward Wyn, daryman, of y^e Brooke.—Item xxxi kyne, xxxv^{li}. xiiis. iiiid.
Item yerelings, iii^{li} vis. viii^{li}.
In y^e charge of Ric. Smith, daryman, of the Hurst.—Item xv kyne, xx^{li}., w^t calves
Item xiiii kyne, xiiii^{li}., wthout calves
Item ii yerlings, xiiis. iiiid.
Item ii bulls, xls.
In y^e charge of Ric. Palmer at y^e East Dairy in y^e Mershe.—Item xviii kyne, xxiiii^{li}., wth calves

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

MACHYNLLETH MEETING.

THE arrangements for the Meeting at Machynlleth, in August next, are now complete, and a programme of the intended proceedings will be found at the end of this number of the Journal. Members desirous of attending, or of contributing papers to be read on that occasion, are requested to communicate with the General Secretaries as soon as possible.

Correspondence.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION:
ITS GROWTH AND CONDITION.

TO THE LOCAL SECRETARIES OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave, as an old friend and fellow member of our Association, to call your attention to a few facts connected with its growth and actual condition. It is almost needless to remind you that it started into existence some *twenty years ago*,—in 1846, by the united efforts of three gentlemen, one of whom only now survives; that it held its first Annual Meeting, in 1847, at Aberystwith; that it has held Annual Meetings uninterruptedly ever since; and that its last took place at Douglas in the Isle of Man. The *Archæologia Cambrensis* preceded the Association by some months, its first number appearing on October 1, 1846; and successive numbers, without any break in their order, having been published since that period, until now the whole collection is composed of three series, viz., Series I, 4 volumes; Series II, 5 vols.; Series III, 11 vols.;—total, 20 vols. Besides these volumes, however, several supplementary ones have been published by the Association; as many, I believe, as six.

The Association has visited in its turn every county in the Principality,—some, indeed, more than once; and also three of the March counties. Besides this, it has held Meetings in the kindred

districts of Cornwall and the Isle of Man; while the Meeting for the current year, 1866, is fixed for Machynlleth, near to the frontier line between North and South Wales, and only a few miles from the seat of its first operations at Aberystwith. It seems that the object of these Annual Meetings has been satisfactorily attained; for they have spread abroad a knowledge of, and respect for, national antiquities; have brought together, from different parts of the Principality, those engaged in this common study; and have been the means of ensuring the preservation of important remains, otherwise in danger of destruction. The welcome given to the Association at each of its meetings has always been very warm, and the hospitality shewn most generous. Strangers from other districts have come to participate in them, and they have established a reputation of importance in the scientific world.

I cannot help thinking, however, that the objects of our Association would be still more fully promoted, if, independently of the large Annual Meetings, small working meetings were held from time to time by the Local Secretaries in their several counties. Parties of five or six members might be periodically collected together, and difficult, remote, or little known districts might more thoroughly and satisfactorily be explored than is practicable amid the hurry and the crowd of the Annual Meeting. I have had the good fortune myself to form one of such "working parties" at Conway, and again at Cowbridge. A few members met together, some years ago, for three or four days at the principal inn of each of these towns; examined thoroughly the surrounding districts all the day, compared and discussed the results in the evening, and got through a great deal of most satisfactory archæological business. Such minor meetings would, I am persuaded, be found useful in carrying a love for archæology into places, where otherwise it might be slow in penetrating; they would be found interesting and agreeable by the local clergy and gentry, and would tend to collect facts and information of great value for the Society at large. It would be highly undesirable that they should, in any way, detract from the success of larger meetings, such as the annual ones. I do not think they would; on the contrary, I conceive that they would become ancillary to them, and would induce those, who do not already belong to the Association, to join it as permanent members.

The publications of the Society, as evidenced by our volumes, contain a great number of important papers on all subjects connected with Celtic archæology; for not only do they relate to the antiquities of Wales alone, but they comprise dissertations of high scientific value on the archæology of other countries, more or less closely connected with the Principality by consanguinity or by historic intercourse. Thus we find among them copious information concerning the antiquarian remains and the history of Brittany, Cornwall, Man, etc. We observe the names of foreign contributors attached to our papers, among them that of Frederick VII, the late King of Denmark; and, in short, we are in full communication with other arch-

æological bodies not only in the United Kingdom, but also on the Continent. And it is well that this should be. All European archæology forms a connected whole; it sends its ramifications through all the civilized nations of the present day; and of late we find it linking itself to the antiquities of Asia, Africa, and America. Celtic archæology is very intimately connected with the foundations of all occidental history.

I need not remind you of the contents of our volumes; they speak for themselves. But there are two circumstances connected with them upon which a short digression may be pardoned:

(1.) Our subject-matter is by no means exhausted. In the early days of the Association some lukewarm friends used to assure the editors of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* that they might possibly find something to say for a year or two, but that after that time all their topics would be entirely used up, and the publication come to an end. So far from this being the case, the papers contributed by members of the Association have grown in number and importance from year to year; and I have reason to know that at the present day the Editorial Sub-Committee can hardly find room for their publication.

(2.) There is a great disproportion in the number and value of the papers written by Welsh members of the Society, and those contributed by English members. Anybody looking over the list of contributors will find this to be remarkably the case. I cannot make out the cause. I know it to be a fact. And yet I am unwilling to believe my countrymen to be indifferent to the historic or monumental riches of their own nation. It surprises me, I confess, that the Association does not receive from the resident clergy a greater number of descriptions of local antiquities, accounts of their parochial remains, etc.; nor, from the country gentlemen, more frequent communications of local and family interest, descents of property, historical events, etc. Every member will call to mind the handsome manner in which our Presidents and other leading members of the Association have thrown open their libraries, and aided in the publishing of their historic or literary treasures. But my surprise is caused by the circumstance that their good example is not generally followed, and that the placing on record all circumstances illustrative of local history does not assume the form of a popular movement. A more suitable and agreeable occupation for the leisure moments of a clergyman or country gentleman can hardly be imagined, than the collecting of memoranda concerning the history and antiquities of his own neighbourhood; and such memoranda could all be arranged and digested by the Association in the form of district or county histories. Several counties in Wales have not had their histories as yet even attempted. As an instance of what may be done in this respect, I could mention the excellent example of the Bishop of St. Asaph, who for some years past has been encouraging his clergy to draw up historical and statistical accounts of their parishes; and has arranged them in volumes, which will in

future days constitute most valuable national records. Surveys of certain districts in Wales are, it is true, going on; and in Anglesey, for instance, I observe that a small club of gentlemen has been formed to investigate all the early remains of the island, and to publish the result in the Journal of our Society.

The number of our members is certainly sufficient to provide for the expenses of carrying on the business of the Association, and publishing them. Still they are not so considerable as they might be, considering the population and resources of Wales; nor as they ought to be, if Wales be compared with certain districts in England. In order to give a comparative view of how our Association is composed, I add lists of its members taken at two different periods: one in 1857, soon after the beginning of the third series of the Journal; the other in 1865, the latest date at which I can find any lists of members to have been published.

Analyzed Lists of Members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1857 and 1865.

Names of Districts.	1857			1865		
	Lay-men.	Clergy-men.	Totals.	Lay-men.	Clergy-men.	Totals.
N. Wales, Anglesey . . .	2	4	6	8	4	12
" Caernarvon . . .	4	2	6	11	2	13
" Denbigh . . .	25	10	35	22	7	29
" Flint . . .	8	11	19	14	6	20
" Merioneth . . .	3	0	3	6	2	8
" Montgomery . . .	4	8	12	13	5	18
S. Wales, Brecon . . .	6	2	8	6	2	8
" Cardigan . . .	17	4	21	24	3	27
" Caermarthen . . .	20	5	25	13	3	16
" Glamorgan . . .	36	8	44	43	7	50
" Pembroke . . .	9	4	13	22	11	33
" Radnor . . .	5	1	6	5	0	5
Marches, Monmouth . . .	12	2	14	6	0	6
" Salop . . .	6	2	8	4	3	7
" Hereford . . .	3	2	5	4	1	5
" Chester . . .	2	0	2	2	0	2
England . . .	56	17	73	73	12	85
	218	82	300	216	68	284

SUMMARY.

Names of Districts.	1857			1865		
	Lay-men.	Clergy-men.	Totals.	Lay-men.	Clergy-men.	Totals.
N. Wales . . .	46	35	81	48	26	74
S. Wales . . .	93	24	117	87	26	113
Marches . . .	23	6	29	20	4	24
England, etc. . .	56	17	73	61	12	73
	218	82	300	216	68	284

If we compare these returns for our own Society with those of other archæological societies in England, we shall find that the two

most active Societies of the metropolis, viz., the *British Archæological Association*, and the *Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, muster about four hundred and eighty and seven hundred members respectively; so that our own number of three hundred, which is nearly the ordinary average, does not shew meanly by their side, regard being had to the districts, their populations, and their resources. The three Societies sprang up very much about the same time, or within a very few years of each other; and all three are tolerably flourishing. Royal patronage is accorded to them; and all three stand well in the opinion of antiquarian bodies throughout Europe. If, however, we compare the archæological activity of Wales with that of certain counties in England, the result is by no means so favourable. Thus, to take two instances out of several, I find on inquiry that the two south-eastern counties of England are really in earnest in their pursuit of antiquarian knowledge; for in Sussex the local antiquarian Society, which, like our own, meets annually, and has published seventeen annual 8vo. volumes, numbers six hundred and five members, viz., *four hundred and seventy-three laymen, and one hundred and thirty-two clergymen*; while in Kent the corresponding Society reckons up *eight hundred and eighty-five members, viz., seven hundred and five laymen, and one hundred and eighty clergymen*! I ask myself how this can possibly be, and "I pause for a reply." Can it be that the Saeson are antiquaries, and the Cymry not? On no supposition, whether of extent of land, richness of remains, or resources of inhabitants, can I account for the striking disparity. Or is it that Welsh gentlemen and clergymen are so absorbed in other literary and scientific pursuits that they have no time for historical and antiquarian researches? Possibly it may be so; and yet, on looking over the lists of members of all the great scientific and literary societies of this country, I am astonished at the paucity of Welsh names,—

"Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto."

I would venture to suggest that it may be a good deal within the power of the Local Secretaries of our Association, to remedy this state of things; and to shew that, what can be done by the *two* counties of Kent and Sussex alone, viz., reckon up 1,490 antiquaries between them, may be at least emulated, if not equalled, in the *sixteen* counties of Wales and the marches, the district of our Association. Our own Association is the only scientific body connected specially with Wales; and why should Welshmen be less earnest in supporting it than are the men of Kent and Sussex in respect of their own local institutions?

There is such a considerable number of wealthy English families flocking into Wales, settling in it, and adopting it as the land of their abode, that I cannot but think, if an appeal were made to them, and they were actively canvassed, they would respond to it, and be glad to contribute towards the study and preservation of its local antiquities. I think, too, that if properly directed efforts

among the clergy of Wales were made, they would come forward and support the Association more generally. It seems to me exceedingly strange that, in the whole diocese of Bangor, we should only be able to reckon eight clerical members; and in the county of Caernarvon, with the exception of the Bishop and Dean, *not a single one!* So, again, in Radnorshire *there is not a single clerical member;* and in Brecknockshire only a couple,—lately, in fact, reduced by a lamented death to one only! It appears from the foregoing lists that while the number of lay members has remained constant (or as two hundred and sixteen in 1865 to two hundred and eighteen in 1857), that of the clerical members has diminished, and sunk to sixty-eight instead of eighty-two, though the diminution is observable in the March counties, and in England, rather than within the twelve counties of Wales. My own conviction is that, seeing what has been, and can be, done in England, we ought not to sit down contented until we have raised the number of our Association to five hundred. I should have expected, in fact, that, seeing what service we have done the Principality, we should have been able to reckon among our members every Peer, Member of Parliament, Lord Lieutenant, etc., connected with Wales; whereas, upon examining our list of members, I find many illustrious, senatorial, and official names still “conspicuous by their absence.” Now this should not be; and, if the Local Secretaries would compare our lists of names with those of their friends and neighbours, each in his own district, they would soon observe where application should be made, and where our cause should be advocated. That cause is a good one, and a sound one,—one worthy of the aid of all the intellectual classes of our fellow countrymen,—for it is, indeed, among them chiefly that support is to be looked for. What is really required to strengthen and promote it, is the old-fashioned but effective expedient of “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.”

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,

May 22, 1866.

AN OLD MEMBER.

DR. JOHNSON IN WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the summer of 1774 Dr. Johnson, as is well known, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Thrale when they came into North Wales to take possession of the property left by the lady's mother, Mrs. Salusbury. The Doctor's brief notes of his journey on that occasion were published by Mr. Brien Duppa in 1816; and, though they are meagre, yet there are observations scattered up and down through them which may give rise to inquiries at the present day. Whatever that great *censor morum* said was accepted with profound reverence at the time, and though he had no eye for the picturesque, nor much taste for architecture, yet he could state matters of fact

with precision. His inquisitiveness, as we learn from Boswell, was great, and much that he noted down might have escaped an ordinary traveller. I am going to make a few extracts from Dr. Johnson's diary in the hope that they may elicit remarks from members of our Association, and perhaps awaken reminiscences in others.

The Doctor and his friends came into Wales by Chester, visited the Vale of Clwyd, most of Carnarvonshire, part of Anglesey and Montgomeryshire, and then left the Principality *via* Shrewsbury, their stay in Wales lasting only from July 28 until September 9.

LLEWENY. The Doctor was much struck with the library at Lleweny. Where were the books ultimately taken to?

BACH Y GRAIG. This house particularly struck the learned tourist. How is it that no amplification of Pennant's account, nor any views of it, have ever appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*?

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL. "Thirty-two stalls of antique workmanship." Are there any traces of these remaining in the book-cases of the chapter library or elsewhere about the church? When Johnson dined with Bishop Shipley he called him "knowing and conversible."

DENBIGH. Johnson was much struck with Denbigh, and describes it well. Speaking of Leicester's unfinished church (which, by the way, ought to be described and figured in the *Arch. Camb.*), he says: "We then saw the chapel of Llewenev, founded by one of the Salusburys; it is very compleat; the monumental stones lie on the ground." What stones are these? Are there any among them worth engraving? A note at the bottom of the page runs thus: "The late Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton had no taste for antiquity of any kind, and this chapel was not regarded by him as being in any respect better than a barn, or fit for any other purpose, and the present proprietor applies it to that use." Who was this other barbarian?

ST. HILARY'S CHURCH. "A more elegant and lofty hovel" (!)

WHITCHURCH. "In the parish church of Denbigh is a bas-relief of Lloyd, the antiquary (Humphrey Llwyd), who was before Camden. He is kneeling at his prayers." This monument of so worthy a man, as well as several others in the same church, ought to be described and engraved by our Association.

GWAENYNOG. "The house was a gentleman's house (Mr. Myddleton's), below the second rate, perhaps below the third, built of stone roughly cut." . . . "After dinner we talked of the Welsh language. . . . I recommended the republication of David ap Rhees's *Welsh Grammar*." Is there a more recent edition of it?

BODFARI. "I was at church at Bodfari. There was a service used for a sick woman, not canonically, but such as I have heard, I think, formerly at Lichfield, taken out of the Visitation." Are there any traces of this kind of service in the parish at the present time?

ABERGELEY. "We came to Abergeley, a mean town, in which little but Welsh is spoken, and divine service is seldom performed in English."

CONWAY. Aug. 16. "It is now the day of the race at Conway, and the town was so full of company that no money could procure lodgings." Where were Conway races held? and when were they given up?

PENMAEN MAWR. The Doctor's party went over it by "a way lately made, very easy and very safe." (Lord Bulkeley's road.) "The old road was higher, and must have been very formidable." At the present day all traces of this *old* road have disappeared in consequence of the quarrying operations near the summit; but does anyone remember seeing such traces? and was the old road ever used in the memory of men now living?

BEAUMARIS. The Doctor was greatly struck with the castle. He says, "This is the most complete view I have yet had of an old castle" . . . "the outward wall has fifteen round towers besides square towers at the angles." Strange that he should have mistaken the postern towers and the small water tower for angle towers. The others are all round.

CAERNARVON. Here Johnson met General Paoli, who was on a visit to Sir Thomas Wynne (created Lord Newborough in 1776). Speaking of the castle, he says: "Many of the smaller rooms, floored with stone, are entire; of the larger rooms the beams and planks are all left; this is the state of all buildings left to time." This is curious as showing the dilapidations made by the townspeople since the date of his visit, now less than one hundred years ago. The Doctor calls it "a mighty ruin," and adds, "I did not think there had been such buildings; it surpassed my ideas." He remarks elsewhere that one of the Welsh castles, meaning that of Carnarvon, would contain all the castles he saw in the north and west of Scotland. He further says, on 21st August, "We supped with Colonel Wynne's lady, who lives in one of the towers of the castle." Can this have been correct? Did he not mistake one of the towers of the town walls on the eastern front for a tower of the castle?

CLYNNOG. This church the Doctor, mistaking the sound (!) calls *Llanerck*. He says of it: "At Llanerck church, built crosswise, very spacious and magnificent for this country, we could not see the parson, and could get no intelligence about it."

BODVIL. "We surveyed the churches (Tudweiliog and Llan-gwnadl) which are mean and neglected to a degree scarcely imaginable. They have no pavement, and the earth is full of holes. The seats are rude benches; the altars have no rails. One of them has a breach in the roof. On the desk, I think, of each lay a folio Welsh Bible of the black letter, which the curate cannot easily read"—(the *black letter*, that is to say?) "Mr. Thrale purposes to beautify the church, and if he prospers will probably restore the tithes." . . . "The Methodists are here very prevalent. A better church will impress the people with more reverence of public worship"—of course! An uncommonly good story is told here in a note from Mrs. Thrale's journal: "A Welsh parson of

mean abilities, though a good heart, struck with reverence at the sight of Dr. Johnson, whom he had heard of as the greatest man living, could not find any words to answer his inquiries concerning a motto round somebody's arms which adorned a tombstone in Ruabon churchyard: '*Heb Dduw heb ddim, Duw a digon*,' and, though of no very difficult construction, the gentleman seemed wholly confounded and unable to explain them; till Dr. Johnson, having picked out the meaning by little and little, said to the man, '*Heb*' is a preposition, I believe, Sir; is it not?' My countryman recovering some spirits upon the sudden question, cried out, 'So I humbly presume, sir'—very comically." Does this stone still exist in Ruabon churchyard?

PWLLHELLI. All the Doctor could find to say of it was, "We went to Pwllheli, a mean old town at the extremity of the country. *Here we bought something to remember the place.*" What could they have bought there?

SNOWDON. Dr. Johnson visited Dolbadarn, and says of the castle, "On the side of Snowdon are the remains of a *large* fort, to which we climbed with great labour. I was breathless and harassed" . . . "goats 149, I think."

BANGOR. "We went to worship at the cathedral; the quire is mean; the service was not well read." Was this in 1774 or in —?

CONWAY CASTLE. "At Conway we took a short survey of the castle, *which afforded us nothing new*" (!) He adds: "It is larger than that of Beaumaris, and less than that of Carnarvon."

DENBIGH. Returning to this town the entry in the journal is as follows: "September 4, Sunday. We dined with Mr. Myddleton, the clergyman, at Denbigh, when I saw the harvest men very decently dressed, after the afternoon service, standing to be hired; on other days they stand at about four in the morning. They are hired from day to day." Are there any traces of this old custom still preserved in Denbigh?

OSWESTRY. "A town not very little nor very mean. The church, which I saw only at a distance, seems to be an edifice much too good for the present state of the place." A very correct observation, true at the present day.

SHREWSBURY. "Sept. 11, Sunday. We were at St. Chad's, a very large and luminous church"—the new church on the hill above the quarry walk—well characterised. Dr. Adams, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, was the Rector of St. Chad's. A note informs us that the English bridge at Shrewsbury, as well as those at Atcham, over the Severn, and those at Worcester, Oxford, and Henley, were all built by Mr. Gwyn, a native of Shrewsbury, and a great friend of Johnson's.

The following extracts also refer to the Doctor's opinion of Wales, as far as he was acquainted with it:—

From Dr. Johnson to Mr. Robert Levett.

"Llewenny in Denbighshire, August 16, 1774.

" . . . Wales, so far as I have yet seen of it, is a very beautiful

and rich country, all enclosed and planted. Denbigh is not a mean town. . . ." (*Boswell* ii, 270.)

Dr. Johnson to Boswell.

"London, Oct. 1, 1774.

"Yesterday I returned from my Welsh journey. . . . I have been in five of the six counties of North Wales, and have seen St. Asaph and Bangor, the two seats of their bishops; have been upon *Penmanmaur* and *Snowdon*, and passed over into Anglesea. But Wales is so little different from England that it offers nothing to the speculation of the traveller. . . ." (ii, 273.)

" . . . All that I heard him say of it (Wales) was, that 'instead of bleak and barren mountains, there were green and fertile ones, and that one of the castles in Wales would contain all the castles that he had seen in Scotland.' " (ii, 274, 275.)

I am, Sir, etc.

AN ANTIQUARY.

ANCIENT HOUSE, LYDSTEP, NEAR TENBY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The curious house at Lydstep, near Tenby, popularly called the Palace, is locally assigned to Bishop Gower, who is said to have built it as a hunting box. The structure is evidently of a later date than the time of that building bishop, and looks more like the fortified mansion of a person of importance. Nothing is recorded of Bishop Gower having built any such structure; and there can be little doubt that the tradition owes its origin solely to that prelate's love of building. The inhabitants of the group of houses near it say it was used for keeping arms, so that it may have been what it appears to have been—a fortified dwelling. It stands on the confines of Penally and Manorbeer parishes, and is easily accessible from the bay beneath. It seems more deserving of notice than has hitherto been taken of it, except a brief mention of it in the ordinary guide books.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

TOURIST.

CALIXTUS STONE—LLANABER, MERIONETH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Might I venture to call your attention to an early inscribed stone, which about 1858 was removed from the seashore to the parish church of Llanaber, and which since the restoration of that church has been erected therein. It is known, I believe, as the "Calixtus stone," rubbings of which have been carefully taken by Professor Westwood, who, from the style of the letters, I understand, scarcely thinks it more recent than the seventh or eighth century. It is, I am told, alluded to in one of the numbers of the

Arch. Camb., but whether illustrated therein I cannot say. It was first brought under the notice of our diocesan in 1858 by a communication from W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., late member for Merionethshire, to his lordship, and who suggested that from the inscription it might be implied as connected with this island.

Observing that the Cambrian Archæological Association hold their next annual meeting at Machynlleth, which I believe is only some thirty miles from Llanaber, we may possibly visit that locality; permit me, therefore, to suggest as a very appropriate subject for examination and discussion, and as interesting to the antiquaries of this island, as well as to those of your Principality, the origin and purposes of this curious relic.

I am, Sir,

A CORRESPONDENT FROM THE ISLE OF MAN.

LIFE OF GRIFFITH AP CYNAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—May I direct the attention of the learned editor of the *Life of Griffith ap Cynan* to the list of the Hengwrt MSS., given in the third volume of the *Cambrian Register*. He will there find that that collection did at least at one time contain Thelwall's translation, which he says he had not seen. The one he has now edited is said to be the translation of Bishop Robinson, so that both translations must be, or must have been in the Hengwrt Library, unless one has been mistaken for the other. The reprinting the Welsh in the *Journal of Welsh antiquaries* (although the text has been already printed, and is being printed elsewhere) may be very proper; but I think it would have been better to have given us an English version, instead of the Latin one. A few explanatory notes might have been also well added, such as one telling us where Patur Hodni and Ruc are.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN OLD MEMBER.

LLANGOLLEN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Taking advantage of a trip to Llangollen on Whit-Friday, I snatched a few minutes absence from my party on finding the gates of the churchyard open, to make a very hasty inspection of the interior of the church. A glance at the building did not show anything very inviting to an antiquary. There was the usual tower, nave, aisles, and chancel, the latter a building in more effective masonry, the style being perpendicular. The walls of the north aisle are plastered, and the windows very poor, in the style above mentioned, the date of 1853 being observable above the porch. The tower is of the semi-classical style of the middle of the last century, with a western entrance, the arch and jambs of which

were being rebuilt in the Gothic style with an ogee canopy over all. Picking my way over the stones and rubbish into the church, I found an early English doorway leading into the south aisle, the gabled roof of which was in course of renewal. The roofs of the nave and north aisle were hammer-beam, and seemingly in very good preservation. Passing on to the chancel I noticed that an aperture was being cut through the north pier of the chancel for the insertion of a pointed arch. Turning to examine the masonry, I found embedded in the stone-work an ancient gravestone with its carved face downwards; a portion of the head had been cut off to introduce one side of the aforesaid arch. There was an inscription in raised letters round the border, and a sort of interlaced ornament running up the centre. I immediately went into the yard to the mason and asked him about it, but he said he had never seen it, but they had found a fragment of stone with raised letters upon it, which was no doubt a portion of it, but thought it had been worked up again. He came back with me into the church, and, though we looked about, were not able to find it. There was another ancient gravestone of the taper form lying amongst the rubbish, but time prevented me from examining it. He said they had found several of these old stones, but had worked them up again. He also showed me what he thought were the marks of fire on the masonry, from the redness of some of the stones, and conjectured that the church had at some period been subjected to some conflagration. The day after, I wrote to the incumbent minister, describing the stone, and asking him to see to its preservation; as being inscribed, and of the thirteenth century date, it would, no doubt, be of some importance in adding to, or elucidating, some point in the early history of the church, or neighbourhood. As yet I have received no answer, and am afraid that this relic of the olden time has been cut out piecemeal, and gone the way of rubble.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN OWEN.

ANCIENT CAMBRIAN WILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the course of my researches at the private department of the Probate and Will Office, Doctors' Commons, some time since, observing the wills of a number of Welshmen, some of whom, I believe, were eminent men in their day; and thinking that any remains of theirs, of so authentic a nature, were well calculated to throw light on Welsh history, and to clear up many obscure points of *identity* and time in Cambrian story, I made a note of them, and herewith send you my list of them, with references thereunto annexed, in the hope that some one of our members, whose residence is in London, may find leisure to examine them, not doubting but that their contents, in the hands of an intelligent gentleman

well acquainted with Welsh history, and its numerous deficiencies, will amply repay the trouble of such a search.

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Wills of Cambrians, probably eminent ones, in the custody of the Judge of the Court of Probate at Doctors' Commons, London, some or all of which are deserving of examination, to see how far they may serve to identify well-known individuals, and elucidate Welsh history:—

	Between the years	Liber	Folio
Ap Rees Williams - - -	1383-1401	<i>Rowse</i>	11
John ap R. Rees, Draper - -	1421-1423	<i>March</i>	15
William Watkin - - -	"	"	46
Ap Hoell, Colmer Mad - - -	1423-1449	<i>Stockton</i>	
Nicholas Usk - - -	"	"	3
Adam Usk - - -	"	"	13
Robert Parey - - -	"	"	
David Griffith - - -	1463-1468	<i>Goodwin</i>	
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke			
Thomas Davy - - -	1471-1479	<i>Wattis</i>	36
Isabella Philip - - -	"	"	
Matthew Philippe Mills - - -	"	"	27
Ap Harry - - -	1486-1490	<i>Milles</i>	86
Avan John - - -	"	"	
Wm. Edwards - - -	"	"	
John Meyrick - - -	"	"	30
Thomas Jones - - -	1496-1499	<i>Horn</i>	5
Lawrence ap Howels - - -	"	"	19
Ap Morgan Thomas - - -	"	"	22
Dura (? David) ap Madoc ap Evan	"	"	
Thomas Edward - - -	"	"	57
Richard Fluett (? Flewellyn) - -	"	"	57
William Gunter (? of Abergavenny)	"	"	19
Jones, alias Morgan - - -	"	"	38
John Maahew - - -	1501	<i>Blamyr</i>	43
Th. James Meyric - - -			
Thomas Philip - - -	1496-1499	<i>Horne</i>	
Red David (? David goch) - - -	"	"	
Thomas Jones - - -	"	"	
Thomas Edward - - -	1500	<i>Moon</i>	21
Stayner, alias Jenkyns - - -	1501	<i>Blamyr</i>	
Phillip ap Jonys - - -	"	"	26
Thomas ap Howels - - -	"	"	29
John Thomas - - -	"	"	
Elizabeth Thomas - - -	"	<i>Moon</i>	34
Isabella Meyric - - -	"	"	21
James Rice - - -	"	"	18
John Rice - - -	"	"	22
Ap David ap Griffith - - -	"	"	22
Alice Davy - - -	"	<i>Blamyr</i>	14
Ionys ap Morgan - - -	"	"	20
Ionys ap Ionys - - -	"	"	
Iounys Phillips - - -	"	"	

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 92.—BOROUGH OF MONTGOMERY. *Answer to Query 151.*—By 27 Hen. VIII (1535), c. 26, s. 29, it was "enacted that one knight should be elected for every shire in Wales, and for every borough being a shire-town, within the said country or dominion of Wales, except the shire-town of the county of Merioneth, one burgess." By the same (section 7) it was enacted that "the town of *Montgomery* shall be named, accepted, reputed, used, had and taken head and shire-town of the said county of *Montgomery*; and that the county or shire-court of and for the said county or shire of *Montgomery* shall be holden and kept the first time at the said town of *Montgomery*, and the next time at the town of *Maghenlleth* in the same shire or county; and so to be kept in the same two towns *alternis vicibus* for ever, and in none other place."¹

It would appear that the burgesses of Llanfyllin, Welshpool, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, as well as Montgomery, were entitled to, and did take part in, the election of a burgess for the borough, for in the *Cambrian Magazine*,² in an article on the then reform bill, sketches are given of the effect it would have upon Welsh boroughs, and short extracts are taken from the parliamentary journals. In reference to Montgomery boroughs it says, May 23rd, 1685,—“A petition of Charles Herbert, Esq., touching the election for the shire-town of Montgomery; also a petition of the mayor and burgesses of the boroughs of Llanidloes, Poole, and Llanfyllin.” June 10th,—“The house proceeded in the hearing of the said election, and the counsel being called in, and heard at large upon the matter, resolved that the election of a burgess to serve in this parliament, for this shire-town, *doth not* belong to the burgesses of Montgomery *only*. That the several burgesses of the several boroughs of Llanidloes, Poole, and Llanfyllin, in the county of Montgomery, have a right to vote at the election of a burgess to serve in parliament for this shire-town. That William Williams, Esq., is not duly elected. That the election of a burgess to serve for this shire-town is a void election, and that a warrant be ordered for a new writ.”

From this it would appear that the question, as to who had the right to elect a burgess, was not raised in 1728 for the first time; but in that year, on the 26th of April, “it was resolved that the right of election of the said shire-town is in the burgesses of the said shire-town *only*.” In Lewis’ *Topographical Dictionary*³ it is stated that this last resolution was adopted because “the inhabitants refused to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the member, namely 13s. 4d. for each borough.” As the compiler of that work gives no reference as to the authority for this statement, “E. H.”

¹ Statutes at large, vol. ii, edit. 1786.

² Vol. iii, 1831. See also Blome’s *Britannia*, a rare and interesting work.

³ *Wales*, vol. ii, under “Llanfyllin.”

must accept it at what it is worth. But by sec. 29 of 27 Hen. VIII it is enacted "that the knights and burgesses of Wales, and every of them, shall have like dignity, preeminence, and privilege, and shall be allowed such fees as other knights of the parliament have and be allowed; and the burgesses' fees to be levied and gathered as well of the boroughs and shire-towns as they be burgesses of, *as of all the other ancient boroughs* within the same shire." If these fees were the same as the sums of money which Lewis in his *Topo. Dict.* states the other ancient boroughs refused to pay, it would, to some extent, be confirming the statement he made.

It will be noted that Machynlleth, though an ancient borough, and previously a contributor towards the elections, did not appear to have claimed its right at either of the above periods.

The resolutions of 1685 and 1728 being at variance, the burgesses of Llanidloes, Welshpool, and Llanfyllin, have had a power to assert their right of voting for a member for Montgomery, before another committee of the House of Commons, by a statute of 28 George III, and also an appeal, within twelve calendar months, against any future decision. And so it remained till the reform bill of 1831 changed the nature of the qualification of electors, and added *New-town* as a contributory to the ancient boroughs of Montgomery, Welshpool, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, and Machynlleth.

E. R. M.

Note 93.—MISS WILLIAMS.—By way of answer to query 142, I send you the following from Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, in reference to Rhôsmarket: "In this village was born Doctor *Zachary Williams*, the father of Miss Williams, the blind lady who had for many years lived under Dr. Johnson's roof, and, surviving all his other pensioners, died an inmate of his, Sept. 6, 1780. The father was brought up to physic; but fancying that, by an intuitive kind of penetration, he had been fortunate enough to discover the longitude by magnetism; and fired by this idea, and the alluring prospect of splendid recompense, he quitted his business and his country, and, accompanied by his only daughter, came to London about the year 1730. But soon his golden hopes ended in disappointment, and all he gained was admission into the Charter House, which by some irregularity he soon forfeited, and was turned adrift on the wide world. In a narrative he published in 1749 he complains of his expulsion as injustice. In 1755 he published, in Italian and English, an account of an attempt to ascertain the longitude at sea by an exact theory of the magnetic needle; written, as is supposed, by Dr. Johnson, to whom he had imparted his afflictions, and translated by Baretti." Fenton passed a day in company with Miss Williams and the great moralist. He says: "She had all the nationality of her country, for finding I was a Welshman she increased her attentions; but when she had traced me to Pembrokeshire, she drew her chair closer, took me familiarly by the hand, as if kindred blood tingled at her fingers' ends, talked of past times, and dwelt with

rapture on Ros Market." To this I can add nothing from local gleanings.

J. TOMBS.

Query 153.—TURNING STONES IN NORMANDY.—“Certain Druidical monuments called *pierres tournantes*, or *tourneresses*, are so termed because they are believed to move of themselves, and to turn round on Christmas Eve at midnight. There is a considerable number of these marvellous stones in Normandy. Thus in the commune of Bosgouet, canton of Routot, in the hamlet of Mallemains, and on the edge of a wood near that of Perray and the forest of La Londe, there is to be seen a green mound, of no great altitude, surmounted by several fir-trees. It holds, in a cavity at the top, a rough stone, lying on the ground, about six feet long by two feet thick. This stone is believed to turn round upon itself every year on Christmas Eve. They say also that a neighbouring proprietor having succeeded in removing it from the place it now occupies, by means of three hundred horses, the stone came back of its own accord the night following. On the land belonging to the Château de la Martinière, which stands on the bank of the Seine, a short league below Caudebec, there is a stone which the country people distinguish from the neighbouring ones by the name of *Pierre tournante* and *Pierre bénite*. There is reason for supposing that this stone was one of the class of *logans*, or rocking stones. In the commune of Condé sur Laison, arrondissement of Falaise, there is a Druidic stone called *La Pierre cornue*, on account of its shape before it underwent certain mutilations. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have observed that at the first crowing of the cock, at midnight, you may see the magic stone move, and come down to the great spring, at some distance off, to drink! A stone situated in one of the thickest of the cuttings of the wood which covers part of the commune of Gouvin, arrondissement of Falaise, also turns of itself every year on Christmas Eve. They reckon, in the department of La Manche, among turning stones, the two *menhirs* of Teurthéville, Hague; two others at St. Pierre Eglise; the menhir of Cosqueville; the principal menhir of Montaigne la Brisette; and the natural rock of Breuville, which, no doubt, was also consecrated to Druidic worship. This rock turns three times when it hears the midnight mass rung; and it contains a small cave called the ‘Fairies’ Chamber.’ There was also among the turning stones a *peulvan*, now thrown down, which used to be on the way from Cherbourg to Valognes. In the department of the Orne there are also two *pierres tournoires*,—one is a broken dolmen on the point of the peninsula of the Courbe; the other stone, which seems to have been moved from its original place, is on the heath of Montmerrey.”

The above passage is taken from Bosquet's *La Normandie Romanesque et Merveilleuse*, p. 173. Are there any traces of similar traditions in Wales?

J.

Miscellaneous Notices.

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop and the Dean and Chapter have decided on repairing and improving this Cathedral, and have called in Mr. G. G. Scott as their architectural adviser. It is cheering to find that something is going to be done in this direction at last. The members of our Association who were present at the Bangor Meeting in 1860, will remember that they visited the building carefully on that occasion; that its peculiarities were well explained to them by Mr. H. Kennedy, that the desirableness of restoring the edifice was discussed, and that a drawing for a central tower was exhibited. It is not known whether the present movement originated in what took place at that Meeting; though, as the Bishop and the Dean are both members of the Association, it is by no means improbable. A subscription has been opened for the purpose; and, as the diocese has so many persons of large fortune connected with it, there ought to be no difficulty experienced in raising the sum required.

WALTER DAVIES'S WORKS.—The complete works of the Rev. Walter Davies, M.A. (Gwallter Mechain), comprising the whole of his poetical and miscellaneous prose writings, are about to be edited by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Rector of Llanymowddwy, Merionethshire. This has long been wanted, for the *Celtic Researches* has become rather a scarce book.

Reviews.

JULIUS CÆSAR. By the EMPEROR NAPOLEON. Vol. II. 1866.

WE have before us the second volume of this work, accompanied by a volume of maps and plans of great importance and beautiful execution. As may be reasonably expected, and as indeed is fitting, the book keeps up its imperial character and appearance, and as a specimen of typography is highly creditable to the enterprising publishers (Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin), who have set it forth in our own metropolis.

The volume comprises what is known as the period of the Gallic wars, and ends with the passing of the Rubicon; it therefore refers to a period most interesting for English readers, inasmuch as it contains the Emperor's opinions upon the invasions of Britain, the landing of Julius Cæsar, etc.; and also upon some of the most brilliant and critical military operations of the great captain's life. It is not likely to meet with impartial criticism in England; because, judging from the example set by leading members of the

English press on the appearance of the first volume, political opinions, and it might almost be said personal animosities, seemed to warp the judgments of those who ought to have reviewed it dispassionately, and evidently gave a sinister turn to the minds of democratic writers, delighted for the nonce to sit in judgment on the production of an imperial author.

For ourselves, as purely archæologists, we do not conceive that we are called on to treat of this book from any other than an archæological point of view; and, even then, only from a very limited standing-place—that afforded by the discoveries recorded concerning the Gallic and British populations.

The volume opens with the third book of the whole work, and two chapters on the political causes of the Gallic war, and the state of Gaul in the time of Cæsar. It then takes up the eight books of the *Commentaries*, and in nine chapters summarises and discusses their contents. The fourth book, in ten chapters, recapitulates the leading points and results of the war in Gaul, and relates the events occurring in Rome and Italy from 696 to 705.

The author adheres closely to the *Commentaries*, and adds to their narrative not only what has been said by other writers of antiquity, but also details the results of modern discoveries and excavations on the site of the operations recorded, the camps of the Romans, and the *oppida* of the Gauls, etc. This latter portion is to us the most valuable part of the work; for the Emperor, being able to command the services of the French war department, has, like a good archæologist, caused all the battle-fields, sites of towns, camps, etc., to be surveyed and engraved, as well as excavations to be made in the fosses and along the roads of Cæsar's known operations. The results of all this are exceedingly interesting; vast quantities of Roman coins, arms, etc., as well as Gallic remains of all kinds, have thus been brought to light; and for the first time, we may say, Cæsar has been done justice to by exhuming the proofs and illustrations of his own work.

The operations against Gergovia, the siege of Alesia, the campaign against the Veneti on the coast of Britany, will be found of great interest by those who are fond of Celtic antiquities, and there is room for a good *résumé* of the discoveries thus made to be compiled from these pages, for the use of those who are investigating the early history of Gallic populations. The connection of the Armoricans (the Veneti) with the Britons is touched upon not quite as fully, perhaps, as a Cambrian archæologist might desire, but the road for further research is pointed out. Most of the objects found during the Emperor's excavations have been arranged in the great Gallo-Roman museum, which has been formed with admirable taste and judgment in the old château of St. Germain. The example set by the Emperor in this respect is worthy of all praise and imitation.

The seventh and eighth chapters of the third book contain the narrative of the two expeditions to Britain, with the author's

opinion on the points of embarkation and landing, as well as his review of the opinions and researches of others upon the same disputed topics. His own opinions may be summed up briefly thus: that Cæsar embarked from Boulogne, and landed near Walmer and Deal on each occasion. Without going into any critical discussion ourselves upon these matters, we shall be content with recording our satisfaction at finding an opinion we had ourselves long since arrived at from personal knowledge and inspection of the localities as to the port of embarkation now discussed. The Emperor quotes the opinion of the Abbé Haigneré, the learned archivist of Boulogne, and in so doing strengthens his own opinion by that of the most competent authority of the present day. There is some reasonable ground for the conclusions arrived at. It could not have been Wissant, physically or historically; it could not have been Ambleteuse; still less could it have been Etaples; though some local antiquaries, men of learning and research, stand up for the latter. A strong probability points to Boulogne (*Gesoriacum*), and the mere size of the armament, added to the fact of its refitting, before the second expedition, strengthens the *à priori* argument, while, by the method of exhaustions, it leaves Boulogne as the only possible point of embarkation. However, all this is fair ground for criticism, we will only say that the comments of the imperial writer will be found of much use in clearing up the question. Throughout the Gallic part of this work there is a total absence of speculation as to the origin of the Celtic populations, their diversities, etc., and we are thankful for it. We fancy we can discern in the method adopted by the author that of one who is aware of the obscurity of the subject, and who is conscious that the best way of promoting knowledge upon such topics is by multitudinous and careful observations. Will the Emperor establish a Gallo-Celtic museum as well as a Gallo-Roman one? He would do an immense service to the cause of ethnological science, if he would.

The results of the excavations made in the fosses, and on the sites of camps, oppida, etc., will not be without important bearings on the question of "*prehistoric remains*," and the "*three periods*," now so fiercely debated in the scientific world. The discoveries of bronze and iron weapons, etc., with their attendant historic circumstances, cannot but tell upon the controversies of the present day, negatively if not positively.

The Appendices at the end of the volume contain a concordance of dates of the ancient Roman calendar with the Julian style for 691-709; a concordance of Roman and modern hours for 699; notes on the ancient coins collected in the excavations at Alesia, which are of peculiar numismatic value; and a notice on Cæsar's lieutenants. The latter, with all credit to the author for care in its compilation, cannot be compared with the graphic pages of Merivale on a similar topic; it is too brief—too dry.

To the volume is added another, an atlas of plates, or rather of maps. These are of the highest geographical and archæological

interest. They are models of what should be done in parallel cases. We should like to see the same care bestowed upon historic sites on our own side of the Channel. True, the imperial author has wielded the whole strength of the French War-Office in preparing them; whereas, for all such matters, our own Government is a perfect nullity. Had it not been for the public spirit of a single nobleman, not even the Roman wall, one of our grandest national monuments, would have been properly surveyed!

We notice some misprints and faults of translation;—Wissant is stated to be *farther* from Dover than Boulogne, etc.; a redundancy of the articles *a* and *the*, to the weakening of all pure Anglo-Saxon; and the introduction of that offensive neologism, “peoples,” unfortunately now-a-days so common, etc., etc. But these are minor defects in a great whole; and we leave the task of carping at them to others.

One observation, we think, will strike every one who takes up these volumes. How can they be produced for the money? *Twelve* shillings for the volume proper, *five* for the accompanying atlas; the first containing 702 pages, the second thirty-two maps. The thing seems impossible; still it is a tangible fact, and it testifies at once to the great resources and public spirit of the house which has set forth this second English instalment of the Emperor's work.

It is of no use disguising the suspicion which, if it does not exist, will be sure to be instilled into the English mind by interested observers, that a certain *dynastic intention* pervades the whole book. For ourselves, we are not much alarmed at this “intention.” We would rather see in certain passages—let us say in the whole design—the impossibility which the author has all along experienced of avoiding the influence of convictions forced on him by an extraordinary parallelism of circumstances. The simple fact is this,—Napoleon I was certainly the modern Cæsar. The open question remains, is Napoleon III the modern Augustus? History must answer it.

The two subjoined passages, which cannot escape public comment, occur at the end of the volume, and refer to the state of things when Cæsar passed the Rubicon. They are fair specimens of the author's style, and relate, one, to Cæsar's political position when he found himself in presence of the republic, ruined by democratic violence and corruption; the other to the question of who was responsible for the civil war.

“There are imperious circumstances which condemn public men either to abnegation or to perseverance. To cling to power when one is no longer able to do good, and when, as a representative of the past, one has, as it were, no partisans but among those who live on abuses, is a deplorable obstinacy; to abandon it when one is the representative of a new era, and the hope of a better future, is a cowardly act and a crime.” (P. 633.)

The second passage, which concludes the volume, is as follows:

“‘The true author of war,’ says Montesquieu, ‘is not he who declares it, but he who renders it necessary.’ It is not granted to man, notwithstand-

ing his genius and power, to raise at will the popular waves; yet, when elected by the public voice, he appears in the midst of the storm which endangers the vessel of the state, then he alone can direct its course, and bring it to the harbour. Cæsar was not, therefore, the instigator of this profound perturbation of Roman society: he had become the indispensable pilot. Had it been otherwise, when he disappeared all would have returned to order; on the contrary, his death gave up the whole universe to the horrors of war. Europe, Asia, Africa, were the theatre of sanguinary struggles between the past and the future, and the Roman world did not find peace until the heir of his name had made his cause triumph. But it was no longer possible for Augustus to renew the work of Cæsar: fourteen years of civil war had exhausted the strength of the nation, and used up the characters; the men imbued with the great principles of the past were dead, the survivors had alternately served all parties; to succeed, Augustus himself had made peace with the murderers of his adoptive father; the convictions were extinct; and the world, longing for rest, no longer contained the elements which would have permitted Cæsar, as it was his intention, to reestablish the Republic in its ancient splendour and its ancient form, but on new principles."

LUBBOCK'S PREHISTORIC TIMES. Williams & Norgate.
London, 1865.

THE book before us is one of so much importance and comprehensiveness, and bears a name of so much scientific distinction, during two generations, that it cannot but recommend itself to the notice of all members of our Association. It contains the substance of five papers published in the *Natural History Review* between 1861 and 1864; and it now constitutes a large octavo volume profusely illustrated with plates. We cannot give a better general idea of the nature of its contents than by quoting the author's own words from his preface:

"My object has been to elucidate, as far as possible, the principles of prehistoric archæology, laying special stress upon the indications which it affords of the condition of man in primeval times. The tumuli, or burial-mounds, the peat-bogs of this and other countries, the kjokkenmøddings or shell-mounds of Denmark, the lake-habitations of Switzerland, the bone-caves, and the river-drift gravels, are here our principal sources of information.

"In order to qualify myself, as far as possible, for the task which I have undertaken, I have visited not only our three great museums in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, but also many on the Continent, as, for instance, those at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Lund, Flensburg, Aarhus, Lausanne, Basle, Berne, Zurich, Yverdon, Paris, Abbeville, etc., besides many private collections of great interest, of which I may particularly specify those of M. Boucher de Perthes, Messrs. Christy, Evans, Bateman, Forel, Schwab, Troyon, Gilliéron, Uhlmann, Desor, and lastly, the one recently made by MM. Christy and Lartet in the bone-caves of the Dordogne.

"Sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with Messrs. Prestwich and Evans, I have made numerous visits to the valley of the Somme, and have examined almost every gravel-pit and section from Amiens down to the sea. In 1861, with Mr. Busk, and again in 1863, I went to Denmark in order to have the advantage of seeing the kjokkenmøddings themselves.

Under the guidance of Professor Steenstrup I visited several of the most celebrated shell-mounds, particularly those at Havelse, Bilidt, Meilgaard, and Fannerup. I also made myself familiar with so much of the Danish language as was necessary to enable me to read the various reports drawn up by the *kjokkenmødding* committee, consisting of Professor Steenstrup, Worsaae, and Forchhammer. Last year I went to the north of Scotland to examine some similar shell-mounds discovered by Dr. Gordon, of Birnie, on the shores of the Moray Firth; which appear, however, to belong to a much later period than those of Denmark.

In 1862 M. Morlot very kindly devoted himself to me for nearly a month, during which time we not only visited the principal museums of Switzerland, but also several of the lake-habitations themselves, and particularly those Morges, Thonon, Wauwyl, Moosseedorf, and the Pont de Thièle. In addition to many minor excursions, I had finally, last spring, the advantage of spending some time with Mr. Christy among the celebrated bone-caves of the Dordogne. Thus, by carefully examining the objects themselves, and the localities in which they have been found, I have endeavoured to obtain a more vivid and correct impression of the facts than books, or even museums, alone could have given.

"To the more strictly archæological part of the work I have added a chapter on the manners and customs of modern savages, confining myself to those tribes which are still, or were, when first visited by travellers, ignorant of the use of metal, and which have been described by competent and trustworthy observers. This account, short and incomplete as it is, will be found, I think, to throw some light on the remains of savage life in ages long gone by.

"Fully satisfied that religion and science cannot in reality be at variance, I have striven in the present publication to follow out the rule laid down by the Bishop of London in his excellent lecture delivered last year at Edinburgh. The man of science, says Dr. Tait, ought to go on 'honestly, patiently, diffidently; observing and storing up his observations, and carrying his reasonings unflinchingly to their legitimate conclusions; convinced that it would be treason to the majesty at once of science and of religion, if he sought to help either by swerving ever so little from the straight rule of truth.'

"Ethnology, in fact, is passing at present through a phase from which other sciences have safely emerged; and the new views with reference to the antiquity of man, though still looked upon with distrust and apprehension, will, I doubt not, in a few years be regarded with as little disquietude as are now those discoveries in astronomy and geology which at one time excited even greater opposition."

The title of the several chapters of the work will shew still further how the author arranges and treats his subject. They are headed respectively: (1), "On the Use of Bronze in ancient Times"; (2), "The Bronze Age"; (3), "The Use of Stone in ancient Times"; (4), "Tumuli"; (5), "The Lake Habitations of Switzerland"; (6), "The Danish *Kjokkenmøddings* (Kitchen-Middens as they would be called in the North of England), or Shell-Mounds"; (7), "North American Archæology"; (8), "Cave Men"; (9), "The Antiquity of Man"; (10), Ditto continued; (11), "Modern Savages"; (12), Ditto continued; (13), Ditto concluded; (14), "Concluding Remarks."

Under each of these heads Sir John Lubbock has drawn up a clear and succinct *résumé* of all the principal facts and theories now cur-

rent upon the subject; and this, to such an extent, that his work may be considered as the best epitome hitherto published of the current scientific opinions of the day. The chapters on tumuli, on the lake-habitations of Switzerland, on the kitchen-middens, on North American archæology, and on modern savages, are peculiarly interesting. They relate almost entirely to recorded observations, and to facts; they do not admit of much, though they do of *some*, controversy; and they will be found acceptable to all classes of archæologists, specially to those who, like the members of our own Association, have early remains so constantly brought under their notice.

We do not profess to give any account of their contents; more than one number of our Journal would be required for this to be effected satisfactorily. We can only say that if any information is required, under the heads enumerated above, it will be found in a peculiarly lucid and condensed form in the pages of this book.

With regard to the subjects of the other chapters,—the bronze age, for example, and the antiquity of man,—Sir John Lubbock adopts and endorses the conclusions of some great *savans* of the present day, specially of Lyell, Ramsay, Prestwich, Christy, Boucher de Perthes, Lartet, etc.; and in this respect puts himself in antagonism with the opposite school of archæologists and naturalists, who do not adopt the theories which the others have enunciated. To go into all his reasonings would be to detail the whole controversy in our pages; and as probably both schools of opinion have representatives within the ranks of our own Association, it is less invidious merely to state which side the author takes; and then the partisans or opponents of each school will know what to expect when they open the book in question. No controversies are carried on with more vigour at the present time than those of the “flint-finds” and the “three periods.” Sir John Lubbock treats them ably and impartially, from his own point of view; and though, as we have seen in his preface, he is led into citing the opinion of the Bishop of London, which will not strengthen his cause, yet he fairly adduces all the leading authorities. His main defect seems to us to be the very prevalent one of allowing himself to be led away by great names. At the present day you have only to say, “Lyell thinks that,” “Prestwich says this,” “Tyndall asserts,” etc., and forthwith all gainsayers are considered as “out of court” as well as “contumacious.” Sir John, who has no need to do so, gives way a little too much to the fashion of the day; but amid so much excellent matter, and with such a clear method of handling his subject, this is very excusable. All London *savans* are given to this fault; country *savans* are nobodies, and nowhere. It is a mistake that time and truth will tend to rectify.

We cannot resist the temptation to cite one of his notes, in which the author's opinions will certainly be responded to by all the members of our Association:

“It is impossible to mention Abury without regretting that so magnificent a national monument should have been destroyed for a paltry profit of

a few pounds. As population increases, and land grows more valuable, these ancient monuments become more and more liable to mutilation or destruction. We cannot afford them the protection of our museums; nor, perhaps, would it be desirable to do so; but it is well worthy of consideration whether Government would not act wisely in selecting some competent archaeologist, who might be appointed conservator of the national antiquities, whose duty it would be to preserve, as far as possible, from wanton injury the graves of our ancestors, and other interesting memorials of the past; to make careful drawings of all those which have not yet been figured, and to report from time to time as to their condition. At a very trifling expense the Danish Government have bought for the nation a large number of tumuli, and have thus preserved many national monuments which would otherwise have been destroyed."

Another passage, on an important branch of the general question as to the origin of the human species, must conclude our notice:

"It is a common opinion that savages are, as a general rule, only the miserable remnants of nations once more civilized; but, although there are some well-established cases of national decay, there is no scientific evidence which would justify us in asserting that this is generally the case. No doubt there are many instances in which nations, once progressive, have not only ceased to advance in civilization, but have even fallen back. Still, if we compare the accounts of early travellers with the state of things now existing, we shall find no evidence of any general degradation. The Australians, Bushmen, and Fuegians, lived, when first observed, almost exactly as they do now. In some savage tribes we even find traces of improvement: the Bachapins, when visited by Burchell, had just introduced the art of working in iron: the largest erection in Tahiti was constructed by the generation living at the time of Captain Cook's visit, and the practice of Cannibalism had been recently abandoned: again, outriggers are said to have been recently adopted by the Andaman islanders; and if certain races, as for instance some of the American tribes, have fallen back, this has perhaps been due less to any inherent tendency than to the injurious effect of European influence. Moreover, if the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, etc., had ever been inhabited by a race of men more advanced than those whom we are in the habit of regarding as the aborigines, some evidence of this would surely have remained; and this not being the case, none of our travellers having observed any ruins, or other traces of a more advanced civilization, there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for supposing these miserable beings to be at all inferior to the ancestors from whom they are descended."

We foresee that a good deal of controversy will arise from the present work; but in the hands of so scientific and impartial a writer, we may be sure that this controversy will be well conducted. Such topics must come, and have already come, before our own Association; hence the peculiar value of Sir John Lubbock's book as the best *conspectus* of this whole class of subjects, and we recommend it accordingly.

LYSONS'S OUR BRITISH ANCESTORS. Parkers, Oxford. 1865.

THIS comely volume of 555 pages, beautifully printed, well bound—fit in this respect, indeed, for any drawing-room table—and evidencing throughout the exercise of much hard hand and head work on the part of the author—gives us the greatest pain to have to point it out to the attention of our association. The subject is most germane to all our researches and operations; the results entirely contradictory to all that we have read, all that we know, and all that we have done. We never met with a work, evidently so laboriously and conscientiously written, so totally erroneous both in observations and in inferences. Not but that many curious facts, striking coincidences, and learned remarks are to be met with among its pages; still the whole work may be judged of briefly, yet satisfactorily, when we state that it consists of an attempt to bring in the old Hebraic theory of the origin of the British tribes; to trace their religion, customs, names, etc., to an Hebraic origin; and to plunge us once more into all that limbo of fanciful conjecture and wild generalization in which Celtic antiquaries were wont to wander some century and a-half ago. One of the Appendices (the *sixth*) of this book contains a list of more than four thousand words, entitled "A glossary of English words apparently, judging by sound and sense, derived from the Hebrew, Chaldee, or Syriac," arranged in parallel columns, with the English word first: then the Celtic, if the author can find one for it; then the Hebrew, Chaldee, or Syriac equivalent; then the "approximate or phonetic pronunciation;" and then the meaning. This list, to show the author's diligence, extends to 132 pages; and it is followed by a *seventh* Appendix, containing another list of English words with their Celtic equivalents, or congeners, in parallel columns, extending over 16 pages more. If any of our readers see this book, we strongly recommend them to compare Mr. Lysons's list with those of Baxter, Edward Lhuyd, and Williams (the latter printed for the first time in this present number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*), and most particularly the English and Welsh glossary, alluded to in the introduction to Williams's glossary, by the Rev. David Owen; they will then be able to judge for themselves of Mr. Lysons's power as a comparative philologist.

We give two passages, taken quite at random, to afford instances of the author's methods of reasoning. In the body of the work we have the following:—

"*Oin, Ain, or Win* is 'the eye.' In its primary signification it means 'a fountain.' The eye as the fountain of light to the body, and the sun as the fountain of light to the world. (From this etymon probably the Saxon *eyen* and Scotch *een*. Also 'wine,' from its sparkling to the eyes, and causing the eyes to sparkle.) But more on this when we come to the subject of Winnill Tump.

"One would have supposed that such unpromising names as Win-mill

tump, Nan Touce's tump (otherwise called Nan Touce's tump), Hetty Peglar's tump, Money tump, Hamley Hough, and Belas Knap (vulgarly called Bellows Knap), the local and familiar names by which our Gloucestershire British barrows are known, could not have derived their origin from an Oriental source, but must have been given in consequence of some local circumstances attaching to them: Win-mill or Windmill tump naturally suggesting the site of a windmill, which however never existed; Nan-stow apparently pointing to a proprietor of the pleasing name of Anne; Hetty Peglar's tump, suggesting a connection with a certain Hester Peglar; and Money tump, seeming to have reference to some kind of coin supposed to have been found there.

"Of Win-mill tump hereafter.

"Nantouces seems to be derived from *Nantoush*, 'the diffuser of fire or light.' *Nant* in British conveys the same idea as *Win*; it is a fountain either of water or light. *Nant-y Gho* is 'the clear fountain.' (!) Nan Touce's tump is in a field called Apsmore: now *Ap* means 'heat,' and *Maur* means 'light,' so that we have here again a name conveying similar ideas."

And in Appendix I. we have another:—

"As *Coc*, or *Cock*, *Cocib*, and *Coch*, 'strength,' *κλω*, Greek, 'to be strong,' 'planetary orbs, solar and lunar light.' It is observable that when that arch impostor Bar-cccab in the reign of Hadrian appeared, he claimed to be Bar-cocab, the son of a star, or the star out of Jacob.

"*Coc*, *Coch*, 'red, refulgent like Mars; *Coccinius*, 'red, blood-like.'

"A Roman inscription was found in Lancashire:—

"DEO SANCTO MARTI COCIDIO.

"Thus we see it connected with Mars. Seven altars also connecting him with that deity have been discovered in Cumberland.

"Coccium, in Lancashire, was a Roman station, probably previously a British one. Coggeshall, in Essex, is said to have been Cocci Collis. The root *Coc* is evidently of Oriental origin; it enters into the river Cocytus, of Epirus, and was one of the mythological rivers of hell, qy. which ran with blood. Apparently corresponding with the British Cockett of Northumberland.

"It is a very common prefix of British names—Cockan, Cockerham, Cockerington, Cockington, Cockfield, Cockermouth, Cocking, Cockthorpe, Cockley, Cockbury, Cockelford, Cocks-horn, Cockel-barrow in Gloucestershire. Large tumulus at Cockhill, Lincolnshire, and formerly at Cockel-barrow, Gloucestershire."

To which we may most appropriately add,

"Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?"

But, after all, we come to a little bit of fact, as a grain of truth in a bushel of nonsense, which we quote most willingly, and recommend all our readers to make a special note of. It is to be found in the *eighth* Appendix, just before the "Additional notes and corrections."

"That some communication of the British language has been handed down to the present inhabitants of the soil, and that not a very unimportant portion, the author of this work trusts that he has already shown. He now desires to show that the original inhabitants of this island did not 'perish by the sword,' and that if they escaped to 'the mountains,' they have issued forth in such numbers as to replenish the nation with the multitude of their names.

CLERGY LIST.		LONDON DIRECTORY, COMMERCIAL.	
	Families		Families
Davis, Davies, Davys	167	Davis, Davies, Davys	550
Evans	110	Evans	320
Jones	249	Jones	820
Morgan	85	Morgan	250
Price, Pryce, Pryse, ap Rhys	51	Price, Pryse, Pryce	200
Owen	60	Owen	90
Howell	13	Howell	70
Powell	40	Powell	160
Lloyd	51	Lloyd	150
Griffiths	60	Griffiths	135
Hughes	82	Hughes	190
Hopkins	15	Hopkins	85
Jenkins	44	Jenkins	85
Watkins	12	Watkins	110
Parry	23	Parry	50
Williams	200	Williams	550
Rice and Reece	35	Rice and Reece	45
Vaughan	20	Vaughan	40
Griffin	6	Griffin	40
	1313		3940

"The *London Court Directory* gives 260 families of Jones, so that adding these to the Commercial list, and giving five to each family, there are 5400 Joneses in London only, of sufficient consequence to be mentioned in the *Court* and *Commercial Directory*, to say nothing of the thousands in lower life.

"Add to these names the Craddocks, the Maddoxes, the Tudors, Llewellyns, and their corruption Wellings, Merediths, and their corruption Ready's, Wilkins, Ap Ithels, ap Eynons, Benyons, Kennions, Gwyns, Wynns, Gwydyrs, Gwythers, Withers, Bevans, Ap Evans, Badhams, Bowens, Ap Owens, Gwinnetts, Mathews, Roberts, Up Johns, Ap Johns, Probyns, Ap Robins, Preece, Machens, Richards, Cloughs, Gowers, Pughs, Nichols, Powys, Thomas, Leysons, Gwillims, Traherns, Trevor, and a host of Cymro-Cornish names, commencing with Tre, Pol, and Pen, Trevellians, Tremaines, Trevannions, Trebecks, Tregarthens, Trelawneys, Poltimores, Polwheles, Pendrys, Pendarvis, Penrose, etc., and a thousand more, more than would fill a large sheet. Take the *London Court Guide*, the *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, *Bristol Commercial Guides*, and the lists of watering places, and see how these names fill the pages. I think there need no longer be any doubt whether the Britons were exterminated by the Anglo-Saxons."

We repeat that it gives us pain to have to express a condemnatory opinion on a work which has evidently cost the author much time, and probably money, but which so completely misses its mark. If the author, who shows that he has read much of the "pre-historic" literature of the day, would revise his labours; and if, extending his researches, he would confine himself to archaeological facts, he might throw much light on the early historic condition of Britain, and he might bring his observations, as to the persistence of names of places and men to some practical use. We do not despair of finding him devoting some more of his leisure to this

subject, and we are sure that all Celtic scholars will welcome the appearance of a rational fellow-labourer in their own province. He must not throw out conjectures and probabilities, and then build upon them as facts; he must not catch at remote analogies, and then treat them as identities; but he must be a very patient, minute, and even slow observer; not prepossessed with any, even the most tempting theory; but content to observe and record; and, if he can establish one or two great facts, he should consider the labours of a life as not altogether thrown away.

The assigning, with greater preciseness than has hitherto been effected, the descent, the social condition, the relative importance, and the geographical position of the tribes of Britain in Roman and post-Roman times, is a work well worthy of the most profound archæologist; but the real materials for induction upon the subject have not yet been collected; it is the work, probably, of a future generation. A much larger field of scientific research than that hitherto explored by British antiquaries requires to be hunted over; and the true solution of the Celtic question will probably be found equivalent to, and dependent upon, that of the remotest antiquities of early Europe.

DAUBENY'S ESSAY ON THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE ANCIENTS.
Oxford, 1865.

THIS valuable work is the substance of four lectures delivered before the University of Oxford, and intended to be supplementary to those on *Roman Husbandry* already published by the Botanical Professor. The subject is treated at full length, or rather sufficiently so for the purposes of a lecturer; and the observations made in it will serve as guides for any one wishing to pursue the same line of scientific research.

We are not ourselves concerned with the subject more particularly than as the districts, with which our Association is connected, are concerned; but we are glad of the opportunity of reminding some of our archæological friends that the subject of ancient Welsh botany, as far as relates to the ancient agricultural operations of the Cymry, is one well worthy of being sometimes considered by them. We should like much to see some attempt made towards assigning an approximate date when the cultivation of wheat, for instance, may be satisfactorily conjectured to have been generally carried on in Wales, and also to know where the first recorded date of its cultivation is to be met with. Other plants might be treated in a similar way; and, amid the many disputes as to the social condition of the early Cymry, some small portions of fact might thus be established as reliable land-marks. There are many traces of the action of the plough on Welsh moors, where now nothing but sheep and cattle are to be met with; and we conceive that, whether by direct observation, or by reasonable inferences, some light might be thrown on the agricultural resources of the early possessions of the

Welsh princes. The agricultural and manufacturing condition of a nation is part and parcel of its political history; and we would venture to suggest that a work on the trees and shrubs, and, we will add, on the plants of the ancient Cymry, would be a fitting supplement to the essay by the late Rev. John Jones, of Llanllyfni, on a kindred topic, already published by the Association.

In so far as the trees and shrubs alone of Wales are concerned, the field we conceive is somewhat circumscribed; but still there is something to be said; and quite enough to form a small volume or a series of papers for the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It was a favourite theory of the late Archdeacon John Williams, of Cardigan, that the only tree of the genus *pinus* known to the old Cymry was the *taurus*, or common yew; and he based his theory or belief on the passage in Cæsar's *Bell. Gall.* v, c. 12: "Materies cujusque generis, ut in Galliâ est, præter fagum atque abietem;" on which passage Professor Daubeney observes in the work before us, "He (Cæsar) must have alluded to the Scotch fir, the only species of the tribe indigenous to this country." The Professor properly describes the yew as a "tree allied to the coniferous tribe," for it can hardly be called a fir-tree proper, such as the ancients understood by *pinus*. Now it may be taken for granted that the yew is really indigenous to the whole of Wales; but the question remains whether the Scotch fir, *pinus sylvestris*, or any tree that can be fairly termed a *pinus abies*, can also be considered as positively indigenous in the same district. It would be interesting if any records could be obtained of the first introduction of the spruce fir, the larch, etc., into the Principality, where they now flourish so luxuriantly, and are so much improving both the scenery and the soil, and, we repeat, the subject is worth taking in hand by some Cambrian archæologist. From the submerged forests on the coasts of Cardigan, Merioneth, and Glamorgan, where roots of trees *in situ* exist so abundantly—more especially between Swansea and Black Pill; and again from the bogs, such as those along the Vale of Llanrwst, where trunks of trees are found in great abundance, and also from those all over Anglesey—once called the "shady isle," from its native forests; much evidence as to the nature of the ancient forests of Wales might be elicited. We hope that the subject will not remain altogether neglected; and we would recommend any member of our Association, who may be inclined to treat of it, to take Professor Daubeney's *Lectures* as a model for the form in which his observations should be recorded.



Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XLVIII.—OCTOBER, 1866.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF LLANTRITHYD IN GLAMORGAN.

LLANTRITHYD is a parish of 1,390 acres, in the Vale of Glamorgan, and the hundred of Dinas Powis, forming a part of its western border. Its northern boundary, or very nearly so, is the Port-Way, separating it from Welsh St. Donat's. Llanearvan encircles it on the east and south. St. Hilary completes the enclosure on the west. The eastern side of the parish is occupied by a well-marked valley which commences below the park, contains the village, rectory, church, and ruins and demesne of the Place; after and below which, expanding and deepening towards the south-west, it terminates upon Flemingston Moor, and contributes a nameless brook to the Cowbridge Tawe. Of the land, 791 acres are pasture, 500 arable, and 100 acres wood. Of the soil, the northern part rests on the mountain limestone, and is good; the southern part is lias, and inferior.

The whole of the parish is enclosed, and has probably been so from a remote period. It is not divided into hamlets. Llantrithyd village lies about the church, and that of Tre Awbrey at a short distance westward. The names recorded on the Ordnance Map are but few,—Tair Onen (or “three ashes”), which trees have been replanted by the Rev. R. T. Tyler; Pant-y-Lladron (or “the robbers' hollow”), speaking ill for the old police of the district; Garn, a farm-house; Tyfry, Tydraw, Gro-

fach, Ystin Claid, Langton, Ruishland, Stonyland, Coed Arthur, and Caemaen, an extra-parochial farm of 120 acres, possibly attached to Llanveithen in Llancarvan. Besides these are also found the names of Adam Field, Bumbury, Bryn Moel, Catch-me-Wood, Cae-pren-cam, Caer-pant, Lythgau Field, Pant Meyric, Pant-y-ffynon, Waungay, and Wiman's Hill.

There is a mineral spring in the parish resorted to for the flux.

The rateable annual value of Llantrithyd for the county rate, was in 1855, £1,432; and in 1865, £1,730. The population in 1801 was 180, in 1811 it was 199, in 1821 it had risen to 220, in 1831 to 221 in forty-five houses, in 1841 there were 228 to forty-five houses, in 1851 there were only 201 in forty-three houses, and in 1861, houses forty, of which thirty-seven were inhabited, and 204 persons,—so stationary is life in Llantrithyd.

The benefice is a discharged rectory, described in the *Liber Regis* as Llantrithed *alias* Llan Truddid (St. Iltyd). Bishop and archdeacon, 7s. 5d.; glebe, £1 8s. Value in the king's books, £8 13s. 4d.; yearly value at that time, £46. The benefice is not mentioned in Pope Nicholas's taxation of 1291; but in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 it is entered in full as:

Ecclesia parochialis de Llantrithyd.

	£	s.	d.
In primis terræ Dominicalis	0	40	8
Garb.	4	13	4
Tribus oblatiis	0	7	0
Caseo et vitul.	0	20	0
Lana et ag.	0	13	4
Fenum	0	0	12
Linum et canab.	0	0	8
Porc. et auc.	0	2	0
Et aliis molend.	0	2	8
	<hr/>		
	£9	0	8
Deductiones: Episcopo et archid.	0	7	5
Et manet clare	8	13	3
	<hr/>		
Decima inde	0	17	4

The list of incumbents is, as usual, very imperfect. Those whose names and succession have been recovered are as follow :

Edward Prichard, T.B. or B.D., rector. Married, in July 1605, Elizabeth John of Llantrithyd. Buried 5 March, 1638. Elizabeth, his widow, buried 22 June, 1664. Elizabeth, no doubt their daughter, married 20 Feb. 1627, William Gybbon.

Laomedon Fowler, also rector of Sully, the two yielding him £200 per ann. ; a royalist, and, it is said, ejected about 1644. Walker says he was severely handled ; but he does not appear to have left Llantrithyd, since he was buried there 17 April, 1649, and evidently regarded as rector. (*Sufferings of Clergy*, p. 248.)

Jenkin Williams, A.M., buried 17 Dec. 1670. Patron, Sir J. Awbrey, Bart.

Edmund Waters, died 29 March, buried 31 March, 1684.

Lewis Awbrey, married 24 June, 1691, Mrs. Jennet Havard of Llantrithyd, spinster.

Edward Powell inst. 26 March, 1702, and 15 May walked the parish bounds ; buried 14 March, 1707-8. Patron, Sir J. Awbrey, Bart. He married, 1 June 1707, Mrs. Catherine Lewis, spinster, of Llantrithyd, one of the Penmark family.

William Hopkins presented 1708 ; buried 22 April, 1726. Patron, Sir J. Awbrey, Bart. He walked the bounds on Whit Tuesday, 1718. His wife, Ann, was buried 18 Sept. 1745.

Hugh Hughes inst. 20 June, 1726. Patron, the same.

Robert Cooke inst. 14 Nov. 1736. The same.

Thomas Williams inst. 1 Dec. 1741. The same.

Nehemiah Hopkins inst. 4 July, 1744 ; buried 30 March, 1790. Patron, James Edgecombe, D.D., h. v. Mary, wife of N. Hopkins, buried 18 Sept 1770. He walked the bounds on Easter Monday 1747.

George Williams inst. 24 June, 1790 ; buried 24 Dec. 1815. Patrons, Margaret Awbrey and Thomas Edwards. Bloom, s. of Geo. and Sara Williams, bap. 22

Sept. 1790; George, s. of G. W., buried 2 Aug. 1792; Julia, d. of G. W., buried 27 May, 1796; George, s. of G. W., bap. 27 March, 1793; Julia Frances, d. of G. W., bap. 13 Oct. 1794; Philip, s. of G. W., bap. 16 Dec. 1795; Julia Frances, bap. 28 July, 1797; Thomas, s. of G. W., bap. 1 Sept. 1798; Owen Glendower, s. of G. W., bap. 23 Feb. 1800; Frances, d. of G. W., bap. 28 March, 1801.

William Bruce, Knight, A.M., resigned; afterwards Dean of Llandaff.

Roper Trevor Tyler, A.M., inst. 14 July, 1838. Patron, Sir T. D. Awbrey, Bart. Living 1866.

The Rev. Charles Davis was curate in 1726, and Edward Lewis officiating minister in 1784.

William Thomas, curate of Cowbridge, was officiating minister in 1792; and Richard Williams, his successor in that curacy, officiated here in 1796.

John Roberts, clerk to five incumbents, buried 23 July, 1719.

The Register ascends to the unusually early date of 1571. The earliest volume is a thin parchment folio, fourteen inches by six, and numbering fifty-two leaves, besides three at the beginning, which have been cut out, and which, as their heels shew, included one hundred and twenty-five entries of christenings, ascending to 1571, when no doubt the book was begun. The christenings extend from 21st January, 1597, to 4 Nov. 1810; burials from 16 Feb. 1571 to 27 June, 1810; and the marriages from 24 Feb. 1571 to 18 June, 1752. The earlier entries are in pale ink, but all are legible, and what remains of the book has been properly cared for. Most of the names are Welsh, and but very few have any territorial distinction. They are chiefly Mathew, Howell, Jenkins, Thomas, Lewis, Richard, Rosser, Meiric, and John. Dawkin is also common, as is Haward or Havard, imported, no doubt, from Brecknock, and here passing into Howard. There are also several entries of Courtney, all in humble life. There are nearly sixty entries of the Bassets, in all ranks of life, and several of the

Deere family. The names of Turbervill of Greenway, Fleming, Gamage, Gibbon, Walwyn (knight), Bussy, Portrey, and Spenser of St. Athans, also occur. The first Mansel entry is the burial of Rice, son of Anthony, married 8 Nov. 1583; and the first Aubrey, the marriage of Mr. Thomas Aubrey with Mary Mansel, the heiress of Llantrithyd, 24 Jan. 1598. Connected with the Aubreys are entries of Gwyn of Llansannor, Denham Jephson, Kemeys (knight), Button of Worlton, and Rudd, knight. The last Aubrey entry is the burial of Colonel Richard Aubrey, 9 April, 1808. Cissil was an early Christian name in the parish. It occurs nine times in the first fourteen entries of christenings, and the Aubreys maintained it. Christopher Scipra, otherwise Scipio, occurs in 1684-8 and 1708-9. In 1806 a boy, in addition to the stain of illegitimacy, had imposed upon him the names of Æsop Charidemus. Happily he died in the same year. There are also certain Aubreys of late date, who evidently only come "one way o' the Plantagenets." The names of several of the rectors and officiating ministers are mentioned incidentally; and there are recorded gifts of money and church plate by the Aubreys in 1637; and the walking of the parish bounds in 1685, 1702, 1718, and 1747.

The parish terrier, still preserved, and dated 28th August, 1734, deserves notice as a record of a state of things which the present generation will scarcely believe to have been in full vigour in the lives of their fathers. It is a schedule of glebe lands, messuages, tythes, and other rights of the rectory and parish church; the parsonage, kitchen-house, brewhouse, stable, large barn, garden, and orchard.

Of glebe: Gwain-y-Parson, $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Killhays, $1\frac{3}{4}$; the six Maunsells, 27; Y pimp Erw Drynog, 5; Y pimp Erw dan y velin, 5; Yr Erw dan y velin, 1; Y Degar, 10. Total, 52 acres.

Also, the tenth stook or stiche of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, and other grain. If less than ten stooks or stiches in one field, then the tenth sheaf. If the

barley or oats be gathered, bound, and made into stooks or stitches, no tythe or due from the ross that may chance to gather or racke after stooking. If not gathered the ross is tythable. No tythe of hay. Instead the rector has, each All Saints' day, from each indweller, 1*d.* per acre; from each outdweller, 5*d.* Tenth of all wool. The tenth lamb, and if less than ten, one in nine, eight, or seven, the rector paying $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for each lamb short of ten. The rector takes his lamb after the parishioner has selected four lambs and a ram lamb, if any such. Of the second or other draughts the parishioner selects nine out of ten; if less than seven he pays the rector $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for each short. Payment, Whit Wednesday. One calf out of season is due at All Saints', the parishioner selecting three; but if he sell all before payment he pays 12*s.* 6*d.* in lieu. If he sells more than three, the rector takes the best bred calf, or 12*s.* 6*d.* at his option. If the parishioner have less than seven calves, and sell any of them, the rector has 1*d.* for each sold, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, payable at All Saints', for each bred below seven. The rector has 12*d.* for every milch cow kept; 8*d.* for every varro cow; 6*d.* for every heifer at the first calving, in lieu of tythe cheese. Payable at All Saints'. If a parishioner keep more unprofitable cattle than designed for the plough or the payle, with intent to defraud the rector, and he therefore refuse to take tythe in kind, then, if an indweller, he pays 14*d.*, and if an outdweller 20*d.* in the pound at All Saints', on such land as he grazes or keeps for pasture.

The demesne lands of Sir John Aubrey have from all time paid a modus of £2 13*s.* 4*d.* at All Saints', in lieu of all tythes, except of corn. They are: the park or paddock; the horseland, 11 acres; the Yollands, 5, 11, and 8 acres, 24; Cae-yr-Porth and two adjacent fields, 9, 11, and 4 acres, 24; two Broombarry fields, 23; Waun Goy, 4; Adam's field, 10; Waun-fawr-y-Stonelliad, 16; seven quarters, 4; Gwain dan-y-Coed, 6; Winter close, 12; Caer-yr-Velin, 9; and two parcels

1½, 19½; Greeman Lloydion, 16; Cae-dan-y-Coed, 27; Arthyr wood, Coed-y-pedwar-Erw, Coed-yr-Arllwyd (woodland). Total, 187½ acres.

Also Llantrithyd water grist mill, the capital house, with orchards, gardens, and premises attached, the limits of which are well known; no tythe wood is payable.

The rector has one tythe pig out of seven when fourteen days old, the parishioner making choice of four; if there be less than seven, the rector has 6*d.* instead. On Maundy Thursday two eggs are due for every cock, drake, or turkey cock, and one for every hen, duck, or turkey hen; and any person breeding yearly three young geese pays a tythe goose. 1*d.* is paid on the fall of every colt horse or mare colt. Every inhabitant of sixteen years or above pays ½*d.* fee on Easter Monday as offering, Fees for churching, 6*d.*; marrying after banns, 2*s.* 6*d.*; any woman marrying out of the parish pays 2*s.* 6*d.* Tythe by measure of apples and pears, summer fruit at Michaelmas; winter fruit at All Saints'. Honey and wax are tythed by weight or measure. On each sheep sold from 2nd Feb. to 1st of Aug., if not shorn, 1*d.* in lieu of tythe wool.

The terrier is signed by John Awbrey, Hugh Hughes, Rector; Philip David (a mark), Churchwarden; and by Cho. Basset, Ch. David, John Edmondes, Willm. Thomas, Edward Morgan, John Griffith, David Howell (a mark), and Evan David, chief inhabitants.

Below is added in an office hand:—

“Remember the seventh day, 1734.

“This terrier was then exhibited into the Registry of the Consistory Court of Llandaff by Philip David, churchwarden, and John Edmondes, gentleman, two of the persons subscribing the same, and at their request lodged there in order to preserve a perpetual memorial of the rights, etc., belonging to the Rectory of Llantrithyd above mentioned.

THO. DAVIES, Notary Public,
“Deputy Registrar.”

Such was the manner, in detail, by which the parochial clergy received their support. It seems difficult to devise a system more likely to raise petty money disputes, to make the minister worldly, and the people dishonest. This was all happily swept away by the Commutation Act in 1839, under which the rector received £136 17s. 9d. annually instead of tythe, including tythe of glebe. It was then found that the area of the parish was 1391A. 2R. 13P., of which 1018A. 3R. 3P. were tithable in kind, and subject to a modus of 1d. per acre in lieu of tythe of hay; the remainder was subject to a fixed modus of £2 15s. 2½d.

The owners at that time were Sir T. D. Awbrey, Bt., Henry Ricketts, Robert Savours, and the rector. The number of fields was 261, giving an average of 5½ acres each.

Among the parish records preserved by the rector are a bundle of papers ranging from 1706. They are chiefly bonds, indentures, and orders of affiliation under the laws now repealed, and are of little interest excepting that they preserve the names of the officiating justices and in some cases of the parish officers. Thus, John Aubrey is a justice in Oct., 1706, to June, 1719; Edmund Thomas in May, 1716 to July, 1719; Oliver St. John in Aug., 1717; George Howell, July, 1719; William Bassett and Roger Powell in March, 1727; Michael Richards and Lewis Price in March, 1743; Matthew Deere in May, 1758; John Bassett, of Bonvileston, in April, 1768, to Sept., 1792; Thomas Pryce in April, 1768, and 1785; Nehemiah Hopkins, clerk, 1769; Gervas Powell, clerk, 1773; Lewis Jenkins and Richard Aubrey, Feb., 1785; Geo. Williams, clerk, Sept. 1794, and March, 1799; William Gibbon, acting in a St. Fagan's case, April, 1795; and David Samuel and John James Bassett in Dec., 1824.

Joseph Meirick, clerk, probably parson of St. Hilary, is mentioned in 1706 and 1717, as are Edward Mathews, of Llantrittyd, 1715; Richard Leyson, Nathaniel Taynton, Edward Savours in 1738; Morgan John, of Welsh St.

Donat's, 1739, and Thos. Edmonds, of Cowbridge, 1746, all as attorneys. Miles Bassett occurs as a witness in 1715; W. Mathew appears to have been an attorney employed by the parish; Wm. Williams, D.D., was licenced curate at £50 per annum in 1820, and John Richards, the elder, of Cardiff, is referred to in 1782.

In 1762 the parish paid 3s. for the destruction of fourteen hedgehogs and two polecats, the payment for a polecat being 4d.

The poor of Llantrithyd are entitled to two acres of land in St. Hilary, purchased for £45, 25th Feb., 1746, from Mr. Thomas Edmondes, of Cowbridge. Donor unknown.

Mrs. Mary Lloughor bequeathed 2nd June, 1731 [1744], £50, of which the interest is to be distributed to the poor in bread.

(To be continued.)

WELSHMEN AT AGINCOURT.—ROLL OF THE EARL OF ARUNDEL.

ACCOUNTS of the men in the army of Henry V at Agincourt have been published by Sir Harris Nicolas and by Mr. Joseph Hunter. They are of considerable interest to county historians, as proving the early existence and present continuance of local family names, and they incidentally throw light on many obscure points of genealogical inquiry.

Sir David Gam was at Agincourt with a body of Welshmen, and the roll of his retinue would be a fit document to be published by the Cambrian Archaeological Association. A supplementary roll with the names of many men on it from Wales and the Marches, has been lately printed by the Sussex Archaeological Society. In the fifteenth volume of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* there is an interesting paper by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper on the rolls of the Earl of Arundel, Lord Camoys,

and other Sussex nobles in the great expedition of Henry V, and the following account is extracted from it. Thomas Earl of Arundel took with him for that expedition the following retinue,—one banneret or “baroun”; three knights or “chivaleres”; ninety-five esquires or lances or *armigeri* or men-at-arms; three hundred archers. The earl himself had to return from Harfleur invalided by dysentery, and died on reaching England. “Sixteen of his esquires, and the same number of his archers, had also leave to come back to England. Nineteen men-at-arms, three minstrels, and sixteen archers were on the sick-list; and two of the esquires and thirteen of the archers died.”

Mr. Cooper gives the complete list of all the earl's men, quoting for that purpose the entries in the *Rot. Franciæ*, 3 *Hen. V*, and also in the Pipe Roll called *The Agincourt Roll*. The earl's retinue was composed of men from his Sussex and Welsh or Shropshire estates (lordship of Clun). Among them we find the names of several Welsh and Salopian men; some entered as originally enrolled at the first composing of the force, others entered as having offered themselves as substitutes for men invalided or dead. Among the former were the following:

“*Chivaleres*.—Mouns^r John Mortemer, Mouns^r Robert Moton.

“*Armigeri*.—Hugh Cotoun, Utright Dod, John Vawve, Robert Corbet, Roger Corbet, John Berle, Richard Motoun, John Myddelton, Lewes Hereford, John Davy.

“*Archers*.—Thomas Pountesbury, Lewys Hunte, Lewys Albirbury, David del Chambre, William Bretoun, William Gladewyn, Geoffrey Honewode, John ap Meredith, Griffith ap Llewellyn, John Mungomeri, Yevan Knyzth, Richard Malpas, Richard Chirman, Blethyn Feror, John Feror, Grenow Boul, John ap Llewellyn, Thomas Dodde, Llewellyn de Staplefforde, James de Stoochelache, Thomas Daa, John Hunterston, Richard Robmessone, Morgaunt Filkyn, John Grafton, David de Grafton, Richard Walsh, John Hertford, David Witcherche, David

Walsh, John Hereford, Richard Whityngton, William Walsh, David Oswastre, Hugh Leche, Meredith Ketyn, Lewes Bykeldy, John Caux, John Pykstoke, William Janes, David Tailor, David Vaghan, William Glynn, Richard Upton, Dyow Rounton, Richard Baily, Richard Leche, William Oswestre, Henry Gilkyn, Robert de Yate, Richard de Clif, Maddok Smyth, Howel ap Roger, Robert Feror, William Feror, Deycons Varnor, Hogh-wel ap Guillem, Hoghwel Kery, John Gogh de Hudcote, Vap-Will Ball, Howel Dewgh de Kery, John Tailor, Thomas ap Griffith Gogh, Geffrey Colgeyn, John Geffray, John Whytyngton, Geffray Kedewyn, Matthew Bromfeld, John Hert, Deyow ap Llewellyn Guynva, Laurence Tailor, Yevan ap Griffith ap Madduk ap Meredith, Deyow ap Philip."

These names are some of them evidently Welsh ; others are Salopian, as may be inferred from the names of towns or of families still existing in Shropshire. Of the above, however, several were either invalided, or dead of dysentery, etc., long before the army left Harfleur ; and they were replaced by Welshmen, probably men from their own neighbourhood. This second list stands as follows :

"Invalided or dead.—Armigeri. Thomas Parker, replaced by Jakke ap Guille, William Waleys by Eden ap Meredith, Roger Gunter by Morgan ap Jay, John Bartelot le Puitsne by John Vachan, Robert Corbet by John Hamond, John Berle by Meredith Vaghan.

*"Archers.—*William Celer, replaced by Davyd Floyt ap Yen, William Twyford by Reginald Vaghan, Thomas Pountesbury by Jankyn Fustor, David del Chambre by Tudur ap Ithel, Geoffrey Homwode by Griffith ap Simond, John Ede by David atte Hall, Hugh Leche by Griffith ap David, Lewes Bykeldy by Yevan Skoluyk, Philip Horton by Roger Penerwyn, Thomas Dodde by Yevan ap Owain, Llewellyn de Staplefforde by Deyow ap Llewellyn ap Iorworth, John Hunterston by John Gogh, Richard Robmessone by Dayow ap Atha, Robert Feror by Peter Furbor, John Tailor by Yevan Webbe,

John Geffray by Morris Tudur, Geffray Kedewyn by Thomas Tudur, Matthew Bromfeld by David Orbolgh."

It is observed that, among the *armigeri*, Roger Gunter (a member of one of the old Sussex families, of Racton near Chichester and Arundel) is described as of "Gilles-ton in Wales." It is also suggested that frequent inter-marriages between Sussex and Welsh families may have taken place in consequence of the Earls of Arundel holding the honour of Clun.

It is not improbable that researches among the public records of the kingdom, and local collections, may add to our knowledge of the names of these Welsh worthies.

H. L. J.

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY:

ITS ORIGIN AND FOUNDATION CHARTER.

IN the earlier volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* various articles giving an excellent history of this Abbey have appeared from the pens of able writers, and it is difficult to add to the information which they have brought together. There is, however, one deficiency. So far as we have been able to discover, these writers, and the authorities which they have cited, have not stated the source from which this religious house sprung, nor discovered the foundation charter nor any of the charters by which its landed endowments were conferred. The primary authority quoted is Leland, who in his *Collectanea*¹ thus succinctly mentions the founder, "Vallis Crucis Abbat. Cistert. Madok ap Griffith Mador [Pr. Powis] primus fundator [*temp.* E. I]." "Alias Madok Prince of Mailor. Ecclesia de Wrixam appropri." Leland also, in his *Itinerary*,² says, "Llan Egwistle alias Valle Crucis, an abbey of Whit Monkes, was 3 quarters of a myle by west north west." We quote the latter on

¹ Vol. i, p. 103.

² Vol. v, p. 54.

account of the name, "Llan Egwistle," to which we shall subsequently advert. Next, Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*,¹ does no more than quote from Leland a brief notice of the foundation of the monastery, saying that, from his *Collectanea*, we learn that Madoc ap Griffith Maylor, Prince of Powis, founded it; and further stating, on the authority of the *History of Wales*,² that the date of the foundation was "about A.D. 1200." Bishop Godwin said the date was A.D. 1100; but in a foot-note to Dugdale it is conclusively shewn that it is falsely printed, "for the founder lived till A.D. 1236, and was then buried in this Abbey." Dugdale then gives an abstract of the roll of Henry VIII, from the Augmentation Office, particularizing the names and annual value of the different lands and livings which the Abbey then possessed; but he does not set out any charter whatever relating to the Abbey, nor does he shew how its endowments accrued. The next authority to be mentioned is Pennant, who, in his *Tour in Wales*,³ calls the Abbey Llanegwest, Glyn Egwest Monachlog, or "de Valle Crucis"; and, following Dugdale, says "it was a house of Cistercians founded in the year 1200 by Madoc ap Gryfydd Maelor, lord of Bromfield, and grandson, by the mother's side, to Owen Gwenydd, Prince of Wales." He adds that "*he could not discover any of the endowments*" further than the tithes of Wrexham, and mentions that the landed endowments were not inconsiderable, and quotes from Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*⁴ the particulars of the value of them in 1291.

In the articles before alluded to, which have appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the authors have, we believe, followed these authorities, and given no information as to the charters by which the Abbey was endowed with its landed and other property.

Circumstances have led us to investigate the history of another Cistercian house in a neighbouring county, Strata Marcella, or Ystrad Marchell, in Montgomery-

¹ Vol. v, p. 720.

³ Vol. i, p. 395.

² 8vo., London, 1702, p. 221.

⁴ P. 178.

shire;—and in pursuing that investigation we have discovered the origin of this celebrated Abbey of Valle Crucis, and its foundation and other charters. To set the matter in a clear light, it appears to us to be necessary to shortly recount what is said by the chief authorities respecting the Abbey of Strata Marcella, which we shall find to have a close connexion with that of Valle Crucis.

In the account of Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, which is closely followed in subsequent editions of Dugdale, and by subsequent writers, of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella, “lying between Guilsfield and Pole,” it is stated “that a Cistercian abbey was founded here, to the honour of God and the Blessed Virgin, A.D. 1170, by Owen Keveliog, the son of Griffith, as some; and by Madoc, the son of Griffith, as others.”

For the first statement the following authorities are cited: 1, Leland’s *Collectanea* (vol. i, p. 104), “Owen Kevelioc princeps Powisiæ primus fundator”; 2, the Welsh pedigree,—“Owen Keveliog, lord of one half of Powis, built the Abbey of Ystrat Marchel”; 3, Speed, who hath, “Owen, son of Griffin, Prince of Powis, founder: Wennewin, his son, confirmed it A.D. 1202, 4 Joan”; and 4, the charter of Owen, son of Griffin, by which he gave them lands “ad ædificandum abbatiam.” And in support of the second statement it is alleged that Madoc’s charter is called in the *Monasticon* “the foundation charter”; and he is there not only esteemed founder, but his charter saith that he gave “villam quæ vocatur Llinlisquestel ad construendum ibidem monasterium.” To reconcile the latter with the former statement, the author (Tanner) conjectures that Owen Keveliog, who died A.D. 1197, leaving his estate to his son Wennewin, was the original founder A.D. 1170; but that after his decease, and his son’s being involved in war, and worsted by it, Madoc might have refounded it; or perhaps, on account of some inconveniences, built a new abbey in a different place; for his first charter

implies (in Tanner's opinion) that there was an abbey of Stratmarkell, or "apud Vallem Crucis," then in being; and his giving "monachis de Stratmarkell villam de L. ad construendum ibidem monasterium," seems to imply a new foundation in another place. And he adds: "This may likewise bring his charters near together; but if we suppose him to be the original founder, and his first charter to have been made A.D. 1170, that will be fifty-two years before his second charter, which is dated A.D. 1222."

Thus Bishop Tanner elaborately enters into the question, and endeavours to account for there being, as was then supposed, *two* foundation-charters of the Abbey of Strata Marcella; and although he very nearly approached the real state of the case, he did not, as we shall ultimately shew, actually reach it, owing to having only imperfect information before him.

Now we will proceed to notice what that sagacious antiquary, Pennant, states on the subject. He says¹ there is no doubt the Abbey of Strata Marcella was founded by Owen Cyveiliog in 1170, and adds, "Tanner suspects that Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor refounded this monastery; but by his charter it should seem that he only gave to it a piece of ground on which to found a cell, or some appendage to it; and this, he says, was done at the request of four abbots, amongst whom is mentioned Philip himself, actual abbot of Strathmarchel,—a proof that the house was then existent."

Pennant's conjecture that Madoc gave the land to found a cell, rather than to refound the Abbey, as Tanner had conjectured, was a still nearer approach to the truth. But where was the cell founded?

Neither Bishop Tanner's nor Pennant's suggestions can be considered satisfactory explanations.

In prosecuting our inquiry into the history of Strata Marcella, we have had a general search made through the records at the General Record Office in London, for information respecting that Abbey, and have had tran-

¹ Vol. ii, p. 380.

scripts made of all the charters which were there to be found, and appeared to relate to it. Amongst many others we were furnished with a copy of the *Inspeximus* charter of 28 April, 23 Edward I (1295), which is now produced.¹ This recites the two charters of Madoc, one without date, and the other dated 1222, which are printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*² under the head of Strata Marcella, and which have always been attributed to that Abbey.

Upon comparing the names of the lands mentioned in the *Inspeximus* charter with the names of the lands possessed by the Abbey of Strata Marcella, we were driven to the conclusion that they were not the same; and that, to whatever Abbey such charter may have belonged, it could not be properly attributed to that Abbey. Upon further scrutiny of the *Inspeximus* charter we discovered that the monastery for the erection of which Madoc granted to the monks of Stradmarkell the ville of Llynhequestel, is no other than the Abbey of Llan Egwest, or Valle Crucis; and it follows that that Abbey was originally an offshoot or cell of Strata Marcella, its parent house, and that Madoc's charter, hitherto attributed to the latter, is the foundation charter of Valle Crucis Abbey.

We will proceed to state the grounds upon which we have come to this conclusion. All the authorities agree that Madoc, son of Gryffydd, was the founder of this Abbey. He was buried there. It was situate in his dominions of Powis Fadog, whereas Strata Marcella was not, but in the dominions of Owen Cyfeiliog, and afterwards of his son Gwenwynwyn, after whom that part of Powis was called Powis Gwenwynwyn.

Next, the *Inspeximus* charter recites six different charters or documents, all of which, it is presumed, must be taken to belong to one and the same abbey. One of the six is the confirmation by Madoc, in 1234, of the grant made by the freemen of "Llancollien," of the

¹ Set out in Appendix, *post*, p. 412.

² Vol. v, p. 637.

fishery in the river there, which Pennant¹ mentions as belonging to Valle Crucis Abbey. It follows, therefore, we conceive, that the other recited charters (including the two of Madoc's) relate to the same abbey; and the form of the *Inspeximus* charter itself shews such to be the case.

Further, the terms of Madoc's first or foundation charter itself, both in respect to the form in which, and the purpose for which, the grant is made, and the names of the lands granted by it, and the other recited charters, clearly point to the same conclusion. To satisfactorily shew this, it will be necessary to notice the *Inspeximus* charter and the recited charters and documents in some detail.

The *Inspeximus* charter commences, "*Inspeximus cartam quam Madocus Griffini filius fecit Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Stradmarkell in hæc verba.*" Then follows a copy of the before-mentioned charter of Madoc, without date, printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*² under the head of Strata Marcella. The terms of the latter are: "*Dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi....monachis de Stratmarkell villam quæ vocatur Llynhequestel....ad construendum ibidem monasterium.*" ["I have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to the monks of Strad-marchell the ville called Llynhequestel" (evidently the monkish latinized form of Llan Egwest, or, according to Leland, Llan Egwistle) "to build *there*" (not at Ystrad Marchell) "a monastery"] "in honore, &c., et ut conventus Cisterciensis ordinis ibi jugiter Deo militaret." ["In honour, etc., and that a convent of the Cistercian order might *there* continually serve God."] These words clearly point to the establishment of another distinct foundation on the land granted to the monks.³

¹ Vol. i, p. 397.

² Vol. v, p. 637.

³ "They seem to have been a colony of monks sent off by that monastery, as the bees do when the hive is too full," a remark made by the celebrated Welsh antiquary, Lewis Morris (*Cambrian Register*, ii, 493) respecting Cymmer Abbey, which seems equally applicable to this case; but the passage he quotes from Virgil (*Æn.* i, 430),—

["Ignavum

It proceeds to state that the gift was made at the request of the four abbots of "Alba Domus, Stratflur, Stratmarkell, and Cwmhir." The abbot of Ystrad Marchell being mentioned, shews, as pointed out by Tanner, that that abbey was already established: "Dedi etiam prædictam villam jam dicto conventui Cisterciensis ordinis ibidem Deo servienti." By these terms he declares the gift was made "to the convent of the Cistercian order *there* serving God"; to whom he then gives the following lands which he possessed by hereditary right in Powys. We follow our transcript,—“Lanhekeneyl, Rynderch, Banhadlen, moiety of Buducure, Creythauch, Cumbruynauch, Kevenlluhesten, Tong, moiety of Myster, Wrechcessham, Berercessham, and Actun.” None of these names can be reconciled with the names of the possessions of Strata Marcella; but some of them certainly are easily identified with the lands possessed by Valle Crucis. The charter proceeds: "Has itaque jam nominatas terras dedi Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monachis Cisterciensis ordinis apud Vallem Crucis Deo servientibus." The gift is expressed to be to the monks of the Cistercian order serving God at Valle Crucis; identifying it with "Llynhequestel" or Llan Egwest. This, we submit, clearly shews that the monks of "Stratmarkell," to whom the gift of that ville was made, had left their *alma mater*, and were then serving God at Valle Crucis, where they had formed a new community; and where they afterwards erected the monastery which in fame and architecture so far outshone their original home. The names of the witnesses to this charter are puzzling,—“Phill. Abbe de Polai, Phill. Abbe de Valle Crucis.” The former must be Philip Abbot of Pola, or Strad-

“Ignavum, fucos pecus, a præsepibus arcent,”

which is thus freely rendered by Dryden,—

“All with united force combine to drive

The lazy drones from the laborious hive,”

does not appear apposite to these colonists from Strata Marcella, for the result of their labours shews that they were by no means idle drones.

marchell; and from the latter it can be only inferred that the community or house of Valle Crucis was so far established that an abbot had been appointed even before the date of this charter.

The date it is not easy to fix with certainty, but as the charter of Madoc, thirdly recited in the *Inspeximus* charter (and to which we shall presently advert), is dated 1202, it must have been dated previous to that date; and this probably is the only ground for fixing its date at "about A.D. 1200."

The *Inspeximus* charter proceeds: "*Inspeximus etiam cartam quam idem Madocus fecit Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Valle Crucis*" (not Stradmarkell, as in the previous charter) "*in hæc verba*"; and then sets out a charter, dated 1222, from the same Madoc to the monks of Valle Crucis (not Stradmarchell), whereby he granted to them the villes called Linueguestel, Lanegeinel, Hallhtun, Tonc, Wrechcessam, and Kreichauc, half Buchucbre and Bahadlen, Bromauc, Camproulh, Gimeruh, Meivoch, and Kefil, and half Mistuir and Keven Luesten.

The next charter recited is dated 1202, and from the same Madoc to the convent of Valle Crucis, and grants all the pasture in "*Malaur Saisnec*," and the province of "*Maylaur*" and "*Yayl*" and "*Nanhendu*" and "*Kenylleid*," with a curious exception.

The *Inspeximus* charter next recites a *scriptum* or document from the same Madoc to "the monks of Valle Crucis, there serving God and the blessed Mary," and dated 1205; then another *scriptum*, before mentioned, and dated 1234, by which the "freemen" of "Llancollien" made to the convent of Valle Crucis a grant, sealed with the seal of the aforesaid Madoc, of a fishery on a part of the stream which is called Denerdiw, and which faces their ville of Llancollien. This document proceeds to notice the dispute between the freemen of Llangollen and the monks about the new works which the latter had erected, and the adjudication upon such dispute; and Madoc confirms the donation of the fishery to the monks. This is the document

quoted by Pennant¹ (also in *Archæologia Cambrensis*)² as relating to the Abbey of Valle Crucis; and the recital of it in this *Inspeximus* charter first led us to believe that all the other charters recited in it related to that abbey, and not to the Abbey of Strata Marcella. Then follow recitals of the following,—a charter dated 1236, from Griffin, son of the said Madoc, to the convent of the Cistercian order “apud Vallem Crucis,” confirming all the donations of his father; and, lastly, a charter from “Fulco filius Guarini” to the monks of Valle Crucis, of “donum hominum meorum de *Porkintyn* scilt. totam terram de Keyenlvesten.” The *Inspeximus* charter then confirms all the charters recited in it.

That the lands, or at least many of them, mentioned in Madoc's charters were the lands granted to this Abbey is evident by comparing them with two authentic lists of its possessions at two far-distant periods, viz. 1291 and 1541, as shewn by the following table:

Names of Lands mentioned in Madoc's Charters.	Names in Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291. ³	Names in Roll from Augment- ation Office, 32 Hen. VIII. ⁴
Llynhequestel	Llanegwestl
Hallhtun	Halton
Wrechcessam ...	Wyrcessam	Wrexam
Kreichauc	Chirk (?)
Bahadlen ...	Bodhang	...
Rynderch ...	Rudryn	...
Llancollien piscary	Llangollen Mill ⁵

There are probably other names, which those who possess local knowledge may be able to identify.

The reasons, therefore, for attributing the *Inspeximus* charter, and the charters it recites, to Valle Crucis Abbey, are shortly these, viz.:

1st. Madoc was undoubtedly the founder of this

¹ *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 397. It is probable that Pennant gained the information he gives by an inspection of the original document.

² First Series, vol. i, p. 23.

³ Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*, p. 178.

⁴ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. v, p. 720.

⁵ Possibly the dispute before alluded to arose from the monks erecting a dam for the mill, whilst they were only entitled to the right of fishing.

Abbey; these charters are from him, and the object of one of them is expressly stated to be to found a monastery.

2nd. One of the recited charters unquestionably relates to this Abbey; and it follows that the others, including the foundation charter, being made to the same grantees, must also relate to it.

3rd. The foundation charter grants "Llynhequestel" (clearly Llan Egwest) to the monks of Stradmarkell, to found a monastery *there*,—*i.e.*, on the land granted. From the various parts of the same charter upon which we have commented, it appears that a new house or community of the Cistercian order was there established; and although, in the foundation charter, the gift is to the monks of Stradmarkell, in all the subsequent charters it is to the monks of Valle Crucis; clearly shewing that the original grantees, colonists from Stradmarchell, had settled at Valle Crucis.

4th. Some, at least, of the names of the lands granted can be identified with the lands possessed by this Abbey.

We trust that we have stated sufficient grounds for believing that the *Inspeximus* charter of Edward I contains the foundation charter and other principal charters relating to the Abbey of Valle Crucis; which, however, have hitherto been attributed to another abbey. The question arises, how came they to be so attributed? But it is easily answered. It arose entirely from the words "*p monachis Stratmarkel*" being inserted by the scribe in the margin of the roll, he being led to do so by the fact that the grant was to the monks of Stratmarkell; but he overlooked the circumstance that the grant was to such monks serving God at Valle Crucis, for the purpose of building a monastery *there*. But, nevertheless, the honour of establishing this house clearly belongs to the monks of Strata Marcella.¹

¹ It is true that Dugdale, in his *Monasticon* (vol. v, p. 720), states that the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, as well as that of Llan Egwest, was called "Vall. Crucis Abbey"; and possibly he did so because he attributed Madoc's charters, which mention "Valle Crucis," to

Before concluding we will give one or two additional items of information, which we have met with, respecting this Abbey of Valle Crucis. In addition to the five abbots mentioned in the first article of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*,¹ viz., Adam, David, John, David ap Iowerth, and John Herne, the first abbot appears to have been Philip mentioned in Madoc's foundation charter. There was also another, named Madoc, to whom, and the convent of Valle Crucis, Anian, bishop of St. Asaph, granted two parts of the church of Bryneglws,² in lieu of the portion of Llandegla which they gave up for the use of the vicar of that place.

Reyner, bishop of St. Asaph, granted to the abbot and convent half the church of Wrexham, for preserving the fabric of their church, and the same was confirmed in 1220. It was also confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as metropolitan, we presume; also by Pope Honorius.³

The other half of Wrexham was granted in 1227,⁴ and subsequently confirmed; and Madoc, son of Griffith, renounced the patronage of Wrexham in favour of the monastery in 1267.

The church of Llangollen was granted to the monastery, by a series of grants from successive bishops, in the years 1232, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1249, and 1269.⁵

The privilege of the monastery was confirmed by Popes Innocent, Gregory, Honorius, and Alexander, successively.⁶

A dispute seems to have arisen between this Abbey and the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the vicar of Llangollen,

the former; but we trust we have conclusively shewn that they relate to Llan Egwest. There is, however, another reason for thinking it probable that Ystrad Marchell bore the name of "Vall. Crucis,"—the township in which it was situated is called "Gungrog," formerly spelt "Gwngrog," and evidently a contraction of "Gwaun-y-grog" (the meadow or vale of the cross); in fact, the Welsh for Valle Crucis.

¹ Vol. i, p. 25 et seq.

² Index of *Llyfr Coch, or Red Book of St. Asaph*, in Nicholl's *Coltaneia Topographica et Genealogica*, ii, 264. No date is given.

³ Ibid., p. 267.

⁴ Ibid., p. 268.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

respecting Wrexham and its chapels, Rywabon y Waun, Llansaintffraid, and Llandegla, which the Abbey alleged were from ancient time canonically joined, and that one vicar appointed to the mother church was therefore sufficient. Nevertheless the bishop had, contrary to law, ordained vicars to the chapels. The result of the suit, bandied from court to court, is not stated.¹

With regard to the name *Llan Egwest*, by Leland called Llan Egwistle (in the foundation charter of Madoc termed, in monkish Latin, Llynhequestel, Linueguestel), we have not been able to find an entirely satisfactory derivation; but we give what we have gleaned. The parish of Penegoes, or Penegwest, in Montgomeryshire, is said to derive its name from one of the petty sovereigns of Wales named Egwest, who was beheaded near the church.² It is possible Llan Egwest may have derived its name from the same person. But, by way of suggestion, we would mention that the name may have been derived from *Arwystli*. He was the father of Marchell, who was the foundress of the original and ancient religious house bearing her name, upon the site or foundation of which the Cistercian monastery of Ystrad Marchell (the parent abbey of Llan Egwest, or Valle Crucis) was afterwards established or engrafted. Arwystli embraced a religious life, and was an inmate of the monastery of Bardsey, and is said to have been the founder of a church; but (the authority which we cite adds) its situation is not known.³ Can "Llan Egwest," or "Llan Egwistle," be the one? The similarity of the name prompts us to ask the question. There was an Arwystl successor to Dubricius in the see of Llandaff, contemporary with Arwystli, father of Marchell; but whether identical with him we cannot determine, although we think it not improbable.⁴ In a Latin

¹ Ibid., p. 272.

² Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, sub nom. Penegoes, ii, 312.

³ Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 236.

⁴ *Liber Llandavensis*, pp. 622, 624, 359, and 413.

charter¹ the bishop is called "Arguistil Episcopus." The Latinized form of the name comes pretty near "Llynhequestel," or "Linuegwestel," of the charters, and closely resembles "Egwistle," as Leland hath it. But these speculations we only submit with diffidence to the better judgment of Welsh antiquaries who take a special interest in such subjects.

Being much interested in the Abbey of Strata Marcella, towards the history of which we have collected considerable materials, which, when more matured, we shall present to the notice of the Cambrian Archæological Association, it has been a source of delight to us that Strata Marcella can claim to be the parent of the famed Abbey of Valle Crucis, and thus, in some measure, to share the halo which surrounds its beautiful and better known daughter, whose glories have been celebrated by so many of the Welsh poets, and whose ruins now form one of the most interesting objects in the Principality of Wales.

MORRIS C. JONES.

Gungrog near Welshpool.

"Say, ivy'd Valle Crucis, time decayed,
Dim on the brink of Deva's wandering flood;
Your riv'd arch glimmering through the tangled glade,
Your gay hills towering o'er your night of wood;
Deep in the vale's recesses as you stand,
And, desolately great, the rising sigh command."
(*Llangollen Vale.*)

APPENDIX.

CHARTER ROLL, 23 EDW. I, n. 3.

P' monachis de Stratmarkel. R. Archiep'is 'tc. sal'tm. Inspecim' cartam quam Madocus Griffini filius fecit Deo 't b'e Marie 't monachis de Stratmarkell' in hec verba: Notu' sit om'ib' tam p'sentib' q'am futuris q'd Ego Madocus Griffini fil' eterne patrie desiderio 't caritatis intuitu no' t'nsitorie laudis appetitu dedi 't concessi 't hac p'senti carta mea confirmavi deo 't b'e Marie 't monachis de Stratmarkell' villam que vocat'r Llynhequestel cu' om'ib' t'minis suis ad construend' ibidem monasteriu' in honore' Dei 't b'e genitricis semp'q'

¹ Liber Llandavensis, p. 158.

virginis Marie 't ut co'ventus Cisterciensis ordinis ibi jugiter Deo militaret. Hanc inq^m dedi rogatu ven'abiliu' p'sonar' videl't iiii^{or} abbatum quor' ista su't no'ia, Petrus dictus Abbas de Alba domo Deniawal de Stratflur, Philippus Abbas de Stratmarbell, Rind de Cumhir. Dedi eciam p'd'c'am villam jamd'c'e c'ove'tui Cistern' ordin' ibide' Deo s'vienti liberam 't quietam. Cui eciam alias t'ras dedi 't concessi quas hereditario jure apud Powys possidebam quar' ista sunt no'ia Lanhekeneyl cu' om'ib' t'minis 't p'tinenciis suis, Rynderch cum om'ib' p'tine'ciis suis, Banhadlen cu' om'ib' t'minis suis, medietatem ville que dicit' Buducure cu' om'ib' t'minis 't p'tine'ciis suis, Creythauch cu' om'ib' t'minis 't p'tine'ciis suis Cumbruynauch cu' om'ib' t'minis suis, Kevenlluesten cu' om'ib' t'minis et p'tine'ciis suis, 'Tong' cu' om'ib' t'minis 't p'tin' suis, Medietatem ville que dicit' Mystuyr cu' om'ib' t'minis et p'tin' suis. Et de aliis terris p'ticulas quasda' inde de Wrechcessham 't de Berercessham 't de Actun. Has itaque jam no'iatas t'ras dedi Deo 't b'e Marie 't monachis Cisterciensis ordin' apud Vallem Crucis Deo s'vie'tib' lib'as 't quietas 't immunes ab om'i exac'one 't s'vitude seculari cum om'ib' t'minis 't p'tin' suis in bosco in plano in aquis in silvis in molendinis in pratis in pascuis in lignis tam succidendis q'am cremabilib' in lapidibus efodendis sive collendis. Et ut hec mea donac'o rata sit 't apud posteros firma et stabilis in p'petuu' multor' viror' atestacio 't sigillim ei munimine confirmavi. Hiis testib' Phill' Abb'e de Polai, Phill' Abb'e de Valle Crucis, Hugone Monacho, J. Monacho, R. converso, De laicis Keyrradauch fil' Hug' 't M. 't G. fratrib' ejus, Ednewyn Seys 't J. f're ejus 't multis aliis. Inspexim' eciam cartam q'am idem Madocus fecit Deo 't b'e Marie 't monachis de Valle Crucis in hec verba. Univ'sis s'te matris eccl'ie filiis tam p'sentib' q'am futuris, notu' sit om'ib' q'd Ego Madocus filius Griffini consensu et assensu D'ne J. ux'is mee 't p' salute a'i'e n're 't omniu' antecessor' t successor' n'ro (*sic*) dedi concessi 't hac p'senti carta mea confirmavi Deo 't b'e Marie 't monachis de Valle Crucis in puram 't p'petuam 't pacificam elemosinam absq' ulla exacc'one 't consuetudine seculari vel eccl'iastica totam villam que dicit' Linuequestel 't villam de Lanegeinel 't villam de Hallhtun 't terram que dicit' Tonc 't porciunc'lam qua' p'd'c'i monachi h'ent de Hactum 't terram qua' h'ent de Wrechcessam 't de Kreichauc 't dimidietate' ville que vocatur Buchubre't Bahadlen cum Bromauc Camproulh Gimeruh Meivoch 't cum Kefil, et dimidietate' ville que dicit' Mistuir 't Keven Luesten cu' om'ib' t'minis 't p'tin' suis sicut eor' carte p'testant' in bosco in plano, in pratis 't pasturis in aquis 't molendinis in moris in campis 't silvis in om'ib' lib'tatib' 't con-

suetudinib' bonis in o'ib' utilitatib' 't comodis sup' terram 't subtus quiete ab om'i molestac'one inp'petuu' possidendas. Warantzabim' eciam easdem t'ras d'c'is monachis p' posse n'ro cont' om'es ho'i'es inp'petuu', quicu'q' cont'a hanc donac'o'em n'ram p'd'c'os monachos sup' p'd'c'is terris molestare p'sumseru't; consensim' eciam ut viri eccl'iastici auctoritate s'c'e eccl'ie eoru' insolenciam compesca't. Facta est hec donacio nostra anno incarnac'onis dominice m^o cc^o xxij^o. Hiis testib' Owein mab trahaiarmh Yenvaf filio Maredud David Rouffo Jorverth mab, Kachwallaun, Seisel Decano de Coruain, Johanne Ruffo, De religiosis autem J. tunc tep'is Abbate J. Suppriere, G. Mag'ro conv'so' 't R. monacho 't multis aliis.

Inspexim' eciam cartam quam idem Madocus filius Griffini fecit Deo 't b'e Marie 't Conventui de Valle Crucis in hec verba:

Madocus Griffini fil' om'ib' qui hoc scriptu' visuri su't v'l audituri sal't'm. Sciatis me dedisse 't concessisse 't p'senti carta mea confirmasse Deo 't b'e Marie 't Conventui de Valle Crucis anno ab incarnac'one D'ni m^o cc^o ij^o om'em pasturam tociu' t're mee scilicet Malaur Saisnec 't p'vincie de Maylaur 't Yayl 't Nanhendu 't Kenylleid, excepto hoc q'd heredes ear'dem p'vi'ciar' ad opus suu' sibi occupaveru't, ita ut jam p'd'cus co'vent' communitate' pasture h'at ubiq' in p'd'ci's p'vi'ciis in quib' nulli alii religiosi viri h'eant potestate' aliq'am v'l facultate' h'endi aliquid v'l emendi v'l conducendi. Hec dedi eis libere 't quiete 't pacifice ab om'i exacc'one 't consuetudine seculari in puram 't p'petuam elemosinam in a'ie mee 't antecessor' meo' rede'p'c'one. Hiis testib', Ph'o Capellano filio Joseph, Ednevein de Cav' de Kilkein, Riud Seis 't multis aliis. Valet'. Inspexim' eciam quoddam scriptu' q'd idem Madocus fecit p'd'c'is monachis de Valle Crucis ibidem Deo 't b'e Marie servie'tib' in hec verba. Notu' sit tam p'sentib' q'am futuris qui hoc scriptu' visuri su't vel audituri q'd Ego M. Griffini filius intuitu retribuc'o'is divine p' a'ie mee 't meor' rede'p'c'one cu' consilio optimatu' meor' concessi 't dedi monachis de Valle Crucis ibide' Deo 't b'e Marie s'vie'tib' in puram 't p'petuam elemosinam absq' aliqua cont'diccio'e 't ab om'i exacc'one liberam 't quietam ut si quis fideliu' de t'ra sua eidem monasterio caritatis intuitu aliquantu' donare voluerit vel vendere vel seip'm religioni in p'fato monasterio conferendo aliquid secum affere, licitum sit a nob' 't donatu'. Et ut hec mea donac'e rata sit 't intemerata quia moderni proni su't ad malum unde sibi aliquid te'poral' lucri extorquere potuerint sigilli mei imp'ssio'e confirmavi 't corroboravi anno ab incarnac'o'e D'ni m^o cc^o v^o. Hiis testib' Kemaldauch, Grifri Seis filius Hoba, Siniaun, Mab, Idneved, Ednewyn, Seis Jevaf Moab, Maredud, Idneved Was

't multis aliis. Inspexim' eciam sc'ptum q'd liberi ho'ies de Lancollien feceru't Deo 't b'e Marie 't p'd'c'o co'ventui de Valle Crucis sigillo p'd'c'i Madoci signatu' in hec verba. Sciant p'sentes 't fut'i has litt'as inspect'i q'd nos lib'i ho'ies de Lancollien videl't, Howel 't Bledhunt filii Kenwric, Jorvert, Tudir 't Adam filii Madauc, Meuric fil' Philippi Adam 't Enniaun filii Goroun Wich, Gervasius cl'icus fil' Edneweyn, Gervasius fil' Kadugaun, Kenwric filius Archien, Kenwric filius Ydnerch, Wyaun fil' Kadugaun Kenwric filius Heylin 't cet'i heredes de Lancollien dodim' 't concessim' p' nob' 't heredib' Deo 't b'e Marie 't conve'tui de Valle Crucis Cisterciensis Ordinis Deo ibide' s'vie'tib' locu' piscarie ex alt'a p'te fluminis que vocat' Denerdiw, que spectat ad parte' ville nostre de Lancollien in puram 't p'petuam elemosina', libe' 't quiete sine ulla reclamac'one 't molestia 't quia sigillo carebam' ad peti-c'o'em n'ram D'n's Madocus filius Griffini sup' hanc cartam sigillu' suu' apposuit. Elapso postea quodam temporis spacio, orta est controv'sia int' d'c'os heredes de Llancollien 't d'c'm Abbatem 't Co'ventum de Valle Crucis p' edificac'one ejusde' piscarie. Que tande' tali modo sopita est, videlicet q'd d'c'i heredes de Llancollien co'muni assensu post multas co'tradic-c'oes 't querelas elegeru't v. monachos cu' p'd'c'o Abbate de Valle Crucis ut eor' stare't diffinic'oni gratu' et ratum h'entes quicquid p'd'c'i monachi cu' p'd'c'o Abbate in verbo veritatis adjurati de q'one ab eis mota sup' alt'am p'tem ripe amnis que dicit' Denerdue que spectat ad villam de Wancollien (*sic*) arbitantes t'minare't. Die vero ad hoc constituto a D'no p'ncipe 't suo senescallo J. Parvuo int' ambas partes, co'veneru't p'd'c'us Abbas cu' suo Priore 't iiij^{or} monachis ab ip'is no'i'atis s. H. filio Jacobi 't Philippo Mag'ro Conv'sor' Dd' tu'c te'poris cantore 't N. filio Reuvaf. Qui om'es p'd'c'i monachi rei veritate scientes sup' p'missis in verbo veritatis jurantes coram J. Senescallo D'ni Madoci 't Haur' 't Oweyn filiis Reuvaf 't J. sacerdote de Llan T'essiliau 't W. filio Jorverth, Adam Parvuo de Llancollien 't Haur P'vuo filio Howel, dixeru't affirmantes q'd emeru't a p'd'c'is heredib' de Llancollien lib'um esse sibi 't quietu' sine aliqua reclamac'one 't molestia piscariam suam edificare 't restaurare p'ut ipsis placuerit 't quociens expedierit sup' ip'am parte' amnis que spectat ad villam de Llancollien. Sed 't Ego Madocus filius Griffini dedi 't concessi p' me et he'dib' meis Abbati 't Conve'tui de Valle Crucis plenariam potestate' construendi 't restaurandi p'd'c'am piscariam ex utraq' parte sup' fluvii que dicit' Denerdiw. Et in huj' rei evidenciam 't memoriam p'petuo conservanda' donac'o'em meam, necno' 't p'd'c'or' heredu' de Lancollien sigilli mei imp'ssione 't bonor'

viro' atestac'one roboravi. Hiis testib' T. tu'c te'poris Abbate, M. Priore, H. 't P. 't D. 't N. monachis, J. Sacerdote de Lantessiliau 't A. 't W. cl'icis Haur 't Oweyn filiis Jeuwarf, Haur' P'vuo filio Howel 't multis aliis, anno incarnaco'is D'ni m^occ^o xxx iiij^o. Inspexim' eciam s'iptum confirmac'o'is q'd Griffn' fil' d'c'i Madoci fecit Abbati 't Conventui Cisterciensis Ordinis apud Vallem Crucis Deo 't b'e Marie ibidem s'vie'tib' in hec verba. Univ'sis Sc'e matris eccl'ie filiis has litt'as visuris vel audituris Griffinus fil' Madoci sal't'm et'nam in D'no. Noverit univ'sitas v'ra me dedisse concessisse 't hac p'senti carta mea confirmasse om'es donaco'es lib'tates dignitates sive in mobilib' tam in secularib' q'am in ecc'asticis b'n'ficiis quascu'q' pie memorie pater meus Madocus fil' Griffini donavit 't contulit Abbati 't Conve'tui Cisterciensis Ordinis apud Vallem Crucis Deo 't b'e Marie s'vie'tib' in rede'pco'em a'i'e mee 't parentu' meor' de me et h'edib' meis in om'ib' t'minis 't p'tin' suis sup' t'ram 't subtus t'ram in puram 't p'petuam elemosinam pacifice 't quiete. Nomina aute' p'd'c'or' su't hec scilicet Lumeswestel Llannekeivel, Kelli, Vorkauc, Rinttirht Baunach, Len, Buchuebre, Kreichauc, Wrettesham, Tunch, Halctun, Kevenlluesten, Cumkefil, Abelauc, Mustoir Werinveinoch Hethuren, piscariam eciam monasterii sup' Deverdui ex utraq' pa'te. Donac'o'es eciam coheredum ejusdem Madoci videl't Owini Porkintun 't filio' ejusde' de Cumbruinauc, Campull, Weunruth filior' eciam Owini Parvi de Gwarnmevoc eisdem monachis confirmavi. Et ut hec mea confirmacio rata 't inconcussa p' maneat inposteru' eam p'senti sc'ipto 't sigilli mei imp'ssione duxi roborandam. Hiis testib' Gervasio Senescallo meo, Ytail filio Griffini, Madoco Rufo, Goroun filio Jorverth, De religiosis, Philippo tu'c te'poris Priore de Valle Crucis, Yvone Monacho Philippo 't Ric'o fratrib' de ordine p'dicatoru' 't multis aliis. Facta est hec confirmatio anno gracie m^occ^oxxxvj^o. Inspexim' eciam sc'iptu' q'd Fulco filius Guarini fecit Monachis de Valle Crucis Deo 't b'e Marie ibide' s'vie'tib' in hec verba. Om'ib' S'c'e Matris ecc'ie filiis p'sentib' 't futuris Ffulcho fit Warini sal'tem. Nov'it univ'sitas v'ra me concessisse 't p'senti carta mea confirmasse in pura' 't p'petuam elemosinam donum hominu' meo' de Porkintyn, scil't totam t'ram de Keyenlvesten Regis Henrici Anglor' in totis t'minis suis in bosco 't plano in viis 't semitis in p'tis 't pascuis 't in omnib' usagiis suis Monachis de Valle Crucis Deo 't beate Marie ibidem s'vientib' cum om'ib' lib'tatib' 't liberis consuetudinib' ab omni exaccione. Et sunt istius t're t'mini de Karrechtriant majori usq' ad minorem, et de minori Karrectriant, dum durat Gweble usq' ad Nand Gorsetheu, et deinde usq' ad Helechtorrelogt et usq' ad Mordaf. Hanc

autem t'ram, ego 't heredes mei p'd'c'e domui de Valle Crucis cont^a omnes warantizabim'. Et ut hec mea concessio rata 't firma imp'petuu' p'maneat sigilli mei imp'ssione 't istor' testium apposic'o'e roboravi. Hiis testib' Ph'o fr'e meo, Baldewyno de Hodd'ned, Rad'o de Hoddened, Steph'o de Hoddened, Johanne de Tracy, Henrico Cap'll'o, Henr' de Pontesbur' David cl'ico, Wyon fil' David, Ph'o Gam, Lewelino fil' Kadugan', Aron fil' Jorverd', Howel fil' Wyon' Kardugan Seis, Meiler Vechan, Grifino fil' Meiler, Kenewrec fil' Eion et multis aliis.

Nos autem donaciones, concessiones 't confirmaciones p'dictas ratas h'entes 't gratas, eas p' nob' 't heredib' n'ris q'ntum in nobis est, concedimus 't confirmamus, sicut carte 't sc'pta pre-dicta racionabilit' testantur. Hiis testib' ven'abilib' fr'ib' A. Dunolm' 't W. Ebor' Ep'is, Edmundo fratre n'ro, Johanne de Warennia de Comite Surr', Henr' de Lacy Comite Lincoln', Will'o de Vescy, Galfrido de Geynvill', Walt'o de Bello Campo, Petro de Campania 't aliis.

Dat' p' manu' R' ap'd Lammays xxiiij die April'.

P' ip'm R'.

THE ANCIENT INSCRIBED STONES AT TREGONEY AND CUBERT, CORNWALL.

(Reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal Institution
of Cornwall.*)

THE purveyors for the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Truro, in 1862, were fortunate in being able to place on the walls of the temporary Museum the rubbings of two newly discovered early Cornish inscriptions of considerable interest. One of these is at Tregoney, the other at Cubert. The latter has been well described and figured, together with the stones at Gulval and St. Clement's, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for October, 1863. These two stones have some points in common, which may be most conveniently referred to when they have been both described.

The stone at Tregoney is placed at the south-west angle of the parish church of Cuby, of which it forms the corner-stone, immediately above the string-course, which is just above the level of the churchyard. The inscription is on the west end. It is about four feet and a half long, and nearly two feet wide,—a block of

hard porphyritic elvan with a siliceous surface, entirely different from the schistose river-stone of which the rest of the wall is built. The letters are rudely, and not very deeply, cut; but there are no indications that they have been much effaced by time or weather. The letter E at the beginning of the fourth line has been cut on an angular recess, out of the general plane of the surface; owing probably to the chipping away, under the tool, of the piece of stone on which this letter was originally incised. The rubbings shewn in the Museum were taken by Mr. A. Paull and myself, and were very satisfactory; but we have more recently repeated the process, and I have also drawn the inscription directly from the stone.

Professor Westwood, of Oxford, whose authority is acknowledged in this branch of archæology, on being consulted, kindly drew out the inscription on this stone from our rubbings, having reduced it by means of the *camera lucida*. It is from this drawing that the accompanying engraving has been taken; and in respect to the age of the inscription, as inferred from the palæographic character of the letters, the Professor observes: "The impression on my mind is, that it is clearly of a date and character of letter such as ought not to militate against an early post-Roman origin being assigned to it. The letters seem to me to be more Roman than is ordinarily the case on the Cornish stones, which are generally more Anglo-Saxon in the forms of their letters." Professor Westwood's representation of the inscription, engraved by Mr. Blight with his accustomed skill and fidelity, and here given, agrees closely with the drawings we had ourselves taken, both from the stone and from our rubbings.

The Rev. H. Longueville Jones has favoured me with the following remarks on the subject of these inscriptions generally, and this one in particular:

"The study of early British inscriptions has hardly, even yet, made sufficient progress to enable us to arrive at any clear notions as to the precise dates of primitive inscriptions like this.

Epigraphical writing was very imperfect, irregular, and capricious, even in the best days of Rome; and if we compare the rude tracings on the walls of Pompeii with the graven letters on the great monuments of Rome, we become immediately aware of the wide limits within which the treatment of such inscriptions must be allowed to range. Hence it is dangerous to adventure upon any specific dates in examining stones of this kind, and whatever is said should be accepted with some reserve. The inverted **A** in the first line, if it be a simple **A**, and not rather a contracted form of **A** and **I**, occurring on the same stone with an upright **A** in the third line, would seem to indicate carelessness or rudeness on the part of the cutter. The peculiar form of **N** adopted in the first line, is by no means common during really Roman times; and contrasted with the last letter but two in the fourth line, which I am inclined to consider a true **H**, constitutes another anomaly. The fifth character in the second line appears to me to be a contraction of **LI**; and the same appears in the same place in the fourth line. The third letter of the third line I read as **C**. The two last characters of the third line I take to be the common contracted forms of **FI** and **LI**, so frequently found on Welsh stones. The form of **R** in this inscription is rather more regular than on some Cornish stones, where the lower part of the curving part of the letter is often run out as a straight line horizontally,—such as at St. Cubert's, St. Clement's, etc.; whereas here it curves downwards, as on real Roman monuments. The last letter but one in the second line may be **V** inverted. It seems, too, that there is a piece of bad spelling in the third line, where the word **TRIS** is employed for **TRES**. It is further to be observed that the letters are not all of the same size; nor are the lines arranged with much attention to parallelism. Taking these peculiarities into account, it may be concluded with sufficient probability that this inscription was cut on the stone in times of barbaric influence, and when the carving of such monuments was confided to rude and unpractised hands rather than to those of professed stone-cutters and scholars. Looking at the roughness and the irregularity of the letters, I should at once infer that the inscription came from persons not much accustomed to this kind of work. If we compare the forms of the letters with those of fairly ascertained Roman inscriptions, such as that at St. Hilary in Cornwall, the distinction will be immediately understood. On the other hand, no 'minuscule' forms appear in this present case; the letters are all 'capital'; there is no approach to anything like an 'uncial' letter among them; and therefore, if I ventured to assign any limits of date,

I should, from the palæographical characters of the letters alone, say that the inscription is not earlier than A.D. 400, not later than A.D. 700.

"With regard to the interpretation of the words, there may be two, perhaps three ways of reading them; and to make the comparison more clear, I will draw up my own readings in two parallel lines. I conceive, then, that the words may be taken to run in one of the following formulæ:

1

**NONNITA
ERCILIAI
RICATI TRIS FILI
ERCILI HCI**

2

**NONNITA
ERCILI VI
RICATI TRIS FILI
ERCILI HCI**

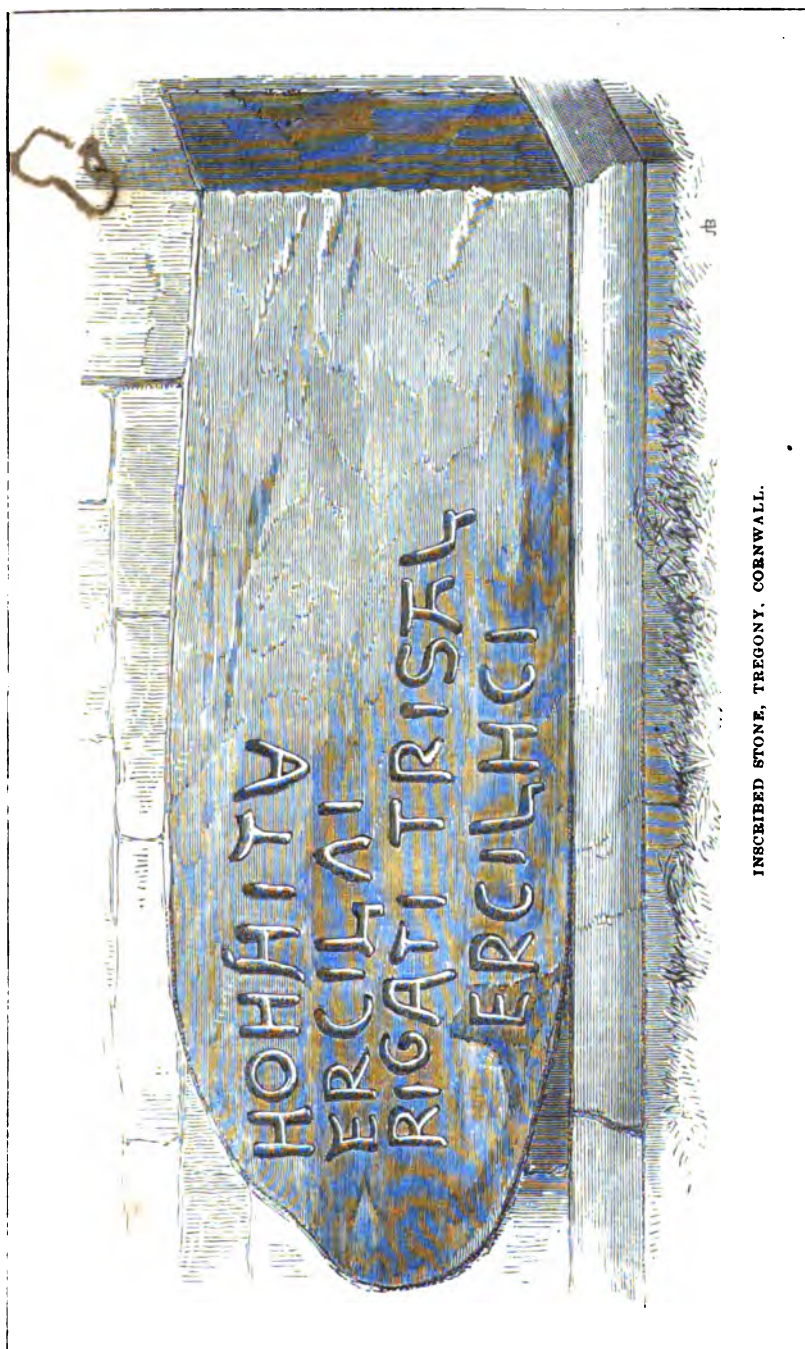
"Inclining, on the whole, to the second of the above readings, I should represent it in a more correct and expanded form thus:

**NONNITA
ERCILI
VIRICATI TRES FILII
ERCILI HIC CONDITI JACENT**

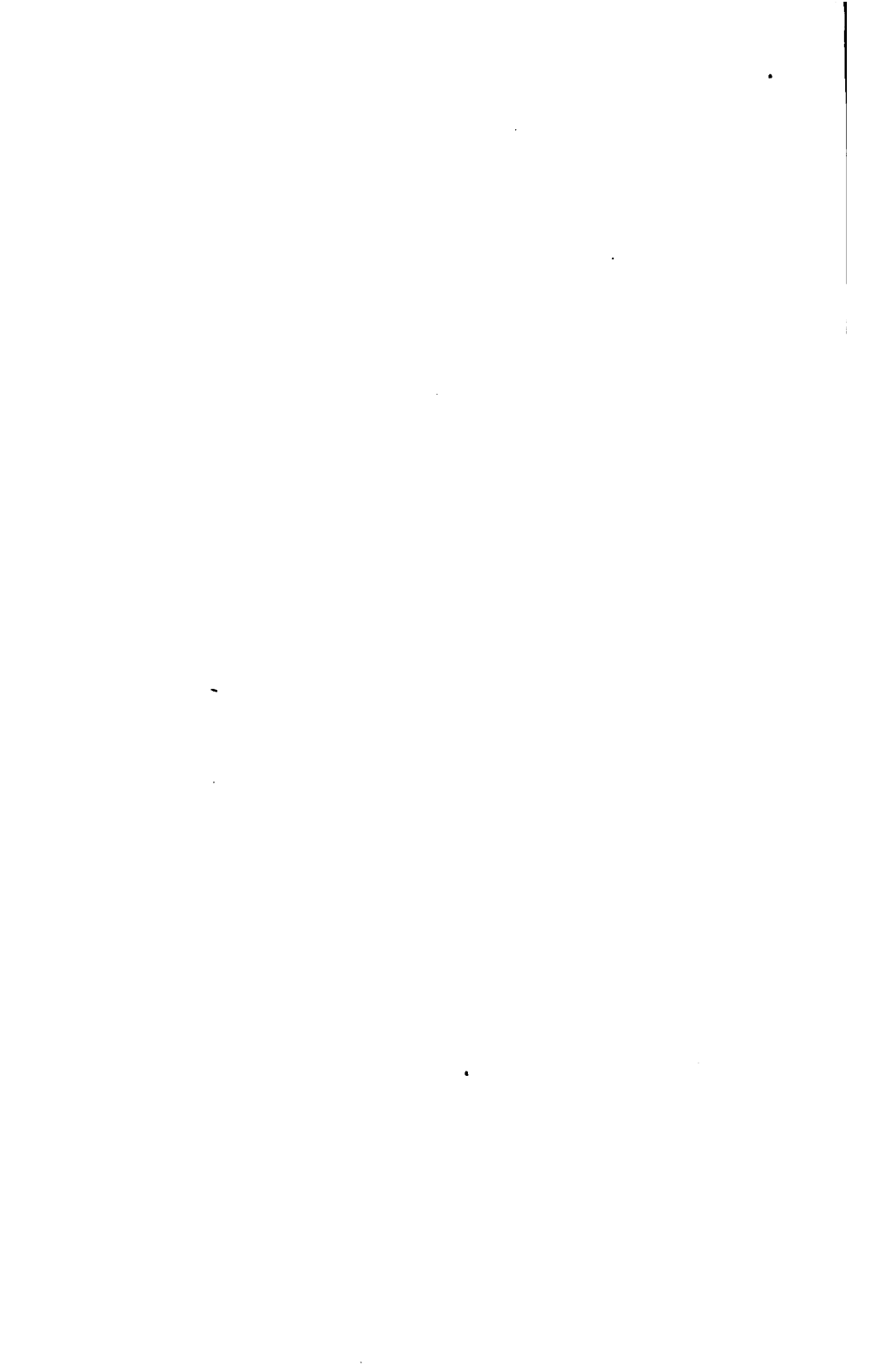
Meaning that three children of a Romanized Briton, Ercilius, named Nonnita, Ercilius, and Viricatus, respectively, were all buried under this stone, or near the spot where it was set up.

"Whether any traces of these names can be found in other Cornish inscriptions, or whether any shadows of them have come down to us in Cornish tradition, must be left to the decision of Cornish antiquaries."

This interpretation seems to require little comment or addition. It may, however, be suspected that the last three letters do not indicate, as initials, so advanced, and in Cornwall unexampled, a style of epigraph as has been here assigned to them, however tempting such a construction may be. We may, perhaps, more safely adopt a suggestion of Professor Westwood, that the third letter from the last is meant for **A**, making the last word **ERCILACI**. If this reading be accepted, the terminal stroke of the **L** in **ERCIL** must be attributed to splintering from the tool; and the penultimate letter of the second line, which has been transferred to the beginning of the third line, would then be regarded as **A**, the cross-stroke being neglected, a not uncommon omission.



INSCRIBED STONE, TREGONY, CORNWALL.



Nonnitæ (or *ai*) may be the preferable reading; the other names being in the genitive case, as is usual.

It has so rarely happened hitherto that any of the names on our non-Roman inscribed stones could be identified, even approximately, with those of persons in any way known to history, that the occurrence of the word Nonnita (the Latinised name of Nun or Neon, the mother of David, the most eminent of Welsh saints) could not but excite much interest, and the hope of further discovery; the more so because the connexion of St. Nun with Cornwall is already established by the name and dedication of the church of Altarnun, where she is even said to have been buried; and by the reputed virtues of the well called by her name, famous for the cure of madness.¹ Unfortunately, a careful examination of the genealogies given in Rees's *Welsh Saints*, which seem to merit a fair share of confidence, has not enabled me to identify either of the other names on this stone as in any way related to the mother of St. David; or, indeed, with any one of the long list of his countrymen there particularised.² I am therefore driven to the conclusion that the Nonnita of the inscription was a different person; but the inquiry has made it every way probable that she was named after St. Nun, and has shewn, I think, very fair grounds for the belief that several members of the family of the saint were connected specially with those parts of Roseland,³ which

¹ Carew (p. 123) gives a curious account of this water cure. The patient having been placed on the brink of a square pool filled with water from St. Nun's well, was, by a sudden blow on the breast, tumbled into the pool, where he was tossed up and down by some strong hands till his fury forsook him. He was then carried to the church, and certain masses sung over him. If he was not cured at once, the immersion was repeated. (Borlase's *Nat. Hist.*, pp. 302, 303.)

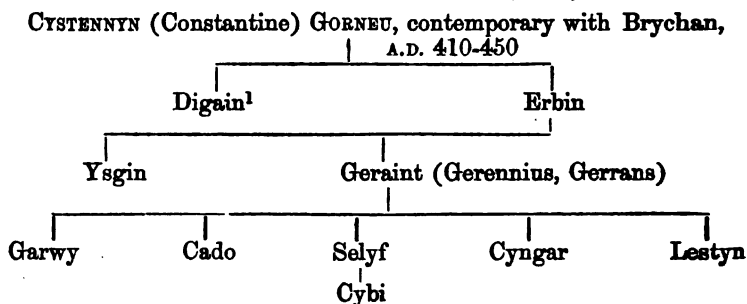
² Others may be more fortunate, and at any rate the names themselves are valuable as probably belonging to Cornishmen of note about the sixth century.

³ It may deserve notice, that the Welsh name of the valley of Rosina, where David founded or restored a monastery, which was afterwards called Menevia, is Rhôs,—the same word, meaning moist and waste land, from which Roseland derives its name.

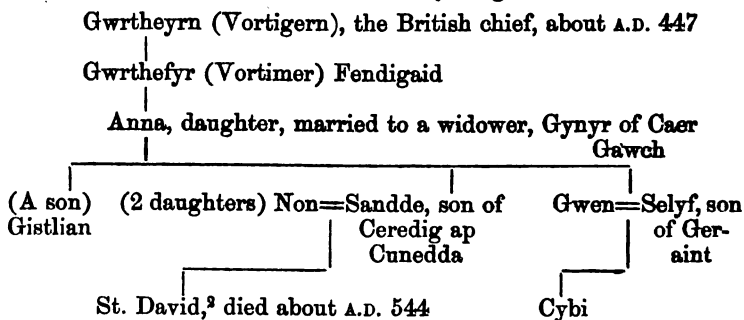
may also have been visited by her. It may be worth while to state these grounds distinctly, as some light may thus be thrown on the relations of Wales and Cornwall at a particular period ; and incidentally some corrections may be suggested of the statements given in our most accredited books, in regard to persons of some note in early Cornish legends, and the period at which they lived.

It will be seen from the subjoined genealogies that Nonnita (Nun) was rather closely related to Cuby, of whose church this stone forms a part ; and to Geraint, from whom the adjoining parish of Gerrans is supposed to be named.

PATERNAL LINE OF ST. CYBI (CUBY).



Selyf married Gwen, the sister of Non, and Cybi was their son. His mother's ancestry is given as follows :



¹ To Digain the foundation of Llangerniaw, or "the church of the Cornishmen," in Denbighshire, is attributed. (Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 134.)

² Capgrave, the hagiologist of the fifteenth century, has a story of

Assuming the correctness of this statement, St. Cuby was grandson to Geraint, nephew to St. Non, and first cousin to St. David. His father, Selyf, was the person who is called in the legendary accounts Solomon Duke of Cornwall.¹ According to Usher and others, Solomon was the father of Kebius (Cuby); but the date of the death of the latter is thrown back more than a century, to A.D. 369. This error is partly attributable to a confusion between the Latin Constantines² and the above Cystennyn Gorneu; partly to his having been supposed to have been ordained by St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, —owing, probably, to the circumstance that one of Cybi's contemporary saints in the island of Anglesey,³ the chief scene of his pastoral labours, was called

a casual meeting of the king of the region called Ceretica, with a religious virgin called Nonnita, of great beauty, on whom, becoming violently enamoured, he laid lustful hands, and the birth of St. David was the consequence; the mother "persevering in chastity both of mind and body, and sustaining herself only with bread and water."² The name of Xanthus, evidently a merely classical form of Sandde, is given to this king; and Ceretica is clearly the Latin shape of Ceredig (Cardigan). This tale has probably no better foundation than the circumstance that St. David's mother was called Non; but if Sandde was like his father, Ceredig, such an adventure would not have been altogether foreign to his nature, as there is sufficient reason to believe the latter to be the Coroticus inveighed against by St. Patrick, as having landed with a party of armed followers and plundered a large district, where the saint had on the very day before baptized and confirmed a vast number of converts, of whom several were murdered, and many more sold as slaves to the Picts and Scots. The indignant letter in which Coroticus and his followers are declared to be excommunicated, is the only authentic writing of St. Patrick, besides the Confession, which has come down to us.

¹ Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 232.

² The favourite notion that Constantine the Great was born in Britain is untenable. He was of full age A.D. 306, when he was proclaimed emperor; and his father Constantius visited Britain for the first time in 296. Helen was divorced ten years before this, and is not likely, therefore, to have been a Briton. (Rees, p. 98.)

³ Cybi is especially distinguished as the founder of a religious society at Caergybi (now Holyhead) in Anglesey, near to the spot where Caswallon Llawhir had slain Sirigi, over whose grave a chapel was afterwards erected. Four churches, all called Llangybi, in different parts of Wales, were dedicated to him.

Eliau,—a name which the Welsh give also to St. Hilary.¹

Besides Altarnun,² already referred to, the churches of Pelynt in Cornwall, and Bradstone, just across the Tamar, are dedicated to St. Non. There was formerly a chapel at *Nonnestonys*, in the parish of Altarnun, licensed by Bishop Stafford, 18th September, 1400, and named, without doubt, after her, like the church. The same connexion may, perhaps, be traced for the Chapel of St. Nynnina, existing in Pelynt in the thirteenth century; and her name probably enters into the composition of Trenonna, in Vryan, about two miles from Cuby, and of Plas-nonn³ in Padstow. Several religious edifices in Wales have also been dedicated to her memory; but

¹ Rees, p. 267. Geraint, the grandfather of Cybi, is considered by Rees (p. 169) to be the chieftain of Dyfnaint, or Devon (more properly Danmonia), who fell at Longborth (Langport) A.D. 540, fighting as a naval commander under Arthur. This is not altogether incompatible with the chronology; but he must have been an old man at the time. Whether the existence can be established of a second Gerennius, who died in his bed, having first received the blessing of St. Teilo, who was returning from Armorica, may admit of doubt. Usher says he was king of Cornwall in 589.

² In a letter on Altarnun, published, with the signature "Curiosus," by the late Dr. Oliver in the *Exeter Flying Post* for 27th December, 1852, he says: "The church derives its name from St. Nonita, or Nouna, or Nunna, the mother of St. David, the metropolitan and patron of Wales. From the survey of the parish in 1281 we discover that the service-book of the church (*Ordinale*) was good and sufficient,—i.e., after the Sarum Rite; that it contained a life of St. Nouna, *Vita Sancte Nounne*." William of Worcester, quoting the *Calendar of St. Michael's Mount*, affirms that her remains lay within the parochial church of Alternon, "jacet apud ecclesiam Alternoniæ." The festival of St. Non was kept on 2nd March, the day after her son St. David died, about the year 544."

³ I am indebted to the Rev. John Carne of Eglos-Merther for pointing out this place and the chapel in Pelynt. Respecting the latter he has supplied the following particulars: "In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV (1291), under the Deanery of West, we meet with 'Capella S'c'e Niemyne al's Nynnyne.' This Chapel of S. Nynnina was in Pelynt, as we find by Bishop Stafford's *Register* (1409). In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* (1342) it is called the Chapel of St. Neomena. The saint is probably the same with S. Nin, martyr, commemorated June 15."

it appears that Non (Nonna or Nonnita) has only doubtful claim to the title of saint, although a portion of the special veneration bestowed on her son has attached to her.¹ Davidstow, near Camelford, in the immediate neighbourhood of Altarnun, is the only church in Cornwall dedicated to him; and it is curious that his Welsh name, Dewi, is preserved in the local pronunciation, Dewstow. In Devon he is considered the patron saint of the two churches of Thelbridge, R., and Ashprington, R., and of the chapelry of St. David's, in the city of Exeter. There are only three religious edifices dedicated to St. David in the rest of England, and those were consecrated to his memory long after the conversion of the Saxons. Mr. Rees remarks that, "though none of his ancient biographers have noticed that he passed any portion of his life in Devon and Cornwall, the circumstance that he visited these counties, probably in the early part of his life, is intimated in the poetry of Gwynfardd,² who says that he received ill-treatment

¹ Nonna was admitted into the calendar of the *British* church. (Williams, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry*, p. 301, etc.) The title of saint in the early Welsh church does not appear to involve the pretensions attached to it in the Romish calendar, into which very few Welsh saints (it is said only six) have been admitted. There are but few notices in the Welsh language of miracles performed by them, and few of them have been dignified with the title of "Martyr." The character in which, more especially, their names have been handed down to posterity, is that of founders of churches. Many of them had more than ordinary opportunities of conferring this blessing upon their country, for they were related to its chieftains, and the churches they founded were often situate within the territory of the head of their tribe. In nearly all cases the assumption of their names is attributable to local causes. The consecration of a place seems to have been effected by the residence of a person of presumed sanctity, who for a given time performed certain religious exercises upon the spot. Such a founder would be afterwards considered the saint of the church which bore his name. (Rees, *op. cit.*, pp. 61-72.)

² Rees, *Welsh Saints*, p. 199. Mr. Rees gives the following translation of Gwynfardd's lines,—

"He endured buffetings, very hard blows,
From the hands of an uncourteous woman, devoid of
modesty :

there, at the hands of a female, on account of which the inhabitants suffered his vengeance."

This inscribed stone was, no doubt, originally of greater length, and fixed upright in the ground, so as to read from above downwards, in accordance with the rule in regard to such monuments. The present church, the tower excepted, was built about 1828, the body of the older edifice having been almost entirely taken down; but this stone was probably reinstated in its corner. Where it first stood cannot be ascertained. There is a tongue of land forming the south-west portion of Cuby, separated by a brook from Veryan, which is still called "the Sanctuary," or locally "Centuary" or "Centry." This may have been the more sacred spot in very early days; and it must not be forgotten that Tregoney was, like other towns at the head of our tidal rivers, a place of considerable relative importance in those times,—a fit centre for missionary work.

THE CUBERT STONE.¹

The reading of this monument by Mr. Longueville Jones, already referred to, was as follows:

**CONETOCI
FILI TEGERNO
MALI**

The inscription may be regarded as including the names either of two or of three individuals. Under the former interpretation the stone would be the monument of Conetocus, the son of Tegernomalus; while, by the latter, Mali would indicate a distinct person. I owe to the Rev. J. Carne the suggestion that "the name of

He took vengeance; he endangered the sceptre of
Devon (Diffheint),
And those who were not slain were burned."

The conclusion indicates, no doubt, rather what the poet thought befitting such a saint, than St. David's will or power, assuming that he really endured the clapperclawing and knocks described, and proved by sad experience "*furens quid fœmina possit.*"

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, Series III, vol. ix, p. 290.

Gonetoc on the Cubert stone may possibly be recognised as that of S. Gwinedoc or Enodoc, to whose memory there is a chapel in the parish of S. Minver.”¹ Taking the epigraph as including three names, it has appeared to me rather curious that they may all, without violence, be appropriated to one great Welsh family, that of Cunedda Wledig, to which both St. David and Carannog² (after whom the adjoining parish of Crantock is named) were related.

The father of Cunedda (in Latin, Cunedagius) was called Edeyrn, here represented by Tegern; and the name of one of his sons was Mael, the saint of two churches in Wales. Such conjectures may be excused;³

¹ Mr. Carne further writes: “In S. Gonnett’s in Roche, and Languet in S. Veep, we trace the name of the hermit Conandus or Gonandus, to whom Roche Church is dedicated. He may have been the same as Conan, bishop of Bodmin and S. Germans, A.D. 936.” Touching S. Gwinedoc, it is curious how the country people have preserved, whilst vulgarising, the original name in the pronunciation Sinkindy, evidently debased from San Kennedy: the termination *oc* is sunk.—C. B.

² According to the Welsh genealogy, Carannog was a nephew of St. Non, and a first cousin of Dewi (St. David); both of them being grandsons of Ceredig, the son of Cunedda Wledig. Carannog appears to have been a saint and missionary of considerable eminence. A few extracts from the account of him by John of Teignmouth, as translated by Cressy, may be amusing as a specimen of the way in which the lives of saints were written in the middle ages. “A certain prince, named Keredic, had many children, among which one was called Carantac. Now in those days the Scots did grievously vex Brittany (Britain); so that his father, unable to sustain the weight and troubles of government, would have resigned the province to Carantac; but he, who loved the celestial King far more than an earthly kingdom, fled away; and having bought of a poor man a wallet and a staff, by God’s conduct was brought to a certain pleasant place, where he, reposing, built an oratory, and there spent his time in the praises of God. At last he passed over into Ireland, invited by his affection to St. Patrick; whither being come, by common advice they determined to separate themselves, and that one of them should travel, in preaching the gospel, toward the right hand, the other toward the left. In their company were many ecclesiastical persons attending them, and they agreed once every year to meet together at an appointed place.” (Rees, *op. cit.*, p. 209.)

³ Many such attempts at identification, more or less plausible, might be offered. I will confine myself to one. On the stone at

but it is probable that the names incised on these monuments belonged, for the most part, to families of merely local consideration. Further evidence may, perhaps, tend to shew that this particular district on the northern coasts of Cornwall was, like Roseland in the south, more especially associated at one time with missionaries from Wales.

Crantock was the seat of a very early collegiate ecclesiastical establishment having nine prebends. It is mentioned as such in *Domesday*; and in the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, it is higher rated, says Hals, to the Pope's *Annat.* than any other church in Cornwall. It seems to have been an important centre for education also; and it may reasonably be inferred that the choice of this locality, somewhat difficult of access as it is from the body of the county, was determined by the fact that it had been, in much earlier times, the scene of active missionary efforts, and that it had continued for some ages a focus of religious ministrations. The discovery of monuments contemporary with almost the earliest of these apostolic labours, serves to invest their legendary history with a reality, which adds greatly to its interest.

Both these stones have been protected by popular veneration, the best security being afforded to them by making them integral parts of the two churches. The monument at Cuby is, I believe, the only instance in which several members of a family are included in any early Cornish inscription, or a female name recorded. If there are three names on the Cubert stone, that would be a second similar but less marked example.

My remarks have run to greater length than I intended; but these stones, besides the interest they possess in common with those already figured in Cornish

St. Dogmael's, in Wales, and on the Fardel stone (the text of a very able paper by Mr. Smirke in our "Report" for 1861), the name of Sagramus (or perhaps *Sasranus*, for the first and third letters are identical in form in both cases) occurs associated with Irish Oghams. Was not this S. Saeran, who was a native of Ireland, and an active missionary in Wales, in the latter half of the sixth century?

works, seemed to open up a line of inquiry into the religious and social connexion of this county and Wales at the most flourishing period of their independent existence; not as yet, so far as I am aware, much explored, but to be followed up, it is to be hoped, hereafter by competent hands.

C. BARHAM, M.D. CANTAB.,
Vice-President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

ROBERT THE BRUS BEFORE RUSHEN CASTLE.

IN the *Chronicon Manniæ et Insularum*, written by the monks of Rushen Abbey in the Isle of Man (see vol. iv, Manx Society, p. 195), there occurs this entry under date A.D. 1313:

“ Dominus Robertus rex Scociæ applicuit apud Ramsa, videlicet octo decimo die Maii cum multitudine navium et die dominica sequenti transivit ad Moniales de Dufglas ubi pernottavit; et die Lunæ sequenti fecit obsessionem circa castrum de Russin, quod castrum dominus Dungawi Macdowal tenuit contra prædictum dominum regem usque diem Martis proximam post festum Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli proximo sequenti, et ipso die dictus dominus rex dictum castellum adquisivit.”

It may be worth while to inquire what brought Robert the Brus on this distant expedition to Rushen Castle, and who was this “dominus Dungawi Macdowal” who held the fortress against him for more than three weeks, viz., from May the 18th to June 11. The answer to the latter question gives, as I think, the key to the former.

This Dungawi Macdowal (called in Camden’s copy of the *Chronicon Manniæ* Dingawy, Dowil, and in the *Annals of Ulster* “the Lord Donegal O’Dowill”) was Duncan Macdougall, or Duncan de Ergadia. He was the second son of Alaster de Ergadia, Thane of Glasserie and Knapdale, and Lord of Lorn. He is called by Chalmers “the most illustrious Celtic chief in Galloway.” He had made his escape to the Isle of Man with a great number of Gallovidians, in order to avoid the hostility of Robert the Brus, who was following up his attacks upon the

Comyn family, with whom the Ergadias were closely connected, in their Gallovidian territories. (See *Calendar of Ancient Charters in the Tower of London*, p. 121.) On his father's side he was descended from Shomhairle (or Somerled) Mac Gilbert, Thane of Argyle, by his second wife, Affreca, an illegitimate daughter of Olave Kleining, king of Man. His mother was the third daughter of John the first Red Comyn, by Marian, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and sister to Devorgille. He was thus (like the Comyns) descended on the female side from David Earl of Huntingdon, though his grandfather, the first Red Comyn, founded *his* claim to the Scottish throne by descent from Hexilda, granddaughter of Donald Bane, king of Scotland. He was also third cousin to Mary, daughter of Eugene de Ergadia, Lord of Lorn, and wife of Reginald, king of Man, and afterwards Countess of Strathern. A son of this Mary, viz. Malise, Earl of Strathern, married Egidia Comyn, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and grand-uncle to this Duncan Madougal. (See vol. x, Manx Society, Appendices B and D.)

Hence he was not only closely united to the Comyns, the great competitors with Robert the Brus for the crown of Scotland, but had also a personal interest in the Isle of Man by his connexions with its ancient kings. It should also be noticed that it was a John Comyn (probably the second Red Comyn, cousin to this Duncan de Ergadia, or Duncan Macdougal) who conquered the Isle of Man for the Scots at the battle of Ronaldsway in 1270 (according to the *Chronicon Manniæ* 1275). To which we may add that Isabella Beaumont, eldest daughter and coheir of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan and Lord of Whitwic in Leicestershire, was at this time (1313) actually Queen of Man; her husband, Henry de Beaumont, having in the previous year (1312) obtained a grant of the island and its regalities for life from King Edward II of England. (See vol. x, Manx Society, p. 98, and Appendix D.) John de Ergadia, the elder brother of this Duncan, held large possessions in the Isle

of Man, from which, in consequence of the capture of Rushen Castle by Robert the Brus, he was driven out, and he did not recover them till 1340.

The Isle of Man, then, was evidently at this time the stronghold of the Ergadias and the Comyns,—a kind of rallying point to the most formidable enemies of the new dynasty. It was, therefore, of extreme importance to Robert that he should gain possession of it, and place it in the hands of those upon whom he could rely. Hence we find, immediately afterwards, that a charter was granted to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, to hold the Isle of Man under Robert the Brus. (*Rot. Orig. in Curia Scaccarii.*)

After the foul murder of the second Red Comyn, in the church at Dumfries, in 1307, his success at Bannockburn enabled the Brus so to waste the heritage of the Comyns "that," says a chronicle of the age, "of a name which numbered at one time three earls and more than thirty belted knights, there remained no memorial in the land, save the orisons of the monks of Deir." The Ergadias seem to have been more fortunate; and though Duncan was driven from Rushen Castle, and his brother John at the same time lost his Manx possessions, after a series of years they returned to the family; and it is somewhat remarkable that a descendant of John de Ergadia, Patrick Cuninghame, Esq., H.K., should at the present time be in possession of property which almost overlooks the Castle of Rushen.

Looking at the strength of Rushen Castle as it now stands, we can hardly believe that it was the same as that which was taken by Robert the Brus in three weeks. Its architecture seems to point to the time of the first three Edwards. There are several square-headed trefoil doorways of the thirteenth century type; but it is probable that its main features received their impress in the middle of the fourteenth century. The ground-plan of the keep may, however, have been of an earlier and Norwegian date. It has plainly received many subsequent modifications. The glacis is said to have been

made under the directions of Cardinal Wolsey, who was one of the guardians of Edward Earl of Derby and Lord of Man, *temp.* Hen. VIII, Ed. VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. James, the famous seventh Earl of Derby, made additions to the Castle in 1645; and several unsightly buildings have been joined on to the keep within the last twenty years. It is much to be desired that an accurate ground-plan of the Castle and precincts should be made.

J. G. CUMMING.

NOTES ON RUSHEN ABBEY IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE ruins of Rushen Abbey, or of the Abbey of St. Mary of Russin, are situated on the western bank of the Silverburn, close by the village of Ballasalla, in the parish of Malew, and Sheading of Rushen, two miles north of Castletown, Isle of Man.

This abbey was an offshoot of the Abbey of St. Mary of Furness, which received a grant of lands in the Isle of Man from Olave Godredson, king of Man and the Isles, in or about the year 1134. The original charter of Olave, granting these lands to Furness Abbey, does not appear, but reference is made to it in another charter of the same king, and of that same year (1134), which is preserved amongst the *Chartæ Miscellaneæ* in the Office of the Duchy of Lancaster (vol. i, fol. 30; see also vol. vii, Manx Society, p. 1), granting for ever to the Abbey of St. Mary of Furness the election of the bishop of Sodor and Man. These grants were subsequently confirmed by Godred and Reginald, kings of Man in 1154 and 1188, and by a bull of Eugenius III to Furness Abbey in 1152, and further by bulls of Urban III in 1186, and Celestine III in 1194.

It is also stated in the *Chronicon Manniæ et Insularum* (written by the monks of Rushen Abbey), under date 1134, that "Olavus Rex dedit Yvoni Abbati de Furness,

partem terre sue in Mannia ad abbatiam constituendam in loco qui vocatur Russin." It appears, however, from the chartulary of Furness, that this grant of lands had in the first instance been offered to the Abbey of Rievalle or Rivaulx,—“Certa terra in Mannia data fuit Abbatie de Rievalle ad construendam Abbatiam de Russin, postea tamen data fuit Abbatie Furnesie ad construendam eam de ordine Cisterciensi ubi modo scituata est et sic non de Rievalle sed de Furnesio exivit.”

In the aforesaid bull of Eugenius III mention is also made of a monastery of St. Leoc in the Isle of Man,—“In Mannia ex dono nobilis viri Olavi, Regis Insularum, terras de Carneclet usque ad Monasteriam Sancti Leoc cum appendiciis suis”; from which we must conclude either that the Abbey of Rushen was originally known by the name of St. Leoc, or that another monastery had previously existed in the Isle of Man, which became absorbed in that of St. Mary of Rushen. Some countenance is given to this latter supposition by the statement of Sacheverell in his *Short Survey of the Isle of Man* (p. 34, vol. i, Manx Society), that “one Mac Marus, a person of great prudence, moderation, and justice, in the year 1098 laid the first foundation of the Abbey of Rushen in the town of Ballasalley”; and he goes on further to say (p. 36) that “Olave, the third son of Goddard Cronan, anno 1134, gave the Abbey of Rushen, some years before begun by Mac Marus, to Evan abbot of Furness, which was to serve as a nursery to the church.” Unfortunately Sacheverell has not referred us to his authorities in support of this statement.

It appears, however, not improbable that *some* religious house had existed on the site afterwards occupied by Rushen Abbey, and at a date prior to 1134, from the circumstance that in the *Chronicon Manniæ*, though mention is made of the grant of lands in 1134, no notice occurs of the erection of buildings until 1192, when the monks transferred themselves to Douglas for four years, during which they were engaged in enlarging their accommodation at Rushen. The church of the frater-

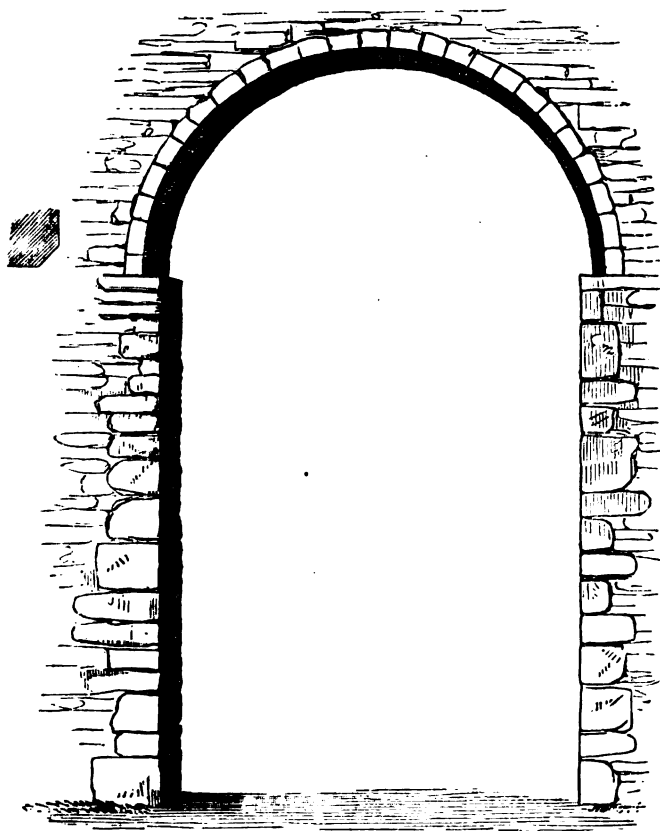
nity was not completed and consecrated until 1257, in the episcopate of Richard Bishop of the Sudereys, in the fifth year of the reign of Magnus Olaveson, when Simon was abbot. (See *Chronicon Manniæ*, anno 1257). We have, however, the records of interments, within the Abbey, of several illustrious persons prior to this last date, who were chiefly connected with the royal family in Man. Thus Reginald, Bishop of Sodor and Man, nephew to Olave Kleining, king of Man, was buried here in 1225; so were King Olave Godredson (Olave the Black) in 1237, and his son Reginald in 1248; also the Norwegian, Jarl Gospatrick, in 1240. After this, the last Norwegian king of Man, Magnus, was interred in the abbey in 1265.

It is not improbable that Olave Kleining himself was transferred hither after his barbarous murder by his nephew, Reginald Haroldson, at Ramsey in 1154, as there is no account given in the *Chronicon Manniæ* of his interment elsewhere, and the monks of that religious foundation would doubtless feel anxious to have within the precincts of their house the body of their chief patron.

The so-called "abbot stone" of Rushen is evidently the coffin-lid of some military person, and of the fourteenth century, as will be seen on referring to the representation of it given in my *Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man*, plate XIII, fig. 43. Its original site is not known, as it has been shifted from time to time in the garden where it now lies buried. It was, however, dug up for the inspection of the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association on the occasion of their visit last year. One would have thought it more desirable to place it in the vaulted passage, shortly to be mentioned, where it would be protected from the rain; and might, if necessary, be also secured from mischievous persons by an iron railing.

The present remains of the Abbey are in such a state that, without an extensive exploration of foundation-walls, any satisfactory assignment of its various portions

seems hopeless. The establishment must, however, have been very extensive. There are undoubted evidences of its having been fortified. Chaloner's drawing, made about two centuries ago, is so rude and imperfect that little more is to be learnt from it of the original arrangements, than from an inspection of the existing ruins. There were, according to the drawing, five towers, all of them pierced with square-headed openings, built of rude masonry, and exhibiting no decided architectural details. Of these five, three alone now remain, which have been partially converted into appendages to two modern dwelling-houses. The only decided architectural detail is the plain chamfered arch given in the cut,



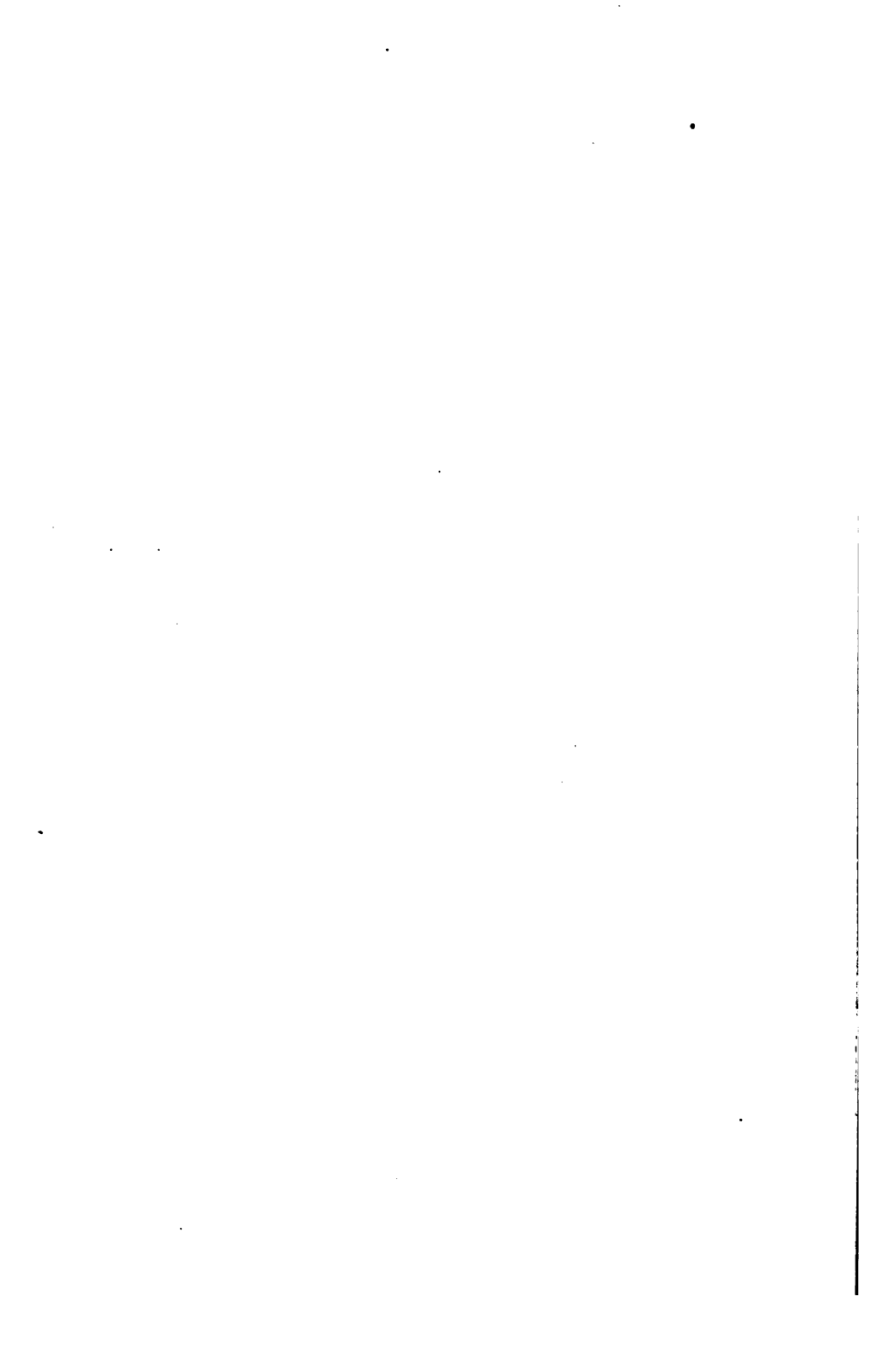
existing in one of the towers which formed a part of the church. Making allowance for the nature of the building materials found on the island, and the little progress which architecture could have made in such a remote and inaccessible spot, it may be assigned, in spite of its older appearance, to the period when the monks restored or rebuilt the church, namely the middle of the thirteenth century.

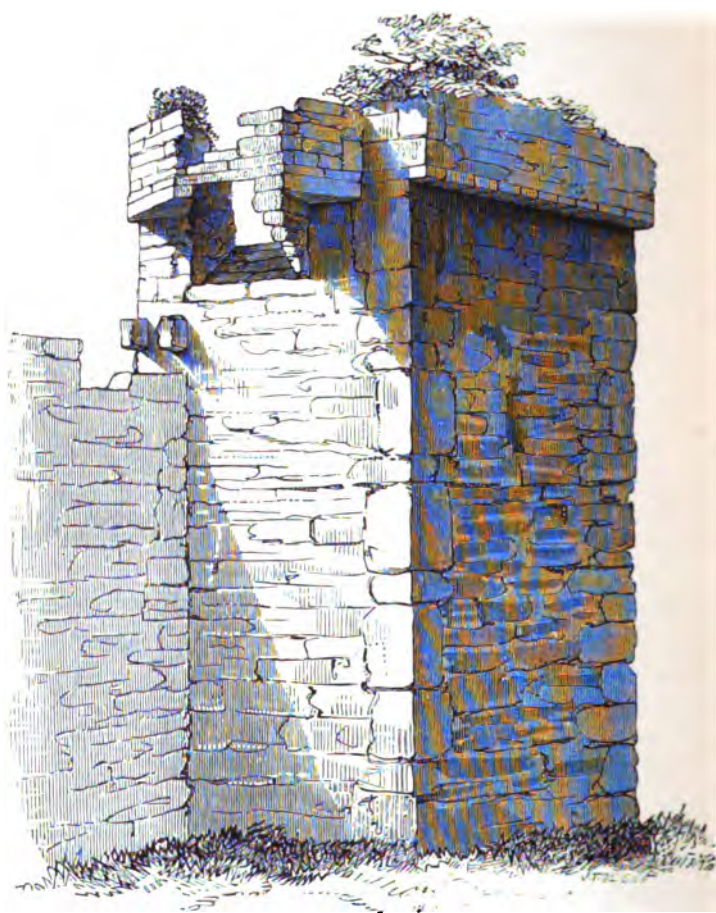
A small, single light, of more doubtful date, is also here given. It exists in the exterior face of the wall above.



At a spot which we might conclude to be the western end of the Abbey Church, we have a remarkable portion of a vaulted passage. It may have been simply the substructure of some part of the domestic buildings, though there are appearances about it leading to a suspicion that it may, in some way, have been connected with the crypt. On one of the keystones of the arch there are traces of a socket, from which might have been suspended the iron hook of a corpse-light; and it is, moreover, certain that the remains of bodies have been found in the same spot. Here also is said to have been the entrance to a subterranean passage leading to Rushen Castle. To make such a passage must have caused no little trouble to the excavators in those days, as they would have had to tunnel through two miles of hard mountain limestone. There are, however, few abbeys or castles without a similar legend, and of the same amount of credibility.

A large, well-proportioned hall remains nearly intact,





RUSHEN ABBEY, ISLE OF MAN.

save a part of one of the sides, which has been rebuilt. At first sight it might be taken as the refectory, but was more probably intended for the use of the lay brethren or strangers.

There is also remaining one well-proportioned tower, of somewhat moderate dimensions, engaged in the curtain wall which once surrounded the monastery. On each of two of its sides, commanding the curtain, has been an opening which projected on rude but bold corbeling. (See the cut.) Whether these openings were simply windows, or intended for defence of the curtain, or even used as *latrinæ* (although the situation would in that case be singular), is a matter of doubt. As already stated, it is by no means easy to form any opinion as to the date of these remains of the Abbey, from the absence of all safe indications, the rudeness of the material, and the scarcity of contemporaneous structures in the island. The tower at Bishop's Court, although somewhat different in proportions, is probably of the same date. Rushen Castle itself, notwithstanding the antiquity popularly assigned to it, is probably not older than the thirteenth, and more likely is of the fourteenth, century, although its original form of a plain, square keep, before the additions to its four faces, points to the period of Newcastle and Rochester Castles. The discrepancy may be, perhaps, explained by the circumstances of its builders being Scandinavian. It has, at least, been said to bear a striking resemblance to the Castle of Elsinore.

With regard to the other ecclesiastical buildings which may have to be compared with Rushen Abbey, we may note that, whilst no portion of the Cathedral at Peel appears to be earlier than the thirteenth century, the tower and nave belong to the fourteenth. The only remaining portions of the Friary of Bechmaken, in Kirk Arbory (or Kirk Cairbre), founded by the Grey Friars in 1373, are evidently of fifteenth century work.

On the whole, it may be suggested that the remains at Rushen Abbey, or at least the greater part of them, belong to the thirteenth century. We may assign, per-

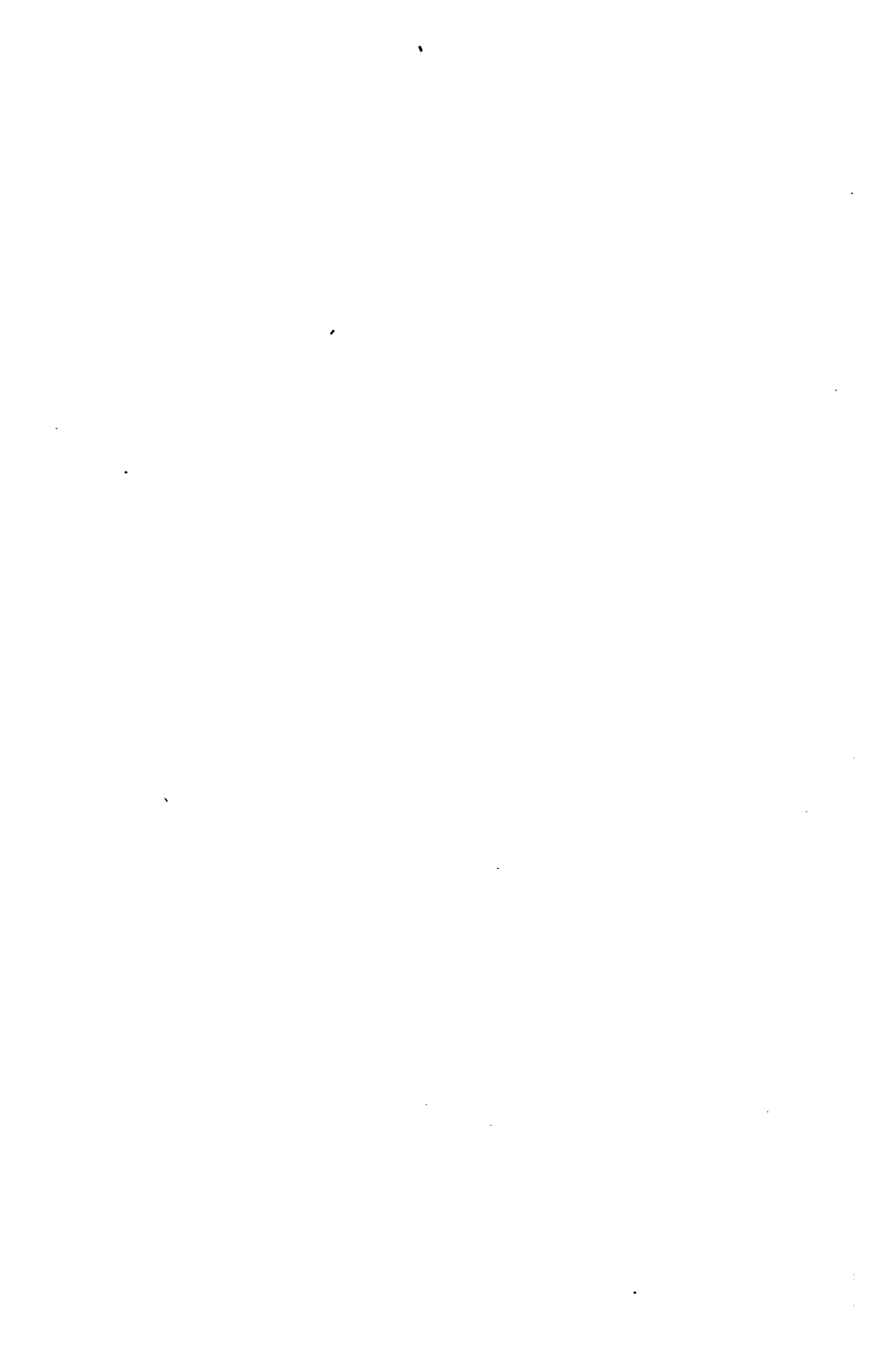
haps, some small portion to the fourteenth. A few tiles have been found which are nearer the fifteenth than the fourteenth.

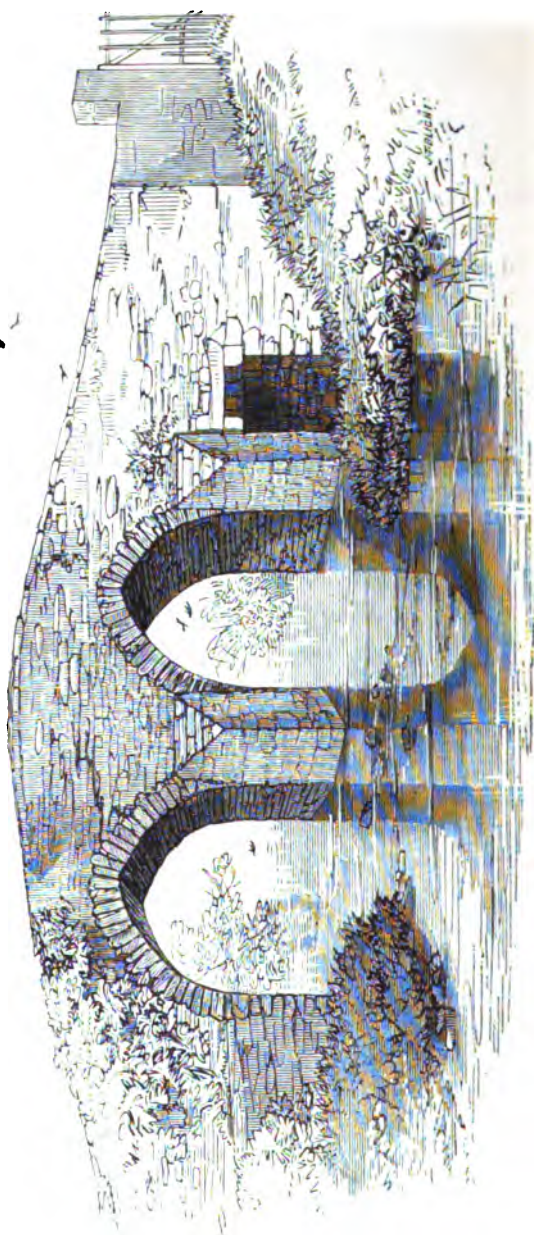
As to the original extent of the buildings, although not as to their age, some information may be obtained from the account of the lead, timber, slate, etc., of the Abbey sold at its dissolution, and which are given in Rolls 32, 34, 36, 37 Henry VIII, formerly at Carlton Ride, and now doubtlessly in the Record Office.

In one of the Rolls is given an interesting account of the silver plate sold to the Earl of Derby for the sum of £38:8:8; amongst which occur the following items, viz., "four chalices, one crouche (*i.e.*, the abbot's pastoral staff), one censer, one cross, two little headless crosses, one ship (*navicula*), one hand and one byshope's head (probably reliquaries), four cruets, eleven spoons, with two standing cups, two *pocula* (called ale-pottes) with covers, one flat pece, one salt, two masers (wooden drinking cups silver mounted), and one pix of silver."

A *computus* of the demesnes property of the Abbey, occurs in a Roll, 1540-41, a transcript of which is in the possession of Mark Quayle, Esq., the present Clerk of the Rolls in the Isle of Man, and which I had printed *in extenso* in my *Story of Rushen Castle and Rushen Abbey*.

If, however, so little can be ascertained of the age and extent of Rushen Abbey, the same, fortunately, cannot be said of the little adjoining bridge called the "Crossag," built, no doubt, by the improving Cistercian monks. From its retired situation, fortunately, it has been spared improvements, or any serious alterations; so that we have here an example of a thirteenth century bridge nearly in the same state as it was left by the builders. On account of its picturesque position at the foot of the mill-dam, which may have been raised by the Cistercians themselves, it is well worth the notice, not merely of the antiquarian, but also of the ordinary tourist. Its breadth in the centre does not exceed three feet three inches in the clear,—a space evidently pointing to times when ordinary carts were not in use.





RUSHM BRIDGE.

One of the arches on the opposite side to that given in the accompanying very accurate illustration by Mr. Blight, has been subsequently repaired, and a plain semicircular arch substituted for the pointed one. (See plate.) On one side will be seen a small subsidiary arch, somewhat of the Caernarvon type, but an original portion of the structure. From its smallness, as well as from the material at hand, such an arrangement is so natural that it may be assigned to any time, and may well give the idea of the more regular Caernarvon (or, as sometimes called, the square-headed trefoil), which subsequently was in many cases adopted for its appearance as well as for its convenient form. We have several doorways of this type in the Castle of Rushen.

J. G. CUMMING.

LIEUTENANTS AND DEPUTIES IN BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

As, in the reconstruction of British history,—a thing I believe to be much wanted,—nothing is more desirable than a *scale* by which to *measure time*, and through the medium of internal evidence, or other indications, determine it, and so appropriate events to the period of their occurrence, I have drawn out what, it appears to me, will much conduce to that purpose, viz., a list of the LIEUTENANTS IN BRITAIN, of the several Roman emperors, marking those by whom they were so accredited to this island; the whole copied by me a few years ago from a copy of the *Harleian Miscellany*, now in the British Museum; and by whatsoever hands originally compiled, it appears to me to carry on its face the stamp of being done with much care, and by one competent to the task he had undertaken.

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Penrhos House, Weston-super-Mare.
25 August, 1866.

[A heading to which, as an observation from himself, the compiler adds: "I have, both in the table and following book, used the word 'lieutenant' instead of *legatus* or *proprætor*, as he is commonly called in Roman stories."]

Harleian Miscellany. From a 4to. Work printed in 1602, vol. vii, p. 5.

Julius Cæsar; Octavianus Cæsar Augustus; Tiberius, A.D. 14; Caius Caligula, A.D. 37.—After the time of the arrival of Julius Cæsar here, to that of Claudius, the Romans had no lieutenants in Britain (*i.e.*, during the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula).

Claudius Britannicus ascended the throne A.D. 41.—Aulus Plautius, under whom Vespasian served, with Titus his son; Ostorius Scapula; A. Didius Gallus Avitus.

Nero (step-son of Claudius), A.D. 54.—Veranius; Suetonius Paulinus; Petronius Turpilianus; Trebellius Maximus.

Galba, A.D. 68.—Trebellius Maximus.

Otho, A.D. 69.—Trebellius Maximus.

Vitellius, A.D. 69.—Vectius Bolanus.

Vespasianus, A.D. 69.—Petilius Cerealis; Julius Frontinus; Julius Agricola.

Titus (son of Vespasian), A.D. 79.—Julius Agricola.

Domitianus (brother of Titus), A.D. 81.—Julius Agricola; Salustius Lucullus. Conquest of Britain was not effected till the reign of Domitian.

Nerva, A.D. 96.

Trajanus, A.D. 98.

P. Ælius Adrianus, A.D. 117.—Julius Severus; Priscus Licinius.

Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138.—Lollius Urbicus Britannicus.

M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, A.D. 161.—Calphurnius Agricola.

Commodus was son of Antoninus Philosophus, and began his reign A.D. 180, and reigned thirteen years.—Ulpius Marcus; Helvius Pertinax; Clodius Albinus; Junius Severus.

Helvius Pertinax, aforesaid Lt. in Britain, now emperor, A.D. 193.—Clodius Albinus.

Didius Julianus, A.D. 193.—Clodius Albinus.

Septimius Severus Britannicus, A.D. 193.—Heraclianus; Virius Lupus.

Ant. Bassianus Caracalla, A.D. 211; Macrinus, A.D. 217; Heliogabalus, A.D. 218; Alexander Severus, A.D. 222; Maximinus, A.D. 235-237; Gordianus I, II, III; Philippus Arabs, A.D. 244-251; Decius, A.D. 249-251; Valerianus, A.D. 253-263.—From the time of Caracalla to Constantine the Great, viz., for the space of one hundred years or thereabouts, the names of the lieutenants are not extant; neither

is there any mention at all made in histories of the affairs of Britain, until the time of Gallienus, who held the empire about fifty years after Caracalla.

Gallienus, A.D. 253-268.

Claudius, A.D. 267-269.

Valerius Aurelianus, A.D. 270-275.

Tacitus, A.D. 275-276.

Valerius Probus, A.D. 276-282.

Carus Narbonensis, A.D. 282-283.

Diocletianus, A.D. 284-305.

Maximianus Herculus.

Galerius Maximianus.

Fl. Constantius Chlorus.

Constantinus Magnus, thirty years, 306-337.—Pacatianus.

Constantinus.

Constans.

Constantius.—Martinus; Alipius.

Julianus.

Fl. Julius Claudius, A.D. 361-363.

Jovianus.

Valentinianus.

Gratianus, A.D. 375-383.

Valentinianus Secundus, A.D. 383-388.

Honorius.

Valentinianus III, A.D. 425-455.

Theodosius Junior.

Fifteen emperors, professors of Christianity, all succeeded Constantine the Great, in whose time the *legatus* or *proprætor* was called VICARIUS, as being deputy under the *præfectus prætorius* of Gallia.

SOME REMARKS UPON BRONLLYS TOWER.

BRONLLYS TOWER, on the left bank of the Llyfni, a tributary of the Wye, is situate in the parish of the same name, close north of the town of Talgarth, on the regular and ancient way between Hereford and Brecknock. This Tower has already been noticed by King, and Jones the historian of Brecknock, and has been described and detailed plans and drawings of it given in a recent volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; nevertheless, as

the present remarks are brief, and differ materially from the two former, and, in some respects, from the latter of the cited accounts, they may be thought not out of place here.

The Tower occupies the summit of a mound or knoll of earth, in great part artificial, which crowns the steep bank of the adjacent river ; rising, perhaps, sixty feet above the stream, and thirty feet or so above the ground to the west of and behind the building. The mound is placed at the apex of an earthwork of rather a pear-shaped outline, of which the river-bank forms the steep east side ; while to its base, or north face, has been applied a vallum nearly rectangular, and which may or may not be a Roman addition to a Celtic camp. The mound, which has borne the very considerable weight of the Tower in safety, must be of considerably earlier date ; and altogether the work resembles much one of those numerous instances in which advantage has been taken of an earlier mound to give elevation to a Norman keep.

There are, however, it is said, remains of masonry of the character and probable age of the Tower still standing upon a part of the vallum, and indications, as is known to have been the case, that the Tower did not stand alone, but within a base court. These walls are not now of any extent, and seem to be included within a modern house built upon the old enclosure, and which circumstances prevented the writer from examining.

This Tower is at its base thirty-seven feet in diameter, and batters inwards to twelve feet high, when it is girt by a bold cordon or string-course, much eroded, but apparently of a half-round section, with a water-groove on its under side. Above this the Tower is cylindrical, and thirty-four feet diameter, or very nearly so, to the summit, which is at present about sixty, and may have been seventy feet high. Besides the battering base there is a slight rough set-off, apparently part of the foundation, above ground on the southern face. Round the whole is a walk of about eighteen inches broad, so that the mound is about forty feet across at its top.

The Tower is composed of a basement and three floors, above which was of course the battlement, now completely destroyed. The basement within was cylindrical, eighteen feet diameter, with walls nine feet six inches thick, and covered by a pointed vault, the ridge of which runs about north-east and south-west. This room was aired rather than lighted by a rising recess, terminating in a small loop or hole at a considerable height, through which nothing could be seen. It was entered on the opposite or west side by a trap-door in the first floor, which lifted within a window recess, and disclosed a flight of eight very steep stairs, two feet seven inches broad, terminating in a doorway rather above seven feet from the floor; below which, therefore, was probably a wooden ladder. The rebate shews the door to have opened inwards, and to have had bolts on its outer side. The floor is on the level of the top of the mound, and in its centre is a depression which may indicate a well.

Two openings have been broken into this chamber from the outside, on the east and west sides. Why twice nine feet of masonry should have been pierced, at immense labour, it is difficult to say; nor is there any trace of door or loop which might have made the task easier, or have suggested these openings. The broken walls do, however, shew at the very base of the structure, on each side, a horizontal or nearly horizontal square drain, of very rough construction, in the substance of the wall. These holes have been the subject of much speculation. They were evidently drains from the upper floors of the Tower, collected to fall into one outlet. Such drains may be seen in the heart of an overthrown solid tower at Corfe. It is not improbable that one of the breaches may have contained a recess or garde-robe, which communicated with the drain, and suggested the penetration of the wall in that direction.

The first floor, of seventeen feet nine inches clear diameter, was entered by an exterior door in the wall, at the level of the cordon, or twelve feet above the ground, on the east side. There must have been exterior steps;

but they did not bond into the wall, and may have been of wood. The door has three feet three inches opening, with a drop arch and plain chamfered moulding. It was defended by an interior door; but there was no portcullis or other defence. The door-recess is four feet broad, and has a drop-arch.

This floor had two windows towards the north and south-west, the openings of which are about eighteen inches broad, with plain equilateral heads. The former opens from a recess seven feet four inches broad, having stone side-seats; between which, in the floor, is the trap descending into the dungeon. The other window has a recess six feet ten inches broad, with a stone seat on its left side. In its right, or west jamb, is a door two feet five inches wide, square-headed, beneath a drop relieving arch; from which rises a mural stair two feet five inches broad, lighted by two exterior loops, and with a flat covering, leading to the second floor. The window recesses are segmental, and are formed of excellent limestone tufa ashlar.

The second story had a timber floor resting on twelve corbels, and is cylindrical, like the first, and of the same diameter, but higher. It was the best room. Besides its entrance door on the west, it has on the south-west a fireplace under a flat segmental arch with plain chamfer, above which are two slender octagonal corbels, which evidently supported a hood, probably of timber. There are also two windows beneath drop-arch recesses, towards the south-east and north-east. The former has stone seats; and the latter a light two feet broad, with a cinquefoil head, of which the central foil is an ogee. The head is made of two stones only. The moulding is plain, having a shutter rebate inside; and outside, rounded jambs in place of the usual chamfer. This recess has a stone seat on the west side only. In the east jamb is a small square-headed door opening upon a mural stair of two feet five inches broad, of which nineteen steps remain, and which led to the third floor.

The stair is lighted by a small hole below, and above

by a square-headed loop of nine inches in a recess splayed to three feet seven inches opening. The loop, though about sixty feet from the ground, was closed by one vertical and three horizontal bars. The place may have been used as a prison.

The third stage has walls eight feet thick, and had a wooden floor. The stair from below opened into it on the south-east side, but seems to have been continued in the south wall, so as to reach the battlement platform, now entirely gone. This floor has a small mural chamber, no doubt a garderobe, on its west side; the door into which is narrow, and has an arch of two stones, which seems to be four-centred, or of Tudor pattern. This door is placed between a window on the north-west, the recess of which has a flat drop-arch; and another on the south-west, of which the recess is broken away. There is also a small fireplace on the north side, and another window to the north-east.

In the wall close south of the mural chamber are two small, square shafts, one of which was no doubt a chimney, and the other perhaps a garderobe vent from the battlements.

Bronllys Tower presents divers peculiarities. Though of rude masonry, its door and window dressings are excellent. In general design it resembles Early English work; but its doors, recesses, fireplace, and corbels, seem of early Decorated, and perhaps, in parts, of Perpendicular work. It is altogether superior in detail to Penrice, which it resembles in dimensions, and it is inferior to Tre-Tower. The walls may be safely assigned to the first quarter of the thirteenth century; but it was no doubt inhabited as a place of defence, and afterwards as a dwelling, for two centuries and a half after this; and from time to time it received certain alterations, of which the present fireplace-front, the cinquefoiled and other windows, and the entrance to the mural chamber in the upper floor, may be cited as instances. The vault of the basement is possibly original, but may be an addition.

SIR ROBERT HARLEY'S NARRATIVE.

ROBERT HARLEY, the writer of the following narrative, was born on the 16th April, 1626, and was the second son of Sir Robert Harley, K.B., by his third wife, Lady Brilliana Harley, whose heroic defence of Brampton Brian Castle has been related in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. x, p. 232, 3rd Series).

The object of his narrative was to obtain a substantial recognition of his services from King Charles II; he therefore passes over the events of his early life, and his service in the army of the Parliament, and confines himself to allusions to plots in which he was engaged against the Commonwealth, and to an account of his own endeavours to bring about the Restoration. A few introductory remarks are, therefore, necessary to supply the omission in the narrative, and give, as far as the scanty materials will allow, some account of his early life.

Occasional mention is made of him in Lady Brilliana's letters, until the summer of 1642, as residing with her at Brampton, and educated under her directions. He was therefore a witness of her strong Presbyterian inclinations, of her ardent support of the measures of the Parliament, and of the straits to which she was reduced by the maintenance of her opinions in a district which then supported the king.

A survey of the state of affairs in the western counties, when he left his home, will tend to a better understanding of the subject. In December 1642 the king made Oxford his headquarters. Wales, the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester, had espoused the king's cause, and were almost entirely on his side. The Earl of Essex, in command of the army of the Parliament, was in the neighbourhood of London; and the Parliament forces in the west were reduced to two broken regiments at Bristol, and a regiment at Glou-

cester, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Massey, then deputy-governor of that city. On the 2nd February, 1642-3, Cirencester was taken by a part of the king's army under the command of Prince Rupert, who immediately afterwards advanced to Gloucester, and demanded its surrender. On the northern side of the city Lord Herbert, son of Henry Marquess of Worcester, at the head of a considerable force, raised by him chiefly in South Wales, had advanced to Highnam, within two miles of Gloucester, and had thrown up entrenchments in order to reduce the city. With a view to its relief, Sir William Waller was detached from the Earl of Essex's army with two thousand light horse and dragoons under his command. Advancing rapidly, and taking Malmesbury in his way, Waller crossed the Severn about six miles below Gloucester; encountered and wholly defeated the Welsh army near Highnam, on the 25th March, 1643. On the 1st April he proceeded into Monmouthshire. On his arrival at Monmouth the garrison had deserted, and he passed on to Usk. Learning that Prince Maurice, with a large force of horse and foot, was in pursuit, he retraced his steps, and, effecting a junction with Massey, succeeded in taking Tewkesbury before the arrival of Prince Maurice's force. Waller and Massey next directed their attention to Hereford, which surrendered on the 25th April. A few days afterwards Waller surprised the garrison at Leominster, and made an unsuccessful attempt to take Worcester, when he was called away to assist the forces of the Parliament in the south against Sir Ralph Hopton. Massey returned to his command at Gloucester.

Meanwhile both Houses, on the 25 April, had passed an act declaring that all who should lend to Sir W. Waller and Sir Arthur Haslerig, horse, or man, or money, would not only manifest their being well affected to the public, but would do an acceptable service to the kingdom. Edward Harley had left Oxford, and joined his father in London, on the opening of the Long Parliament. In the early part of June, 1643, he left London

with Sir A. Haslerig, and joined Waller's army as captain of a troop of horse,—probably part of Haslerig's regiment of cuirassiers, then better known by the name of "Lobsters." Robert Harley, his younger brother, soon afterwards, at his request, left his home, and entered the army, a few weeks before the first siege of Brampton Bryan Castle. Both brothers were probably at the battle of Lansdowne, near Bath, on the 5th July, where Captain Harley's horse was shot under him; and at the battle, on the 13th July, near Devizes, which ended in the defeat and breaking up of Waller's army. The surrender of Bristol, on the 24th July, gave the king again the mastery of the west. Gloucester was the only place of importance which remained in the possession of the army of the Parliament. On the 10th August the king laid siege to that city, which was gallantly defended by Massey. The Parliament with much difficulty mustered sufficient forces for its relief. At the head of these forces Essex marched from Brackley Heath, and arrived without an encounter at Gloucester on the 5th September, when the siege was raised. After a stay of three days there, to victual the place, he marched to Cirencester. On the 20th September he gained a signal victory over the king's forces at Newbury, and a few days afterwards made a triumphal entry into London.

During the remainder of the autumn and the winter Massey, by exercising much vigilance, managed to retain possession of Gloucester, although the king's forces occupied most of the towns and castles in the neighbourhood, and intercepted his intercourse with London and the arrival of supplies.

In March a supply of ammunition arrived at Gloucester; and on the 1 April, 1644, Massey was reinforced by the arrival of Colonel Purefoy with a regiment of horse. Availing himself of the succour thus afforded, Massey recovered of the king's forces all the places which they had occupied in Gloucestershire, except Berkeley Castle and Lydney House. The maintenance of so many garrisons reduced Massey's forces, and pre-

vented him from following up his success. On his application to the Parliament for help, the House made an order for the recruiting of his regiment of horse and foot ; and in order to make a competent brigade, Colonel Thomas Stephens had a commission for a regiment of horse, and Colonel Edward Harley for a regiment of foot. Robert Harley became major of his brother's regiment. In July the garrison of Gloucester was increased by the arrival of Colonel Stephens with three troops of horse and two troops of Colonel Harley's regiment. Massey was again able to take the field. On the 27th July he encountered Colonel Mynn, the Governor of Hereford, who, with a force of a thousand horse and foot, had left that city with a view of laying waste the country around Gloucester, at Redmarley. Massey led the van ; " next to him Colonel Harley, at the head of his troop, gallantly and in good order gave the charge, beat them from their ambuscadoes, put their horse to flight, and in the instant of time got into the van of their foot, cut down and took them prisoners, that few escaped our hands." Mynn and one hundred and seventy men were killed, and many prisoners taken. In the pursuit, Massey's forces fell in with a strong party from Worcester on their way to join Colonel Mynn ; a second encounter ensued, and Colonel Harley was wounded by a shot in the arm.

In the autumn Monmouth was taken, and Colonel Harley was appointed governor of the town. How long he continued governor, and whether he remained with Massey during the winter, is uncertain ; but he and Major Harley, his brother, are mentioned (*London Post*, No. 30) as having departed out of London, towards Gloucester, to the assistance of Colonel Massey on the 8th April, 1645. In November Colonel E. Harley was entrusted with the command of the garrison of Canon Frome, near Ledbury, on its reduction by Colonel Morgan, then Governor of Gloucester.

Sir Thomas Fairfax had been named general by both Houses on the 15 January, and the new model of the

army had been completed on the 19th February. It is probable that Colonel Harley and his brother owed their continuance in the army to their connexion with Fairfax, whose wife was a first cousin of Lady Brilliana Harley. In May Massey was appointed, by both Houses, commander-in-chief of the forces in the west of England, with the rank of major-general. In June mention is made in one of the newspapers (*Mercurius Veridicus*, 10) of the arrival of Massey and Colonel Harley in London; and of the departure of the former towards his western command, and of the latter towards Gloucester. In the autumn of 1645, and in the course of the following year, the House of Commons was recruited by the addition of two hundred and thirty new members in the place of those who had been disabled. Among the number, Colonel Edward Harley was returned for the county of Hereford, and his brother Robert for New Radnor. Massey also obtained a seat in the House.

In June 1646 the House of Commons, on hearing that the king had joined the Scotch army, ordered that as many of Massey's horse and foot as were thought fit, should be employed for service in Ireland, and the rest disbanded. This order was carried out, under the direction of Fairfax, in October following.

It would be out of place here to do more than refer to the struggle between the Presbyterians and the Independents, the usurpation of the army, the impeachment, on the 16th June, 1647, of eleven members of the Presbyterian party, including Waller, Massey, and Colonel Harley; the seizure of the forty-one members, including, in addition to those before named, Sir Robert Harley his father, in December 1648; and the purging of the House by Colonel Pride,—as some of the reasons which induced Major Robert Harley, in common with the leaders of the Presbyterian party, to become an enemy of the Commonwealth; to forget the losses which his family had received in the civil war at the hands of the king's forces, and actively to promote the restoration of King Charles II. (Lady Brilliana Harley's letters,

Corbet's *Military Government of Gloucester*, Fosbrooke's *Gloucester*, Carte's *Hist. of Engl.*)

It only remains to mention that the "Narrative" is in the handwriting of Edward, third Earl of Oxford, who has made a minute on it that he copied it from the original at Wimple in 1719. It now forms a portion of the family papers in the possession of his descendant, Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt, who has kindly permitted a reference to her papers for the elucidation of the "Narrative."

R. W. B.

SIR ROBERT HARLEY'S NARRATIVE.

With those who rose earliest Robin Harley devoted himself to your service, and that it was not sooner he begs 25 years service may make some attonement; in that which was called the Long Parliament R. H. joyned himself to those who intended your service, and had all others Industry been like his, Fate itself might have been prevented; many things both for and ostentation were used, but the Palladium was the Army, a machine made up not of natural pieces, and with great artifice kept together; R. H. knew well what false tempered metals went to the making this Engine, and that if it were rightly touched it would breake in fume and clatter about their masters Ears; to this R. H. applied himself, and with some success, for as frequently one or other of their main wheels became disserviceable, though caution was not wanting, their consciousness of their weaker part made their Jealousy with great malignity fall on R. H., ordering his * * * * which had been executed, but that it chanced that the Officer to do it was more than they knew of particularly beholding to R. H., for that so pushing on what he was to execute, R. H. escaped then with being a prisoner at Hereford [and] Gloucester, so sent up to London, and plundered of all his horses; for R. H. kept himself in an Equipage fit to have served his King with; the next opportunity was your Majestys going into Scotland; R. H. held correspondence then for your service with that good man, Sir Edward Massie, notwithstanding all their care and using the best characters they could invent, their letters were intercepted, and had not Dr. Wallis been chaplaine to the Lady Vere, Aunt to R. H., and so out of Respect to her did hide the true disclosure of the character of R. H., had then under-

gone the same that others suffered ;¹ their distresse at Dunbar now hastened with such dispaire to them, that R. H. was again plundered and imprisoned in the Castle of Bristol,² and with others left to the mercy of the souldiery, had not that Victory happened which saved more lives in England than it lost in Scotland ;³ next was the business at Worcester, where if great haste had not been made, you had more Company ; now the Imposture triumphed, but R. H. knew all this was Art, and that the Impostor himselfe tottered in his own Heart ; the Drink of his Success made him snort and prounce, but every shadow seemed double, and grew into gyganticke apparitions, so that he routed his own commonwealth. Now and here R. H. confesseth he began to moderate in himself the disdaine and horror he had, and constantly expressed towards these Fellows, and supposed they might be used, it being often easier to reconcile Enemies than Friends ; and finding them truly irreconcilable R. H. confesseth he did engage himselfe and was a partaker in all their most secret and open councils that were ag^t this Impostor, and that he refused no pains nor hazard that tended to his ruine, R. H. confesseth that while other things were preparing, seeing the Horses tayle could not be pulled off at once, that there was not a day but thought (passed ?) in which he did not pull some heir or other out of his mayne, so

¹ Allusion is probably made to the execution on 22 August, 1651, of Christopher Love, a leading Presbyterian minister. Sir E. Harley, in his retrospect (*Lady Brill. Harley's letters*, 246), writes, "afterwards I was preserved from the cruelty of that power which put to death holy Mr. Love." Love was one chiefly implicated in a plot on the part of the Presbyterians in England to unite with the Scotch and the king. (*Carlyle's Cromwell*, vol. ii, 273.)

² Robert Harley and his younger brother Thomas appear to have been prisoners in the Castle of Bristol on the 20 August, 1650 ; and the former was still a prisoner there on the 9 Nov. following. (*Lady Brill. H. letters*, 236.) Victory of Dunbar, 3 Sept. 1650 ; Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651.

³ Massey had joined King Charles II in Scotland, and had received the command of a regiment of horse. On the invasion of England by the Scotch army he was ordered to march in advance, on account of his influence with the Presbyterian party in Lancashire and elsewhere, and to draw to him as many adherents as possible. (*Clarendon*.) In the defence of the bridge at Upton-on-Severn, prior to the battle of Worcester, Massey was severely wounded, and afterwards fled into Leicestershire, where, being disabled by his wound, he surrendered to Lord Grey of Groby. He was imprisoned in the Tower ; but soon made his escape, and went abroad. (*Carte*, vol. iv, 639, 52.)

that he grew into great confidence with the routed people, besides they knew that Oliver had invited R. H. to be his bed-fellow and friendly companion, which R. H. refusing gave assurance of his constancy and of the disgust the other had to see his greatest kindness despised. R. H. confesseth that these things gave him power to interpose in their councils, and to bend them so as to have your thanks. Now the Designs of Saxby¹ came towards an Execution, the particulars of which are well known to you; R. H.'s part was to endeavour the Elections of the Parliament² which was then called to be such as might most perplex, to get such persons to be in town as might countenance, and turn to the best what was hoped to happen; that R. H. was not neglectfull nor unsuccessful in this, he might call so many witnessess, he will name now but one for all, the Lord Hollis, and a particular passage the assault of your person was left to Saxby and those who he chiefly managed; where and how your pretended dignity and power should be attempted was much disputed; R. H. having devoted his Heart to your Service, made the strictest enquirys he could of your person, and by all enquiries receiving such characters of you as enflamed his duty into love, R. H. thought nothing more for your service than that a true account of you might be published, so as most to be believed, therefore R. H. advised that Bradshaw, that Pilate, should in Parliament fall upon the person of Oliver, by comparing him with you; and to shew how if a single person (as the terme then was) was necessary, you above all persons was fittest, not only from your right of Birth but Qualifications of your Person, and excellent temper of your disposition, of which R. H. gave him such particulars that Pilate grew in love as well as fear would fayn have washed his Hands, and did in Parliament most admirably speak, rightly magnifying you and vilifying the other, so that he never held up his Head, but his own heart strings in too, and the whole Land rang of the sweet Savour of your Praises, like at an Apostles Sermon, thousands were converted; Spight made Pilate speake, but R. H. joycd at the foreseen and hoped suc-

¹ Edward Sexby, a trooper, first conspicuous on the occasion of the army manifesto in August 1647; afterwards a colonel in the army, and involved in Colonel Wildman's conspiracy against the Protector, February 1654-5; tried to seduce the fleet, and went to Madrid to induce the king of Spain to invade England, August 1656; continually plotting against the Protector; ultimately seized, in disguise, on board the *Hope*, in July 1657; lodged in the Tower, and died there in January following. (Carlyle's *Cromwell*.)

² The Protector's first Parliament, 3 Sept. 1654.

cess ; during these transactions Saxby, Massy and Wood solicited on the Duke of Buckingham's behalf, which was engaged in by R. H. as a medium to other things, and that it was so R. H. has the most noble Earl of Oxford¹ for a witness, R. H. never the less he had other subordinate reasons which moved him to endeavour some service to the Duke ; the Dukes Father had been very courteous to the father of R. H. and the Grandfather of R. H. by his mothers side, L'd Conway was a devoted and obliged servant to the Duke, and by his means was servant and Secretary to your Royal Grandfather ; the Duke of Richmond, who married his sister, was particularly friendly to the Father of R. H., and very kind to R. H. himselfe, and R. H. did not think the marriage a disservice to his kinswoman, it was accomplished, R. H. was sent to the Tower,² and within the year the man Oliver past the Lake³ by a surfeit he took

and over gorgeing himself on his own liver, whatsoever others may say, and now the Heavens were fallen, and every fool ran to catch larks but went an hungry to bed, and Richard appears and calls a Parliament ; those whom you entrusted for your affairs, called R. H. to advise with them, they acquainted him with the assurances they had from Richard that he would do all for your service, and that therefore all y^r Friends in that Parliament should endeavour Richards support, and all industry to be used for him and all trust him, but R. H. was of another opinion, and this war was likely for ever, at least for a great while, to put your affairs out of all hope, for a little ease (every one was so tyred) would make all persons acquiesce under any settlement, and things established would be hardly moved, therefore R. H. advised that Richards ruin was wholly to be intended, and by no means to suffer him to have an establishment by Parliament, for R. H. knew that all Richards pretences to your service were not only beyond his power and management, but very false and feigned, of which falseness with much ado R. H. at last convinced those you entrusted by the means of Henry Fitz James, the particulars too long to tell at your leisure may be worth your hearing, all being now convinced it was resolved to encourage all that might be, the Commonwealth party ag^t Richard ; herein R. H. was not idle, and had the luck to pull out the right stone which made all that

¹ Aubrey de Vere, twentieth earl.

² He was probably one of those sent to the Tower on the charge of a conspiracy to bring in King Charles II immediately after the dissolution of the Protector's last Parliament, 4 February, 1657-8. (Carlyle's *Cromwell*, vol. iii, 353.)

³ 3 Sept. 1658.

building, for it coming to the knowledge of R. H. that when there was a charge of high Treason engrossing ag^t Major General Desborough R. H. set all his Correspondents in the Army to make their address to Desborough for protection ag^t Richard, and did himself go (having before ingratiated himself with him) and shewed Desborough where he might find the charge, which he finding, that night he resolved, and next morning with force brake that Parliament¹ and outed his cousen Richard; in this there were some not unpleasant particulars, for and for behaviour in these things I keep as my greatest treasure your letters of commendations and thanks. Now came in the rump,² and rest, for of most abhorrence to the nation so great it was that every one hastened into Arms to defend and revenge themselves, the Designs that were laid for you were so apparently betrayed that all your true Servants were at a loss what to think made more to do. But the success of S^r George Booth³ made all strive to make something of it, but with little hopes seeing Lambert so well prepared was marching against him, unless that march might be diverted, or at least retarded, all other imaginations failing, R. H. undertook it, and stood it 14 days; the past conversation (as related) that R. H. had with those people gave him opportunity to know things amongst them as soon as they first appeared, and so he came to know the repentance of Desborough for outing Cousen Dick and the transaction

¹ 22 April, 1659.

² On the 6th May the army, with Fleetwood and Lambert at its head, invited the remnant of the Long Parliament, which had continued to sit from January, 1648, until its dismissal by Cromwell on the 20th May, 1653, to return to their duties. They met at Westminster the next day.

³ Lord Mordaunt had made arrangements for a general rising of the Royalists and Presbyterian party in most of the counties of England, on the 1st August, 1659; but the general rising was frustrated by the imprisonment of several of the leaders, and other accidents. Sir G. Booth, however, on that day seized Chester, and was joined by Sir Thomas Middleton with a large force of Welshmen. The Castle held out against them. Lambert, with 3,500 men, made a rapid advance on Chester. Eager for an engagement, Booth, leaving a part of his forces in the city, marched as far as Nantwich, where he was surprised and easily routed by Lambert. (*Carte, D. of Ormond*, vol. ii, 185.) Massey, on the same occasion, while endeavouring to raise a force in Gloucestershire, was made prisoner by a troop of horse; but the horse on which he was placed, with a trooper seated behind him, having stumbled, he took advantage of the darkness of the night to make his escape. (*Fosbrooke's Gloucester*, 119; *Clarendon*, B. 16.)

between him and Lambert for bringing him in again, and how they had sent to Richard to come out of Hampshire to Hampton Court, to make up the bargain to turn out the Rump; this R. H. acquainted some of the Rump with, and did himself before their Council and Rump confirm that Lambert and Fleetwood had sent for Richard, which had the effect to stay Lambert for some days, but procured to R. H. imprisonment and many threats. S^r George Booths business being over, Lambert with the Army returning, their seeds formerly sowed sprang afresh to the turning out of the Rump; then indeed R. H. was not negligent in using his utmost endeavours with divers officers of the Army both horse and foote to engage themselves to choose the Lord Fairfax General, and to joyne not only for the recalling the Rump but the Secluded Members, and to endeavour by a free Parliament, that which every one desired, a settled peace, the English of which every one understood as best liked themselves, but if accomplished your servants doubted not of their success; when R. H. had engaged a considerable part of the Army to this purpose, it was thought fit that the Lord Townshend¹ and R. H. should then, though depth of winter (Lambert being marched against Monck),² go to the L^d Fairfax to procure him to joyne in the same resolutions; both these who were entirely your servants and those of the Army knew that the Duke of Buckingham was then with the L^d Fairfax at his house by York, both one and the other were peremptory that neither the L^d Fairfax nor R. H. should acquaint the Duke with our business nor the L^d Fairfax till he had promised not to acquaint the Duke of what was treated; their reasons I could not learn but suppose them to proceed rather of envy or fear of being eclipsed by him than other ways well grounded; the Issue of that was this, Townshend and R. H. following their Instructions, and Fairfax engaging and performing the same, the Duke of Buckingham took it so ill from R. H. that it is a Question doubted the Duke hath not forgiven that unto R. H. this day; how the L^d Fairfax's appearing in Arms broke Lambert's Army Monck was always just in declaring, only let it be said now that no person was so positive to declare absolutely for the King as Fairfax; when Townshend and R. H. left Fairfax at Doncaster, they parted, Townshend through the east parts, and R. H. through the west parts, to meet at London. The day³ as they met in London the Rump returned to their old Sessions in Westmin-

¹ Then Sir Horatio Townshend, grandson of the Lady Vere before referred to, and cousin of R. H.

² December, 1659.

³ December 26, 1659.

ster, and the general resolution of going into encouraged the L^{ds} and Commons that were secluded to consider now or never the common Security. So they meet and sent R. H. to Monck and if possible to meet him at York with Fairfax; though R. H. did ride night and day in bitter frost, yet Monck was come to Mansfield on this side York; there R. H. was kindly received by him, with great respect to those that sent him, else full of reserve, some doubted Monck, but others not who knew that Monck had permitted things so far as that he would soon be forced, should he; yet it cannot be said but Monck was in great doubt whether the present time was fit to perform what he might well intend; from Mansfield to Nottingham R. H. marched with Monck, there was much discourse between them; Monck at last granted these things, that he would march no longer at the head of a single regiment of horse, but joyne his foot and horse together, that as he marched he would send the suspected troops and company which were named to quarters far from London, and that he would stay some days at Nottingham to take physick, that the country might have some time to address themselves, whereby he would be encouraged in any good resolution; at this time likewise R. H. received letters from your Majesty of commendation, thanks and promises; *after this time every one tells storys what great things they did for the King.* It was not long now before Monck called the secluded members into the Rump, upon which some regiments of horse and foot about Bury in Suffolk began to draw together; to suppress them R. H. went a Lieutenant (and will always think it an honour to be a Powder Moncky in your service). That being over, the several regiments of horse and foot that were quartered on both sides the river Severn were justly suspected to have some design to joyne with Lambert could he be got out of the Tower; Monck gave unto R. H. the command of all these; with great dexterity did R. H. manage them, for that not above 80 of them met Lambert at Edg Hill, though there were out of those parts above 4000 of the Army engaged to him; as soon as I returned to London, Monck sent me to your Majesty at the Hague to desire your speedy coming to London (and not without reason); about this time R. H.'s brother was sent to Dunkirk,¹ R. H. had such

¹ Sir Edward Harley was appointed Governor of Dunkirk on 14 July, 1660. On the 28th May following he was superseded by Lord Retorfort, and surrendered the garrison to him. Robert Harley served at Dunkirk during his brother's command, and returned to England with him. In a letter to his brother, Thomas Harley, Esq., dated Westminster, 8 June, 1661, R. Harley writes,—“Y^e King is

correspondence as he did not doubt of securing that place to your service, should any thing have fallen out amiss; may you never be served worse than you were at Dunkirk; though R. H. was accused of being rash towards the French, he fed, he cloathed them with care and plenty, to do which many excuses might have been found, and another, a wiser man under the circumstances than R. H. was perhaps would have been more put to it, and have done worse, being driven away and left all things in confusion; nevertheless R. H. asks pardon for all, for to do anything again sure he would mend it. Now the Earl of Clarendon brings an Information to your Maj^{ty} that R. H. has meetings in Bowe Street with divers Commonwealths to disturb your peace, this is surmised in secret, but R. H. not suffered to vindicate himself; then R. H. being sick, his regiment is sent to Tangeer, and he appoynted to be youngest Colonel; before his recovery his regiment, 1200 choice men, the most part of them were poorly and foolishly destroyed by the Moors, then his regiment was reduced, and your Majesty was graciously pleased to give him the keeping of y^e Seals for the Caribee Islands,¹ which place he would he could enjoy; R. H. sayeth this touching that voyage, that the height of the place made the L^d Willoughby's² head giddy, and the heat of the

pleased to saye he will continue me as I am at Dunkirke, soe I shall goe thither next week. I intend to see some part of Germany y^e later end of this summer, if your occasions cann give me your company I shall be glad. I knowe not how my little Barb doth, if he be likely to gett colts I desire you to bye for me 5 or 6 of y^e best Welsh mares you can, for y^e horse is one of y^e best races in y^e world, and here and there may chance a good foale."

¹ Sir R. Harley, in a petition to the king, after alluding to his imprisonments in the Tower of London and the Castle of Bristol, and other places, whereby his health was much impaired, states that his Majesty, in the fifteenth year of his reign, was pleased to confer on him for his life the office of the keeping of the seals for Barbadoes and the other Caribee Islands; that on the encouragement of Lord Willoughby, the Governor, he purchased and stocked plantations in Surinam, which he lost on the peace made with the Dutch; and that in Feby. 1663-4, Lord Willoughby, on pretence that Sir Robert contemptuously refused to seal a writ for his Majesty's service, took away the seals, and attempted to imprison him; and he being sick at the time, sent him on shipboard, whereby he contracted such a distemper as had almost ever since bereft him of the use of his limbs. He shortly afterwards returned to England; and he appears to have been at Bath, for the benefit of the waters, in Sept. 1664.

² Francis, fifth Lord Willoughby of Parham, in the early part of

country his brains addle, for that although you cherished him under your wing, and God fostered him with his Providence, yet nothing was hatched; God at last openly declared him addle, when he threw him out of his hands ag^t the rocks by the stinck he left in every ones nostril; R. H. sayeth that he was forced to leave those hot countreys in a fit of the gout, that suddenly in a colder clymate it struck into his bowels and became over which he getts the better, but by Degrees; yet with hope of Victory, that he may do you service R. H. with the opportunity got to London to know of the Great Earl of Clarendon what ground he had to make such report of me, as he did do to your Maj^{ty}, his Answer y^t then he could have done no less had it been the Kings own Brother, but that the King and he too knew it was altogether false, that the King and he too had a very good esteem of me, and knew that R. H. was very much wronged, and that I should have recompence made me, that they were some of R. H.'s old acquaintance that made the Information, that indeed all R. H.'s friends said he was an indefatigable person in what he undertook, and therefore he said he was affraid of him. About this time it pleased your Majesty to speak at large to R. H. about the difficulties this great man raised in the House of Commons. My L^d Arlington was pleased to imploy me in helping to remove some of them, he will witness R. H. hitt on the right way, which had the success desired. R. H. could not go through all these transactions without Expences, soe that two years since he was forced to sell his Estate to Dr. Williams to pay his Debts, what remained he laid out in buying a place¹ of your Majesty.

Shortly afterwards a pension was granted by the king to Sir Robert Harley for his life. The following is an extract of a letter from him to Sir Edward Harley:

“Watford, 27 Dec. 72.

“I find it most necessary that as soon as possible I doe goe to London to get what the King hath given me settled upon some particular receipt, for more reasons than are fitt to write. He brought me the message from the King that he wished my health, and y^t I might live many years to enjoy what he had given me, and that he never was better gratified in any thing he ever did.”

the civil war a general in the army of the Parliament; left England for Holland in 1648; and shortly afterwards, on the fleet declaring for the king, appointed vice-admiral by the prince of Wales; drowned at Barbadoes in 1666.

¹ A receivership of fee-farm rents. (Petition before referred to.)

The letter is indorsed,—

“Dr. Williams kind message from the King to him to go to London to have his pension settled.”

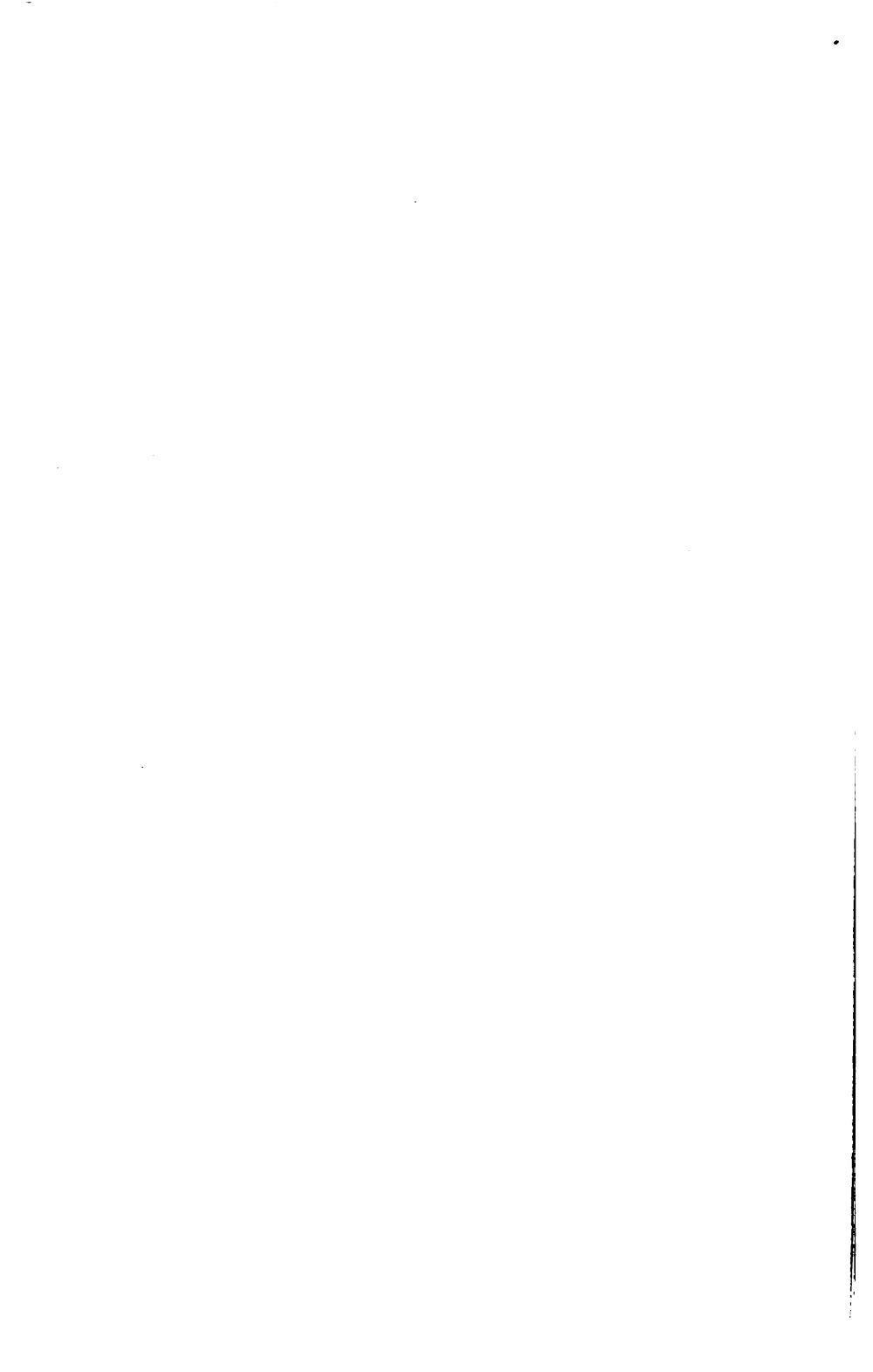
Sir Robert married, 8 Feby. 1670, Edith, daughter of — Pembrugge, Esq., and widow of Major Hinton. He died, *s. p.*, in November 1673. The names of Sir Robert and his brothers occur in the list of Fellows of the Royal Society. (Chamberlayne, *Angliæ Notitia*, 1670.)

ON SOME MORE RECENTLY DISCOVERED SCANDINAVIAN CROSSES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

It was remarked in the paper on the “Ornamentation of the Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man,” given in the April number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the present year, that “the preservation of so many crosses in the Isle of Man, belonging to the period in which the island was under the rule of the Northmen, is chiefly owing to the circumstance of their having been subsequently built into the walls of the Parish churches, Peel Cathedral, and Treen chapels.” Many of these have been brought to light in the restoration or rebuilding of Manx churches in the present century.

Those discovered prior to 1857 were figured and described in the *Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man*, published in that year. The present paper is supplementary to that work, and is an account of subsequent discoveries up to the present date, and of crosses, the drawings of which were exhibited at the Douglas Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association last year.

1. Woodcut number 1 is the figure of a Runic cross, with inscription, carved on a slab of dark blue schist, three feet six inches in length by one foot ten inches in width, which formed a door-step in the church of Kirk Braddan. It is now placed in the centre of the churchyard, on a mound, along with the two so-called *dragon* crosses. It commemorates Ufeig Klinaison, and was





1.—FRAGMENT OF AN INSCRIBED RUNIC CROSS IN BRADDAN CHURCHYARD,
ISLE OF MAN.

INSCRIPTION.—Thurketil raisti crus thano aft Ufaig sun Klinais.

erected by *Thorketil*, or at least by some person whose name began with *Thor*, the terminal runes of the name not being very distinct. The inscription is given in the paper on the "Runic Inscriptions of the Isle of Man" in the July number of this Journal. From the general style of the ornamentation I am disposed to think that this cross may be the workmanship of Gaut Björnson, who, according to his own account, was the most extensive cross-maker in the Isle of Man in the tenth century. It exhibits, as a prominent feature in the ornamentation, that beautiful development of knot-work which I have termed "chain-ring work"; not occurring, as far as I am aware, on any but Manx crosses, but displayed on the Malbrigd cross at Kirk Michael, which from the inscription we know to have been of Gaut's manufacture. Like the crosses which we know to have been Gaut's, it is also remarkable for the absence of the figures of men and animals so rudely carved on many crosses in the Isle of Man. On the other hand, the inscription may lead us to a different conclusion; for it is placed at one side of the face of the cross, and not running up the edge, as in the two crosses which bear Gaut's name. Yet it may be noted that in the Malbrigd cross at Kirk Michael, which was carved by Gaut, the latter part of the inscription, for want of more room on the *edge*, is carried into the *face* of the upper portion of the cross. Also in the Thorlaf cross at Ballaugh, which is not improbably of Gaut's workmanship, we have the inscription on one side of the face. There is certainly a variety in the spelling of the words *thann* and *aft*, instead of the *thano* and *af* of the Ufeig cross of Gaut at Kirk Andreas, which might also make us doubt whether this Braddan cross were his workmanship. But it is very evident that Gaut was careless in his spelling, since in the Ufeig cross he spells his own name *Gautr*, and on the Malbrigd cross *Gaut*; in the former he puts *In*, on the latter *Sin*; and also on the former we have *Thana*, on the latter *Thano*.

In some alterations and repairs which were made

within the last ten years in the old parish church of Kirk Maughold, the very singular crosses numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, together with fragments of others, were discovered in the west gable, and as lintels in the chancel.

II. The cross, of which the opposite sides are given in cuts 2 and 3, is a small one taken from the bell-turret of Kirk Maughold Church, to which attention was directed at the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association in August 1865. It contains an intricate development of knot-work on both faces, and that knot-work is contained in panels more after the Irish and Scotch method than is usual in the Manx crosses. An ornamental display of the chain-ring work is seen on the fust of the side represented in cut 2; whilst on the face of the glory about the head of the cross, on the side represented in cut 3, we have a species of fret similar to that on the *Oter* cross at Kirk Braddan (the work of Thorburn), on the large Joalf cross at Kirk Michael, probably also his work, and at the left hand corner of the top of the large cross at the entrance to Kirk Maughold churchyard. All these appearances lead me to the presumption that this cross may be of eleventh century date, and somewhat earlier than those numbered 4, 5, 6, in the accompanying cuts. Length, one foot nine inches; breadth, nine inches. There are traces of an inscription on the edge.

It may be remarked that as yet no inscribed cross, besides the last, has been found in Kirk Maughold parish, and that with the exception of the cross (cuts 2 and 3) which has just been considered, all yet found in that parish differ much from the generality of crosses found elsewhere in the Isle of Man. The Kirk Maughold crosses may be said to approach more than any others to the Scotch type.

It was observed in the paper on the "Ornamentation of the Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man," given in the April number of this Journal, p. 161, that the church and churchyard of Kirk Maughold, covering three acres, were set apart in ancient times as a sanctuary.

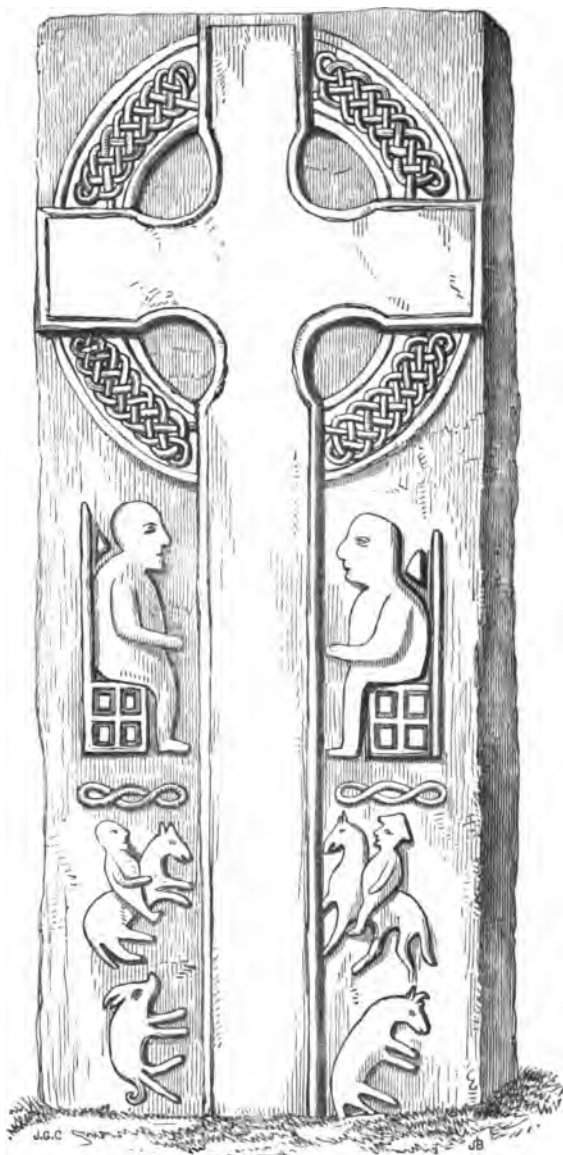


2.



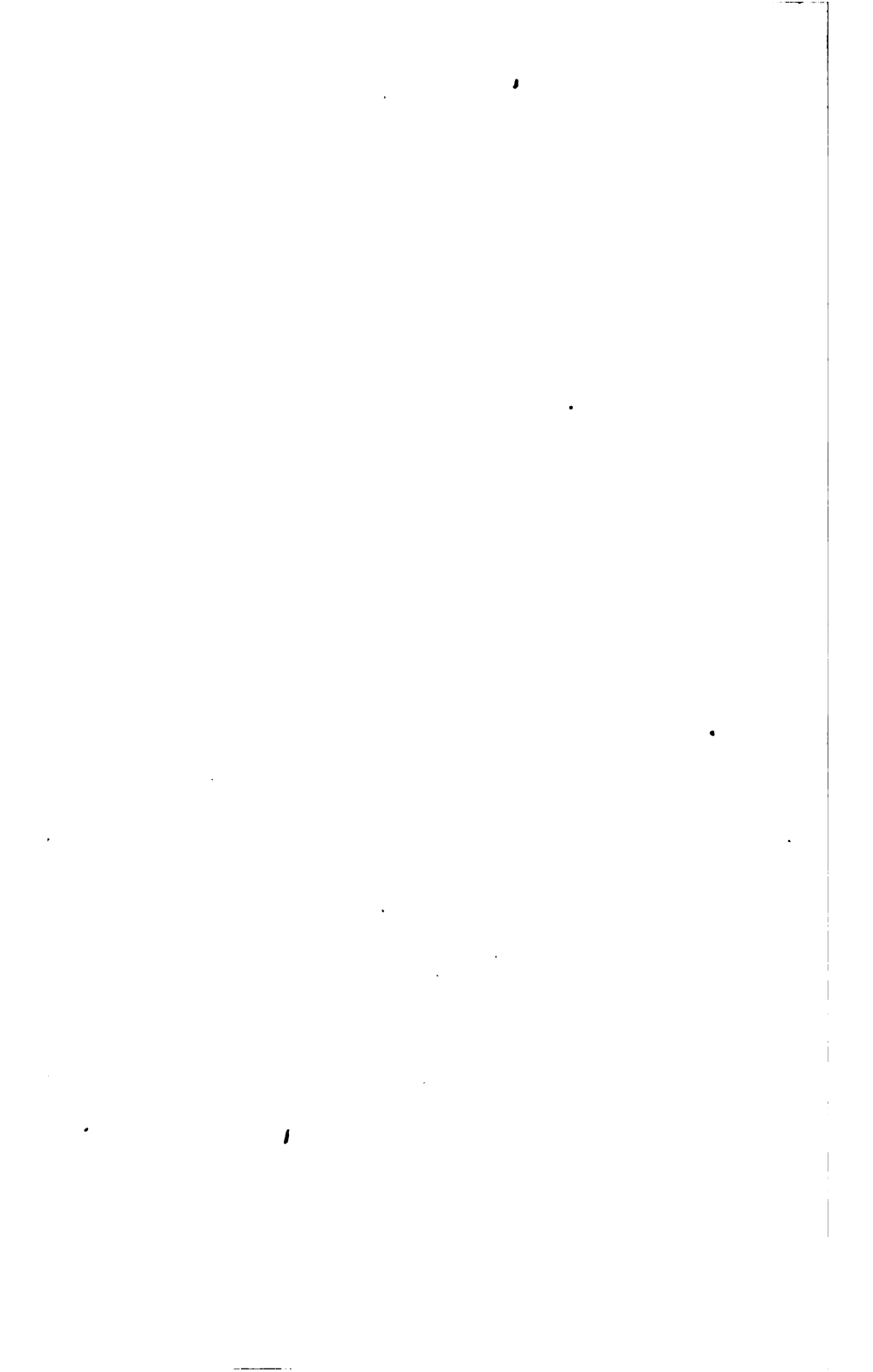
3.

IN KIRK MAUGHOLD CHURCHYARD, ISLE OF MAN.



4.

CROSS AT KIRK MAUGHOLD, ISLE OF MAN, FORMERLY BUILT INTO THE
WESTERN GABLE OF THE CHURCH.



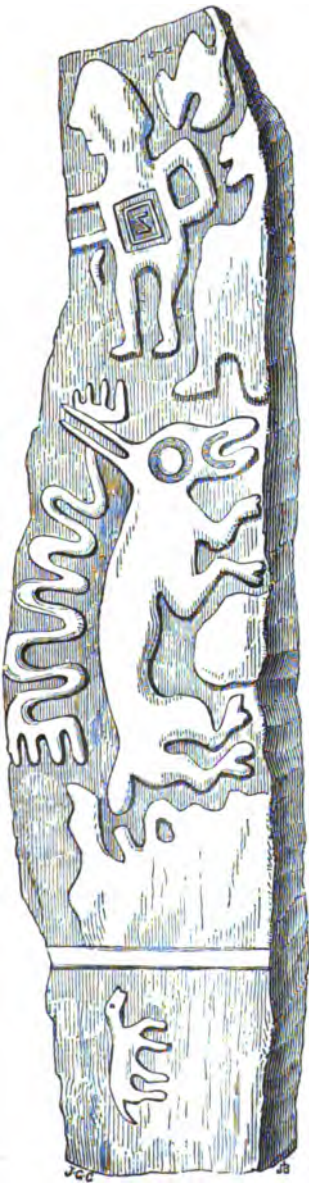
It is also well known, from Manx history, that there were two Scottish invasions of the Isle of Man under Somerled or Shomhairle Mac Gilbert, Thane of Argyle at the middle of the twelfth century. In the first of these a naval fight occurred in Ramsey Bay on the eve of the Epiphany 1156, with doubtful success, but which led to a compromise between Somerled and Godred Olafson, king of Man and the Isles. In the second, Somerled, with a fleet of fifty-three ships, came to the Isle of Man in 1158, defeated Godred, and forced him to flee to the court of Norway to crave assistance. On this second approach of Somerled, the people in the northern part of the Isle of Man conveyed their money and valuables to the sanctuary of Kirk Maughold, and thither also drove their cattle. According to the *Chronicon Maniæ*, Gil Colum, one of the leaders of the Scotch, planned a nocturnal attack upon this sanctuary, but was intercepted by a vision of St. Maughold himself, the patron saint of the church, who appeared in Gil Colum's tent, and smote him thrice on the heart with his pastoral staff, so that he expired in great misery and torture.

It is not impossible to connect these crosses with that period, in our endeavour to account for their foreign and Scottish aspect.

III. The cross number 4 is a much worn and partly defaced slab of whinstone, in length four feet six inches, and breadth twenty-two inches. Though Scottish in appearance, the rude manner of treatment of the figures is thoroughly Manx. It is not always easy to determine for what the figures on the Manx crosses were intended. There is, indeed, no mistaking the boar at the sinister side of the base of the fust, as we face it; but we can but conjecture that the figure at the dexter side is intended for a sheep. We have next, above these, on either side, a horse with his rider; one of the horsemen being decked with a helmet or cap, the other bare-headed, as is almost always the case with the human figure on the Manx monuments. The two figures above them, but separated from them on either side by an

ornament of knot-work, are undoubtedly monks with their cowls, and seated in antique chairs. We may well compare them with the similar figures on the upper part of the cross at Dunfaldy in Scotland, as given in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, printed for the Spalding Club. Though the circle or glory about the head of the cross is ornamented with knot-work, it is difficult to make out whether such was the case with the cross itself, though this appears not improbable. A good cast might determine this. The cross is the most prominent part on the slab, and is much roughened by weathering; and it is not easy to decide whether the roughness upon it is due to the weathering alone, or whether it is the remains of some knot-work originally carved thereon, and the outline of which has disappeared. It is, therefore, in the cut left blank.

iv. The appearance of the cross, or rather carved slab number 5 (in length five feet, and one foot one inch in greatest breadth), is indeed most singular. It is more than usually difficult to determine the objects engraved on it. Probably the figure at the base is meant for a *horse*, whilst the singular figure in the centre, with large eyes and long tapering horns or ears, most corresponds in form with a *hare*; though, as compared with the horse beneath, it is manifestly excessive in size. Yet we may well take into consideration that the human figure above is also too large, as compared with the horse; indeed, it is generally manifest that the Manx artists in their carvings had more regard to the space to be filled up than to the relative magnitude of the objects which they intended to represent. This animal appears to be caught upon the head by a lasso, or some such instrument. As to the man represented at the head of the slab, we can only make out that he appears to be bearing a shield in his left *hand* rather than upon the left *arm*, and that his right hand grasps something which we may conjecture to be a sword. The shield has upon it a reversed figure of Z, which may be compared with the ornamentation on the upper part of one of the edges of the large



5.

IN KIRK MAUGHOLD CHURCHYARD,
ISLE OF MAN.



6.

IN A TREEN CHAPEL NEAR BALLAGLASS,
KIRK MAUGHOLD, ISLE OF MAN.



cross at the entrance to Kirk Maughold churchyard; this large cross bearing on the face of it also two naked human figures.

v. The sixth woodcut represents a cross which is to be seen in a Treen chapel in Kirk Maughold parish, not far from Ballaglass Waterfall. In length it is five feet, in width eighteen inches. I exhibited a rubbing from it last year, at the Douglas Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association; and during the excursion of the Society to the north of the Isle of Man, Mr. Blight made the accompanying admirable sketch of it. The nude human figure on the lower portion, or fust of the cross, allies it with the Kirk Maughold and Scottish types; whilst the knot-work in the head of the cross differs considerably in arrangement from that on any other of the Manx crosses, the work being of a more open character, and presenting an absence of continuity in the knot-work. The nearest approach to it is the Niel Lumkun cross at Kirk Michael, which, from the dialect and writing of the inscription, and the Gaelic names in it, we judge to be of a more foreign character and later date than the generality of the inscribed crosses. The human figure on this cross is not unlike that at the upper part of the eastern edge of the Joalf cross at Kirk Michael, though the latter bears a shield. The long pointed beard assimilates it with the figures on the remarkable slab found in the old chapel of the Calf of Man, and now in possession of the Clerk of the Rolls at Castletown. It appears to be truly Scandinavian, and of the twelfth century.

As this present paper has been called forth by the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to the Isle of Man, it is an evidence of the value of the Society's labours in directing the attention of local antiquaries to the deeper study of the antiquarian remains in the places which are from time to time visited.

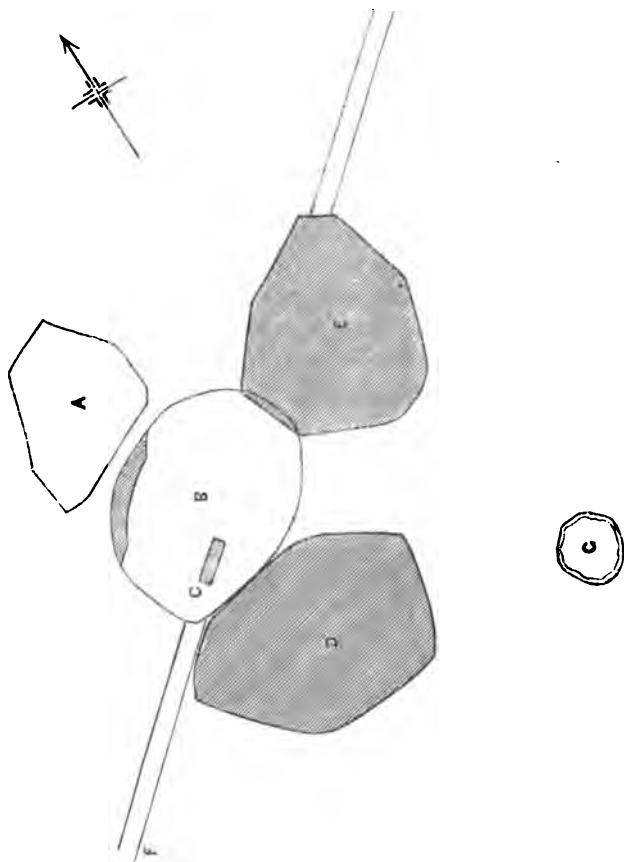
J. G. CUMMING.

CROMLECH, HENBLAS.

IF questioned as to the meaning of the name "cromlech," I would say that it is a term descriptive of the entire structure; *crom* being descriptive of its general form and outline, and *lléch* representing the flat stones of which it is usually composed. *Crum* or *crom* is especially our Welsh word for convex. From it we have a number of compounds, such as *crymdwyn*, a tumulus; *cefngrwm*, hump-backed; *cromen*, a dome or cupola; etc. It will, perhaps, be admitted that a cromlech in its perfect state assumes the cupola form as nearly as its rude and unwrought materials, of unequal sizes, will admit. To the many who might object to the foregoing explanation, I would suggest the following, viz., that inasmuch as *clwyd*, a hurdle, when united with *crom*, designates a roof-hurdle, and also a roof; so *lléch* with the same prefix may well mean a roof-slab, or stone cover,—a cap-stone, in fact, which, as regards these remains, is in most instances their important and prominent feature.

A remarkable remnant of one of these megalithic ruins may be seen in the parish of Llangristiolus, Anglesey, south of the old mansion of Henblas, upon the brow which, extending towards the sea, forms the north-western boundary of Malldraeth Marsh. The farm upon which it stands still retains the name of Cromlech, and is agreeably situated, commanding a wide view of the Carnarvonshire hills, the estuary of Malldraeth, and a portion of Carnarvon Bay. The points of interest in this singular relic are the massive dimensions of its two remaining uprights, if they may be so called; their grotesquely irregular and broken outline, and the peculiarity of their gray and white substance, which is a quartzose compound of the heaviest and hardest description. The upright stone on its north-eastern side is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and measures in its greatest circumference, near to its base, 50 feet. The one on its south-

western side, which has been computed to weigh between sixty and seventy tons, is 10 feet high, and has a circumference of 55 feet. These stand 8 feet apart, and the



GROUND-PLAN OF HENBLAS CROMLECH.

- A.—A very large stone removed. Its form and exact position not ascertained.
 B.—Capstone, 18 feet by 15½ feet.
 C.—Stone within the chamber.
 D.—S.W. supporter, 10 feet high; 55 in circumference.

- E.—N.E. supporter, 13½ feet high; 50 in circumference.
 F.—Hedge.
 G.—A stone removed, 5 feet high; 6 in diameter.

intervening aperture having an easterly aspect, may be regarded as the original entrance to the chamber. Its roof-stone, which is of the same ponderous material, has fallen towards the north-west, and rests obliquely,

with its lower margin upon the ground, and its upper one seemingly leaning against the two erect stones. Upon closer examination it is found that it is a few inches short of reaching the south-west supporter, and is propped up in this direction by a comparatively small stone within the chamber. This curiously placed stone is 3 feet high by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in length. Its present forward position is not easily accounted for, otherwise than by supposing it to be a fragment of one of the larger blocks which, when loosened by natural or other causes, gave way with other sustaining parts of the cromlech, and, having fallen into the chamber, arrested the cap-stone in its downward course. When the uneven and irregular fracture of this description of rock is taken into consideration, it will be found that the cap-stone is a surprisingly perfect slab, measuring superficially 18 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and having a thickness at its edge varying from 1 foot to 2 feet, which increases to upwards of 4 feet at its centre. There is one peculiarity in the placing of it which I do not remember to have noticed in any other. Its flattest and most perfect table-surface is uppermost, and its more rugged and projecting or convex side placed lowermost, so as to form the inner roof of the cell; the reverse, as is well known, being almost invariably the case. This may be accounted for if we accept the supposition that cromlech-stones were moved to their respective sites upon rollers; because on the extreme edge of its upper surface there rises abruptly a sharp projection, two feet high, as represented in the sketch, which, had the faces of the slab been reversed, would have grappled with the rollers and other objects in its transit, and would have impeded its progress in a variety of ways. Two small rubble stones (say from 4 to 6 ins. in diameter), with soil, are to be seen firmly wedged between the capstone and the north-east supporter, where they touch each other; which I think are of importance, as implying that a mound at one period partially, if not wholly, covered the structure. These noble masses of stone are supposed to have been conveyed by





HENELES CROMLECH.

human appliances a distance of not less than half a mile, there being no material of a similar character nearer to the spot. The rocks which crop out in their immediate vicinity are, as far as I have been able to ascertain, of the common schist of the island. A rabbit has burrowed under one of the erect stones, and the lower edge of the other has been recently exposed by excavation on two sides, thus shewing that they are in no way connected with the rock-stratum beneath. Its missing supporters, which were in all probability of smaller dimensions than the two which remain, are easily recognised, in a fragmentary state, worked into the walls, and forming the gateposts of adjacent fields. The two larger ones may have been designedly selected to form the imposing front and entrance of a stupendous tomb, in which position they would have a rude grandeur when exposed to view at a time when a whole people would be assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to a fallen warrior or patriarchal chief. The ground slopes gently away from the front of the cromlech ; and this enhances its effect.

I have been recently informed by a middle-aged person who was born at the farmhouse, that he well remembers a stone about 5 feet high, and 6 in diameter, situated four or five paces in advance of the south-west upright, and in perfect line with the south-west side of the chamber-entrance ; which we may well imagine to have been the last remnant of a once existing gallery or avenue. He also mentioned that a stone, represented as a very large one, was broken up and removed by his father from the north-west side of the cromlech, near to the cap-stone. This we may naturally suppose was one of the supporters.

The objects of interest discovered by my informant in his younger days, near to the cromlech, were—a small ring of blue glass, an urn containing ashes, and a slab of freestone, 4 feet long, beneath which were two or three barrowsful of ashes without pottery or masonry. The outline of the two uprights varies remarkably with every change of the observer's position ; but the annexed

view has been selected to shew their peculiarity, and the light beneath the incumbent slab.

HUGH PRICHARD.

Dinam. July 10th, 1866.

This great cromlech, if it be what is properly understood by that name,—the same as the dolmen of Brittany and Normandy,—is certainly one of the most remarkable in the Isle of Anglesey. The difficulty lies in supposing such vast stones to have been first of all moved by the hand of man, and then covered with a carnedd or tumulus, of which so few, if any, remains are now to be found. On the other hand, it is not impossible but that some eminent antiquary, such as Rowlands, having once applied the name of “cromlech” to this collection of rocks, the epithet may have been generally accepted on the strength of his judgment, and have come down to us unquestioned. I have heard it stated that a kind of avenue of stones led up to this cromlech within the memory of man, and that the stones of which it was composed were buried by the tenant of the land because they encumbered the ground. This practice of burying large stones, instead of blasting them with gunpowder, has existed in other parts of the country. A notable instance of this is on record near Brighton in Sussex, where, not many years ago, a large rock (one of the hoar-stones so commonly found on the surface of the chalk, and of which Stonehenge in Wiltshire is chiefly composed) was buried by the owner of the land. It was called the “Gold Stone,” from its colour, and was reckoned Druidic, because a scientific physician had so conjectured and named it. Many similar stones, said to have formed part of a circle, were removed about the same time from its vicinity (Goldstone Bottom, near Hove), and were used to form the rock-work of the Victoria fountain now erected on the Brighton Steyne. It may have been so in the present instance in Anglesey; and it may really prove to have been the case that these large stones, called the “cromlech,” formed part of an

assemblage of others. The Rev. Hugh Prichard has found portions of large stones of similar mineralogical character worked up into adjoining fences and walls. But still the question remains, from whence, and how far, these stones could have been brought?

I would suggest that excavations should be made between and about the stones, with the view of finding any traces of interments, etc.; and, in fact, that the immediate neighbourhood of the site should be examined with care, and with the same object in view.

It is, on the other hand, very difficult to suppose that the present position of these enormous blocks is purely accidental; that is to say, due to natural causes alone. The sliding off of one block from the two others, lying, as this block now does, in a corresponding position, would seem to forbid this supposition; more especially when we know, from Mr. Barnwell's reports, that in Brittany monoliths of thirty and even fifty feet in length have been carried and lifted in early times; and when we also know, from Captain Speke's reports, that in Africa, on the northern boundary of the district he explored, and on the highway to Egypt used by the native tribes, two upright stones, unhewn, and real *meinihirion*, some seventy feet high, are still to be found standing.

If the Henblas cromlech can really be ascertained to shew the agency of man, it will be justly entitled to rank as the largest in Wales.

H. L. J.

CHURCH FURNITURE IN MALEW CHURCH, ISLE OF MAN.

DURING the visit of the Association to the Isle of Man, in 1865, a visit was made to Malew Church, which the Rev. J. G. Cumming considers a good specimen of the older Manx churches. There is nothing very remarkable about the building, except a roof of the thirteenth century, and a small rude granite font of uncertain date. The church, however, possesses certain articles of church furniture of unusual interest, namely a silver paten, a bronze crucifix, a portion of a staff covered with brass, and a curious bronze article, described in some of the guide-books as an extinguisher.

The paten is represented in the cut, from a careful drawing and a rubbing; for the latter of which the Association is indebted to Mr. Adcock of Birmingham. The face has a somewhat rude, archaic appearance, probably arising from a deficiency of artistic skill; but the other details clearly point to the early part of the fifteenth century. The legend is, *SANCTE LUCE ORA PRO NOBIS*; thus confirming, according to Mr. Cumming, the derivation of the name of the church (Malew) from "Ma" (saint), "Lupus"; as Marown, a neighbouring parish, is so called from "Ma-Rooney." St. Lupus was bishop of Troyes.

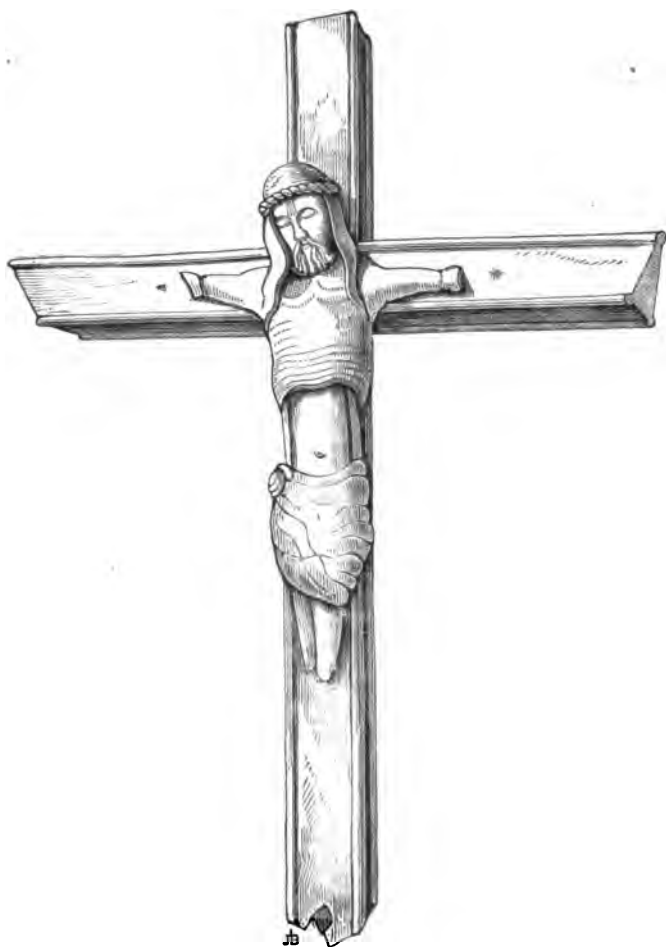
The second object is a bronze crucifix. On reference to the adjoining cut it will be seen that the lower part of the body is enveloped in a folded garment, secured at the hip by a ring or button. This garment has not the appearance of ordinary drapery. The upper portion of the body is covered with a vest with sleeves concealing the arms, perhaps no farther than the fracture, a little below the elbow; for unfortunately the figure has lost the extremities of the arms and legs. The vest is so short that the middle of the body lies exposed between the two vestments, an unusual arrange-



PATEN, KIRK MALEW, ISLE OF MAN.



ment. It is stated that, anterior to the eleventh century, the body of Christ was covered with a sleeved mantle; while during that and the following century, the lower part only of the body was concealed by a short jupon. The present example appears to have been a

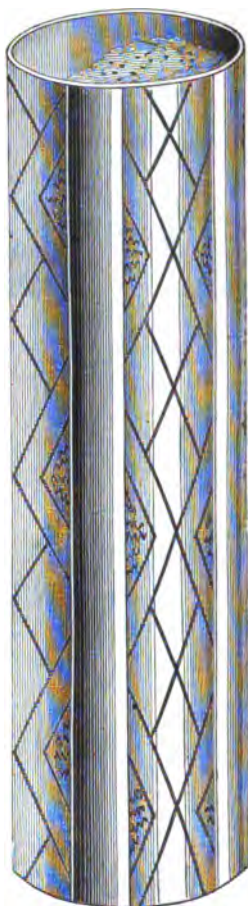


Crucifix. Kirk Malew, Isle of Man.

kind of combination of the two practices. The elongated head, of Byzantine character, the crown of twisted rope, and the position of the legs, which were not gene-

rally crossed until the thirteenth century, are all indications of the age of the crucifix, namely the twelfth century. The peculiar, triangular form of the cross, ornamented with a kind of bead, and the four streams of blood descending down the forehead, should be noticed.

The portion of a staff covered with brass is called in

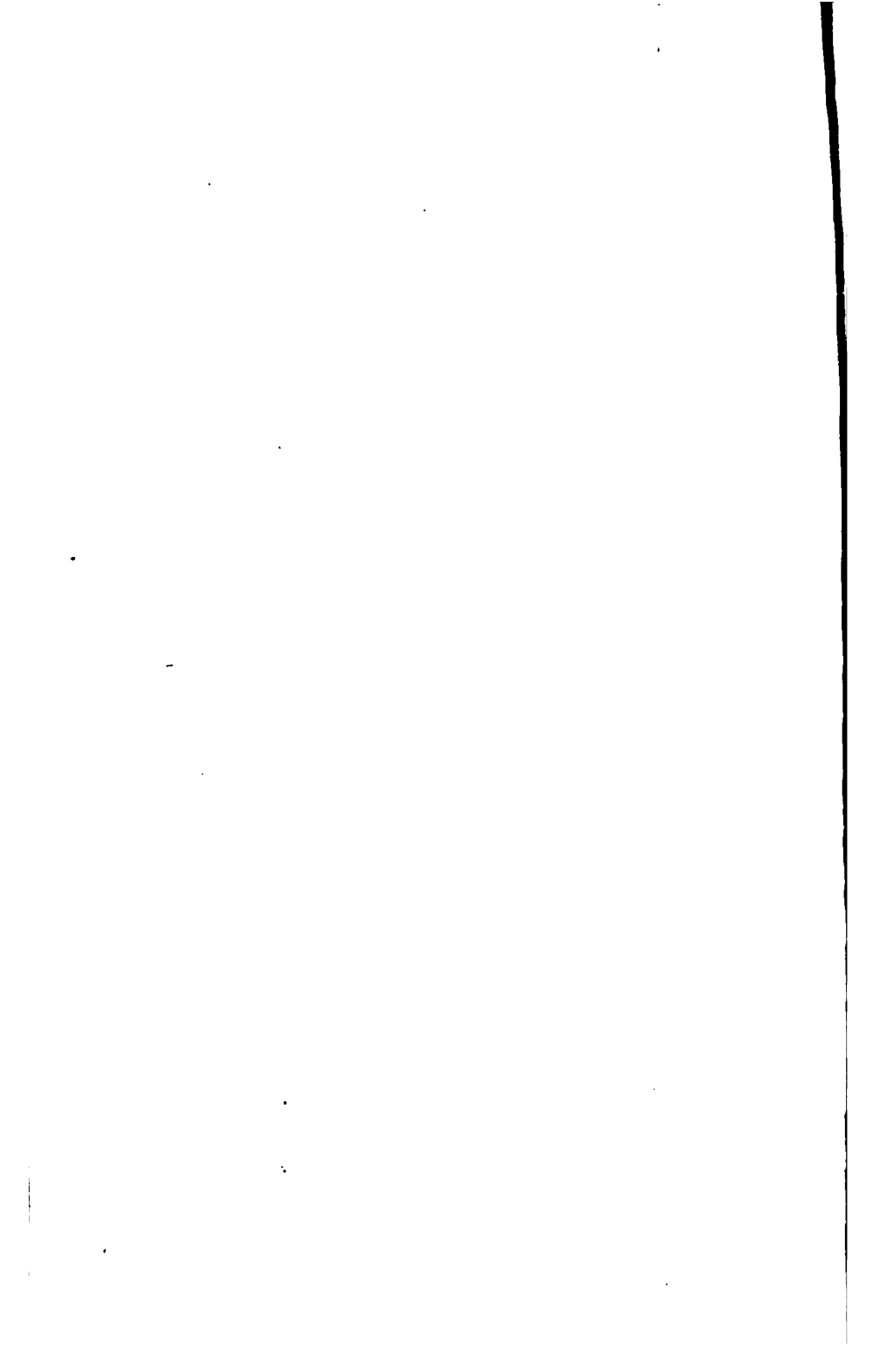


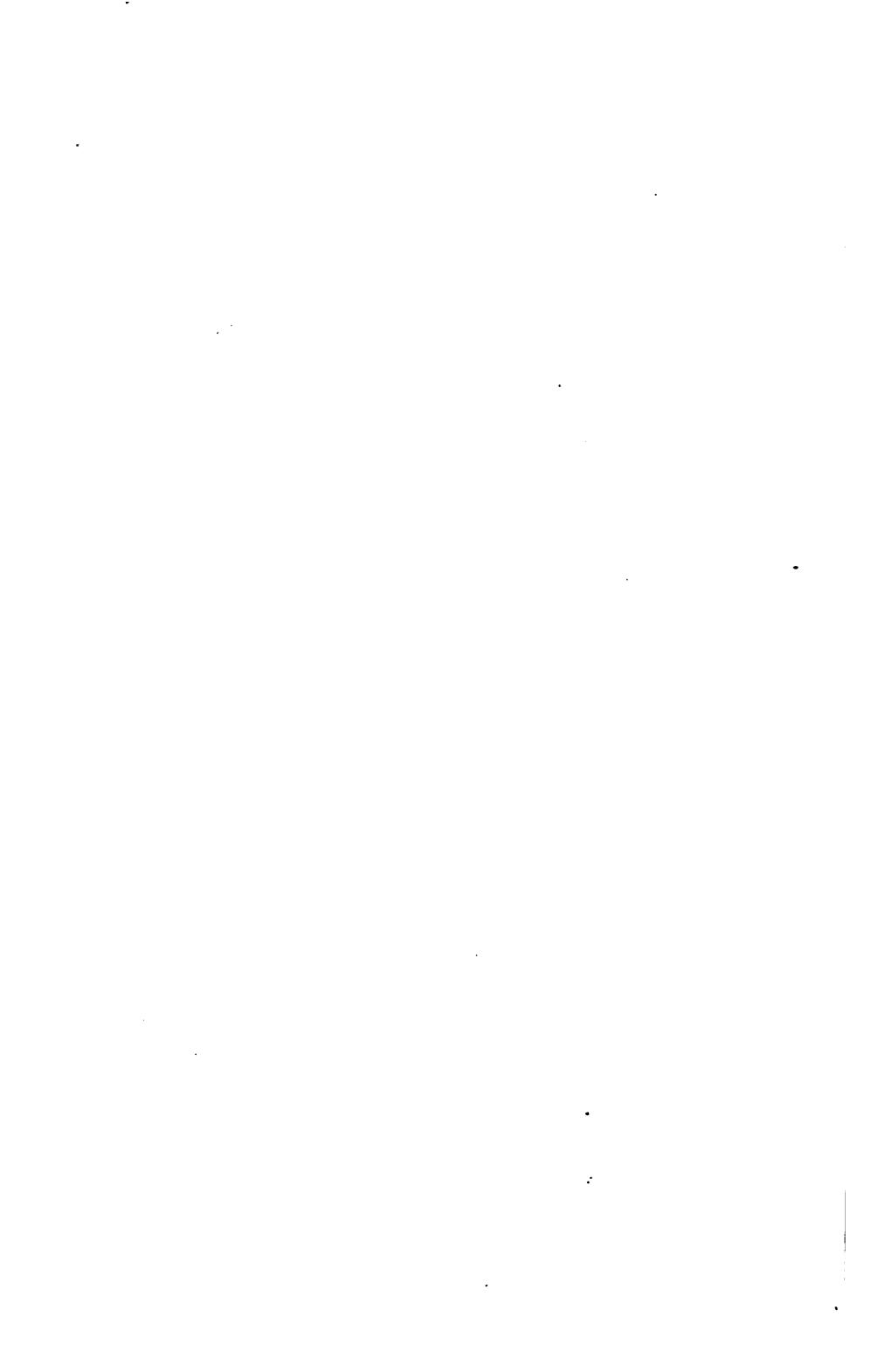
Kirk Malew, Isle of Man.

some of the guide-books a candlestick, to which, however, it bears no resemblance. It may be the remains of the shaft of a processional cross ; or, what is not unlikely, it



KIRK MALEW, ISLE OF MAN.







CHALICE FROM THE PARISH CHURCH OF JURBY, ISLE OF MAN.

may be connected with the very singular article (see cut) which has hitherto been called an extinguisher, although the small apertures clearly shew it was nothing of the kind, in spite of its tapering form. Some present during the visit conjectured it to have been the cover of a thurible of very unusual type; but the phlanges at the lower part shew that it had been permanently fastened. The conjecture of the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, however, no doubt solves the question satisfactorily, who thinks it must have been the top of a lantern suspended from a pole, and borne before the priest while conveying the host to sick parishioners. The shape, the holes, the phlanges, all combine to render this supposition very probable; and it is not impossible that the fragment of the staff just mentioned, may have been a portion of the pole to which the lantern was suspended. There is a certain similarity in the ornamentation of both articles, shewing that they are nearly of the same date, which may be as early as that of the fourteenth century; but the pattern is of that simple character which is not easily assignable to any particular period.

Mr. Cumming, in his excellent *Guide*, mentions an ancient chalice; which was not, however, exhibited at the time. It is described as being very small, little larger than what is used at present for private Communion. A legend, however, is connected with it, according to the marvel-loving Waldron, who tells us that the fairies once gave, as *barule*, to a benighted traveller, a cup, which the then parson of Malew persuaded the lucky traveller to hand over to his church; and which, according to Waldron, was used as the chalice in his time. But however this may be, the island is fortunate in possessing a very fine chalice, probably of the fourteenth century, which is here given. It belongs to Jurby Church, and is copied from a drawing kindly lent with the other drawings by the Rev. J. Simpson of Douglas. (See cut.)

It is very satisfactory to know that these various relics are properly valued, and carefully guarded, by the

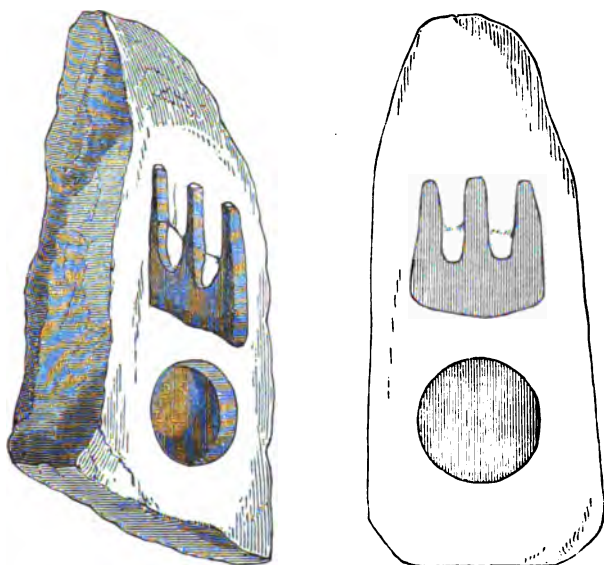
clergymen of the two parishes. Those of Malew Church were until lately kept in a box under the pulpit; but have since been properly removed to the house of the present incumbent, whose refusal to the members of the Association, on that occasion, to let them be removed for a night, for the purpose of being drawn, was as determined as commendable. However, the difficulty was met by the kindness of Mr. Simpson in lending the Association his own drawings, the accuracy of which will be at once recognised by those who examined the objects themselves on the occasion of the Meeting.

E. L. BARNWELL.

UNCERTAIN BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, ISLE OF MAN.

IN the Temporary Museum at Douglas, during the Meeting of the Association in the Isle of Man last year, there was exhibited a stone mould, of which an accurate representation is here given from the pencil of Mr. Blight. The stone is at King William's College. In the catalogue of the Museum it was said to be a mould for casting combs; but it is doubtful if combs of such a form have ever been discovered,—at any rate such a three-pronged article seems ill adapted for such a purpose. The earliest combs in wood or bone are of very different form: in fact, they are almost the same as those in use at the present day. Men sufficiently advanced so as to practise the art of casting metal would hardly have adopted such a form if they wanted a comb. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the article in question is nothing of the kind. It is, however, not so easy to say what it is, and what its use. It bears, indeed, a faint resemblance to the bronze implement lately found in Anglesey, and described in a late number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by Mr. Albert Way. That implement, which is very similar to one found in Edinburgh, and noticed in the *Proceedings* of the Scottish Antiquaries, is supposed to have been a kind of razor.

Similar articles have also been found in Ireland ; but none of these is of the same form as the one under consideration, which could not, from the narrow space between the prongs, admit of the finger and thumb, by which the razors were thought to have been held.



The circular mould also presents another difficulty, for it is not easy to guess at its intended use, and whether the disc of cast metal was in any way connected with the three-pronged instrument. The presence, however, of the two moulds on one block seems to shew that these may have had some connexion.

The larger of the two implements may, however, have served as a veritable fork, which may have been fitted with a double handle ; but in this case one would have expected that it would have been provided with a tang or shaft of some kind ; or it may have been a kind of scraper, although this suggestion is worth little. It is possible that similar articles may exist in some collection, by a comparison of which some light may be thrown on what at present seems to be a puzzle.

E. L. BARNWELL.

NOTES ON THE PERROT FAMILY.

(Continued from p. 358.)

XI.

AMONG the enrolments in the custody of the Keeper of Her Majesty's Land Revenue Records, and enrolments in book entitled *South Wales Inrolments*, vol. xi, at folio 226, is the following :—

Sr John Perrott's Deed of Settlement of all the Estate.

This Indenture Tripartite made the xxix day of May in the six and twentieth yeare of the raigne of o^r Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England France and Ireland Defender of the ffaith &c. Betweene the Rt. honorable S^r John Perrott Knight by Her Ma^{ty} commission appointed Lord Dep^{ty} of Ireland of y^e first parte. And the Rt. Hon^{ble} S^r Thomas Bromeley Knight Lord Chancellor of England William Lord Bowerley Lord Treasurer of England Robert Earle of Leicester, S^r Walter Mildmay S^r Ffrancis Walsingham Knights and of Her Ma^{ties} privy Councill, Sir Henry Jones Knt. S^r Drew Drewry Knt. S^r William Harbert of Swansie Knt. David Lewis Esq. Doctor of Lawe Thomas Ffanshawe Esq. John Price Esq.¹ John Wogan of Bowlestone Esq. Morice Cannon Esq. and Charles Calthropp Esq. of the second parte. And Arden Waferer Esq. Phillipp Wms. Richard Dansie and Charles Russell gentlemen of the third parte. The very good honorable worshipfull and loveing friends of the said Sir John Perrott (in whom he repositeth his speciall trust and confidence). Witnesseth that where the said S^r John Perrott hath two sonnes of his boddy lawfully begotten (that is to say) the one S^r Thomas Perrott Knt. his heire apparent by Dame Anne his first wife deceased. And the other William Perrott his second son by Dame Jane his second wife deceased. Whereby the barronies lordshippis mannors lands tenem^{ts} hereditam^{ts} and possessions of the said S^r John Perrott hereafter in these p'sents more particularly named, if they should once descend to the said S^r Thomas Perrott could not after the decease of the said S^r Thomas discend by course of law unto the said William Perrott being of the halfe blood. Now for the fatherly care and naturall love w^{ch} the said S^r John beareth not only to his said eldest son but

¹ John Price was probably of Gogerddan, who married Elizabeth sister of Sir John Perrot.

alsoe to the said William Perrott his second son & the other yssues males wth hereafter may growe of the boddie of the said S^r John Perrott. And alsoe for the care & love wth he beareth unto James Perrott¹ late of Westmede in the county of Carmarden called named or reputed alsoe one of the sonnes of the said S^r John Perrott. And unto Thos. Perrott² late of Broke in the said county gent. one of the cosens of the said S^r John. And alsoe as well for & in considerac^{on} of the more certaine continuance of the said barronies lordshipps mannors lands tenem^{ts} hereditam^{ts} and possessions of the said S^r John Perrott to be and remaine in blood & name of y^e said S^r John Perrott or at the least in and to such of his name as he liketh and careth for for ever soe long as it shall please allmightie God soe to continue y^e same as alsoe to tye and restraine all & every person & persons (excepte the said S^r John Perrott himselfe) to whom any use estate interest limitac^{on} or benefitt is given limited or assigned by these presents. That none of them shall or may contrary to the true interest and meaneinge of these presents by any acte way devise or practice alien defeate avoid cut off alter or change any estate or interest by these p^sents conveyed or limited. And for divers other good causes & considerac^{ons} the said S^r John Perrott thereunto moving. It is covenanted gr^{ted} condisconded concluded & agreed betweene all the said parties. And the said S^r John Perrott for him his heires exec^{rs} and adm^{rs} & assignes cove^{nt}eth and gr^{te}th by these p^sents to and wth the said Lord Chancellor Lord Tre^{ar} Earle of Leicester S^r Walter Mildmay S^r Francis Walsingham S^r Henry Jones S^r Drew Drewrye S^r William Harbert David Lewis Thomas Ffanshawe John Price John Wogan Morrice Cannon Charles Calthroppe Arden Waferer Phillipp Williams Richd. Dansie & Chas. Russell theire heires exec^{rs} adm^{rs} and

¹ James Perrot, late of Westmede in Caermarthenshire, is the Sir James who bequeathed Haroldston to Sir Herbert Perrot. He may have been actuated by a wish to carry out the spirit of this indenture, as far as he could, when he left Haroldston to a stranger merely from similarity of name.

² Thomas Perrot of Broke in Caermarthenshire, and here called cousin of Sir John, must be identified with Thomas Perrot of the Brook, now Claymer; said, in the additions to Philpot's *Collections*, as already stated, to be the son of John, son of Sir Owen and Catharine Pointz. It has been shewn, however, that Sir Thomas was the *only* son of Sir Owen; and unless this John was an illegitimate son, he is probably of that branch of the family settled at Haverford, and from which the Oxfordshire line came; the first mentioned of whom is John, to whom Sir William Perrot gave a power of attorney. (See No. VII of the Appendix.)

assignes and every of them. That the said S^r John Perrott his heires and assignes and every of them and all and singuler other person & p[']sons wth any estate or interest now have or at any time hereafter shall have of or in the barronies castles manors lands tenem^{ts} & other hereditam^{ts} aforesaid hereafter in these p[']sents more specially menc[']oned shall for the considerac[']ons aforesaid at all times hereafter stand & be seized off and in the same to such severall uses behoofes intents & purposes and of such person and p[']sons and upon with and under such condic[']ons provisoes and limitac[']ons & in such manners & formes as hereafter in these p[']sents is expressed and declared. That is to say of and in the Baronye Castle Mannor and venew of Carewe wth the app[']ten[']ces and all the lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} of the said S^r John Perrott wthin the said Baronye Manor or venew of Carewe aforesaid the Baronye Castle Mannor & venew of Walwinscastle and Sicke and all the lands tenem^{ts} and hereditam^{ts} of the said S^r John Perrott wthin the said Baronye Manor or venew of Walwinscastle aforesaid the Manor of Cosheston or Constantine wth the app[']ten[']ces the manors of Eskingston Popton and Hilton the mannors of Bainton al's Benton the Manor of Ffetherhill al's Letherhill the Manor of Harroldston the Manor of Nolton the Manor of Robirtson al's Robeston the Manor of Honibrough the Manor of Castlebigh the Mannors of Woodstocke and Amleston (Ambleston) the Mannor of Rainston and the manor of Skeepvooke (? Ysceif-iog) with all and singuler the severall lands tenem^{ts} hereditam^{ts} and appurten[']ces to the said baronies castles manors and venews or to any of the said p[']misses app[']teineinge or belonging or accompted reputed or used as app[']teineinge or belonging to them or either of them. And all and singuler the lands tenem^{ts} hereditam^{ts} of the said S^r John Perrott in Templeton the towne of Pembroke and liberties thereof the lands called the Maudlings the Lake the Hill the Fferryhouse Goodlake Lamberston Harpelesse More Lanfy Hodgaston the towne of Tenbey Veney Lake Glenbygh Pennar Walleston Morston Castleton Evingstone Trenorgan Lascerye (Lyerry) Shuddocke Carew Palliber (Bulliber) Lonney (Linney) Coxhay Cloyne Williams Towne the Islands of Scoulkholme Scalmage Midelholme and Gresholme the Dale Howtowne the demaines of the Priory of Harfordwest Poophill Drenhill Druston and Ffolk-enstowne the rectories and parsonages of St. Thomas St. Ismaells and lands in St. Dogmaells Nevarne Newporte Dynas Llanerth Llanlaverne (Llanllawer) Llanglihnith (? Llanychaer) Melyney and Castellgrieffith and Moylegrove and all other the lands tenements and hereditaments of the said S^r John Perrott

in y^e Hundred of Kemes Karveriocke Kingheriot St. Davus (? David) Cathery Pencare Drueston and in the Hundred of Dooseland. And all other the lands tenements & hereditaments fraunchises liberties & jurisdictions of the said Sir John Perrott situate lieing & being in the counties of Pembroke & the towne and county of Haverfordwest or either of them.

And alsoe of & in the Barronye or Manor of Laugharne al's Tallaharne the Manor of Eglewisekeimin & the Roches wth theire & every of theire app'tences. And all and singuler other the lands tenem^{ts} hereditam^{ts} ffranchesses liberties & jurisdicc'ons of the said S^r John Perrott scituate lieing & being in the said county of Carmarden.

In wittnesse whereof to every parte of these p'sent Indentures all the said parties to these p'sents have sett their hands and seales. Given the day & yeare first above written.

Intr' xxvj^{do} Ffeby. 1575.

John Perrott.

Jo. Price. Jo. Wogan. Mor. Cannon.
Ch. Calthrop. Rich. Dansey.

Sealed & delivered by the wthin named
S^r Jon. Perrott Knt. Jon. Price Jon.
Wogan Mor. Cannon Chas. Calthrop
& Rich. Dansey in the presence of us

Thomas.
Thomas Jones.
Anthony.
Thomas Perrott.
Thomas Lloyd.
Gamaball Guyes.

XII.

Parcel 237. T. G. 24138. *Inquisition of Goods and Chattels.*

Inquisitio indentata capta apud Castrum Haverfordwest in Comitatu Pembrochiæ xxvj^{to} die Septembris anno regni Dominæ nostræ Elizabeth Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ fidei defensoris xxxiiij^{to} coram Thoma Hanburye Armigero uno auditorum scaccarii dictæ Dominæ Reginæ Roberto Davye armigero Receptore generali reventionum coronæ dictæ Dominæ Reginæ in South Wallia Ricardo Grafton Armigero Georgio Owen Armigero Albano Stepneth Armigero et Thoma Revell Armigero virtute cujusdam comissionis dictæ Dominæ Reginæ eis et aliis directæ gerentis datum quarto die Julii anno regni dictæ Dominæ Reginæ nunc xxxiiij^{to} supradicto ad inquisi-

rendum inter alia de bonis catallis et debitis secundum tenorem quorundam articulorum sive instructionum eadem commissioni annexatorum quæ fuerunt Johannis Perrott Militis nuper de alta prodicione attincti per sacramentum Thomæ Bowen de Robertson generosi Johannis Bowen Ychan generosi Johannis Lloyd de Hendrey generosi Willielmi Bowen de Melyney generosi Thomæ Johns Vaughan de Pontwayne generosi Henrici Morgan de Hoaton generosi Johannis Barvet de Gelyeswicke generosi Johannis Voyle de Philbeche generosi Henrici Bowen de Upton generosi Evain ap William de Manernawen generosi Johannis Marloe de Newgall Mauricii Hourde de Crondale generosi Jacobi Phe'water de Kylgwyne generosi Johannis Bradshawe de Moylegrove generosi David Boulton de Boulton hill generosi Johannis Tasker generosi Willielmi Kettell de Prendergast generosi Johannis Rosant de Cosheston generosi et Edwardi Cowper generosi. Qui super sacramentum suum dicunt quod prædictus Johannes Perrott miles in commissione prædicta nominatus xxvij^o die Aprilis ultimo præterito possessionatus fuit ut de bonis et catallis suis propriis de et in una dimissione ei per Dominam Reginam nunc confecta sub sigillo suo curiæ scaccarii data sexto die Martii anno regni sui xix^o in qua quidem dimissione dimittuntur prædicto Johanni Perrott diversa terræ et tenementa reputata et cognita per nomen vel per nomina de le Cochelande Est Williamston et Stepes. Habenda ei executoribus et assignatis suis a festo Sancti Michaelis ultimo præterito usque ad finem termini viginti et unius annorum tunc proximo sequentium, Reddendo inde annuatim dictæ Dominæ Reginæ heredibus et successoribus suis ad festa Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis per equales portiones diversas seperales summas attingentes in toto ad iiij^{li}. xij^s. Et de et in una alia dimissione ei per dictam Dominam Reginam confecta sub magno sigillo suo Angliæ gerente datum sexto die Maii anno regni sui xxxiiij^o in qua quidem dimissione dimittuntur prædicto Johanni Perrot diversæ terræ et tenementa in Sageston Crosseley et Snelton Yarboston Pincheston et Mylton una cum molendino granatico in Mylton. Habenda ei heredibus et assignatis suis a festo Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis tunc ultimo præterito usque ad finem termini viginti et unius annorum tunc proximo sequentium. Reddendo inde annuatim dictæ Dominæ Reginæ heredibus et successoribus suis ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archiangeli et ad festum Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis per æquales portiones diversas seperales summas attingentes in toto ad xix^{li}. xij^s. xjd. Et de et in una alia dimissione ei per dictam Dominam Reginam confecta sub sigillo suo Curie Scaccarii data

xvj^o die Decembris anno regni sui xix^o in qua quidem dimissione dimittuntur prædicto Johanni Perrot diversæ terræ et tementa parcellum domini dictæ Dominæ Reginæ de Haverfordwest in Rowse. Habenda ei executoribus et assignatis suis a festo Sancti Michaelis tunc ultimo præterito usque ad finem termini viginti et unius annorum tunc proximo sequentium. Reddendo inde annuatim dictæ Dominæ Reginæ heredibus et successoribus suis ad festum beatæ Mariæ Virginis et ad festum Sancti Michaelis per æquales portiones diversas separales summas attingentes in toto ad iiij*li*. xvjd. Et de et in una alia dimissione ei per dictam Dominam Reginam confecta sub sigillo suo curiæ Scaccarii data (*blank*) die Januarii anno regni sui xxvj^o in qua quidem dimissione dimittuntur præfato Johanni Perrot tota illa rectorea de Lamerston cum pertinentiis quam quidem rectoream idem Johannes post dimissionem prædictam de dicta Domina Regina perquisivit et dimittuntur ei tota illa grangia de Cookhey necnon tota pecia terræ cum pertinentiis nuper in tenura Thomæ Vouglar et Johannis Higden parcella terrarum vocatarum Maudlens. Habenda ei executoribus et assignatis suis a festo Sancti Michaelis tunc ultimo præterito usque ad finem termini viginti et unius annorum tunc proximo sequentium. Reddendo inde annuatim dictæ Dominæ Reginæ heredibus et successoribus suis ad festa beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis per æquales portiones pro prædicta Rectoria de Lamerston modo perquisita xxs. pro prædicta grangia de Cookeley ls. et pro prædictis terris nuper parcellis de Maudelans vijs. vjd. Et de et in una alia dimissione per dictam Dominam Reginam facta pro termino diversorum annorum adhuc durante de omnibus illis redditibus sive firmis customariorum tenentium dictæ Dominæ Reginæ de Agard hill ats Eylardes hill in Comitatu Pembrok tenentium de carucata terræ ibidem quondam in tenura Johannis Richard parcella Manerii de Lewelston cujus quidem dimissionis interesse per legitimam conveyanciam de Mauricio Walter ad manus prædicti Johannis Perrot devenit. Reddendo inde annuatim ad festa Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis per æquales portiones iiij*li*. Et iidem juratores ulterius dicunt quod prædictus Johannes Perrot a prædicto xxvij^o die Aprilis anno xxxiiij dictæ Dominæ Reginæ supradicto usque diem captionis hujus inquisitionis per se vel per ministros suos percepit et habuit exitus et proficia de seperalibus dimissionibus prædictis provenientia. Et dicunt ulterius quod idem Johannes non habet aliqua alia sive plura catalla in dicto Comitatu Pembrok ad eorum notitiam. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus inquisitionis commissioni prædictæ annexatæ et penes commissio-

narios prædictos remanenti tam juratores prædicti quam commissionarii prædicti die et anno et loco prædictis sigilla sua apposuerunt et alteri parti inquisitionis prædictæ penes juratores prædictos remanenti commissionarii prædicti sigilla sua die anno et loco supradictis apposuerunt.

XIII.

Parcel 237. T. G. 26335. Indenture between Perrot and Layharn.

This Indenture made the nyne and twentieth daye of Maye in the sixe and twentieth yeaere of the raigne of o^r soveraigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of England Fraunce and Ireland defender of the faithe &c. *Betweene* John Parrott Knight Lord Deputye of Ireland appointed Harry Johns Knight and Thomas Parrott Knyghte of thone partie and Rowland Lacharne of St. Brides in the com^e of Pembroke Esquier of the other partie *Witneseth* that it is condiscended concluded accorded agreed graunted and determined betwene the said parties in maner and forme followinge That is to saye the said Rowland Lacharne for him his heires executors and administrators in consideration of a mariage shortly by Godes permission to passe and be solempnized betwene the said Rowland and Lettice Parrott daughter of the said Sr John Parrott Lord Deputy and for performance and accomplishment of parte of the premisses and agreeementes made upon the conclucion of the said mariadge by the said Rowland Lacharne dothe covenauente graunte and promise to and with the said Lord Deputy his heires executors and administrators that he the said Rowland shall and will wthin two yeaeres and a half after the date of these presents upon the reasonable demaunde and charges in lawe of the said Lord Deputy his heires or assignes at the greate sessions for the com^e of Penbrooke before the Quenes Ma^{ties} chiefe Justice ther or his deputy of the same county acknowledge and levye one fine surconnizance de droit comme ceo que il ad de son done wth proclamations in due forme of lawe of the said Sr John Perrott Knight Lord Deputy of Ireland Harry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knight of and upon all and singular the honors lordships manners lands tenements rents rev^eciuous services and hereditaments of the said Rowland whatsoever wth their appurtenances sett beinge and beinge in St. Brides St. Florence; Minierton ats Mynnierton Reinalton Thomas Chappell, Bygelly, Camrose St. Ysmaells litle Merlosse Hascard Steinton Barretts hill Osmeston Carthlotte Dale Haiscastell Bromeston Rendiston Merthery Castle Kenlas Kingesmorehed

Levraxe together wth the mynes of coles in Bygelly wth the appurtenaunces in the said com' of Penbrooke by the names of the manner of Heiscastle wth theire appurtenaunces and of a hundredth messuages twenty tofts foure corne water mylles two windmilles two dove howses fortie orchards wth theire appurtenaunces in St. Brides St. Florence Mynnierton al's Minierton Renalton Thomas Chapell Bygelly Camerose St. Ysmaells litle Marlosse Haskard Steinton Barretts hill Ossimeston Carthlott Dale Haiscastle Bromeston Rendeston Marthery Castlekenlas and Burton in the said com' of Penbrooke and the advowson of the churche of St. Brides afforesaid. And by the said fine shall recognize and knowledge the premisses to be the righte of the said Sr John Parrott knighte as those wth the said John Parrott Harry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knightes had of the gifte of the said Rowland and the same shall reconyse and quite clayme from him and his heires to the said John Parrott Henry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knightes and the righte heires of the said John Parrott Knighte for ever. And further by the same fine shall graunte for him and his heires to adwarrant the premisses to the said John Parrott Henry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knightes and to the heires of the said John Parrott againste all men for ever, so that there be levied had and passed a good and perfecte fine of the premisses to the said John Parrott Harry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knightes upon the demande afforesaid, ffor declaracion settinge furth memorye lymittinge and appointinge of the use purpose intende consideration and meaninge of the said fine. It is agreed accorded graunted determined and covenanted by and betwene the said parties to these presents for them and their heires. And the said Rowland for him and his heires dothe covenante graunte appoynte promise and agree to and wth the said conizees their heires and assignes that the said fine to be levied as afforesaid ymedietely upon the leavinge thereof shalbe and the conizees and the heires and assignes of the said John Parrott Knighte by force and vertue of the said fyne shall stande and remayne seased of and in all and singuler the lands tenements and hereditaments in St. Brides Minierton at's Mynnyerton Renalton Thomas Chapell four tenements in Bygelly one in William Yowan two in John Owen and one in Margaret Phillip widowe tenure or occupacion in litle Marlosse in Camerose in St. Ysmaells in Haskard Barretts hill Carthlott and of rent in Haskard Cottes and Burton sixe poundes tenne shillinges parcell of the said landes and tenements and the Island called the Stack neere St. Brides afforesaid to be contayned and comprised in the said fine to the use and behoof of the said Rowland and

Lettice for terme of their naturall lieffes and the natural life of the longeste lyver of them w^{thout} ympeachment of waste for the joyntur of the said Lettice and after their deceasse to the use of the heires w^{ch} the said Rowland shall begett upon the body of the said Lettice and for defaute of suche yssue to the use and behooffe of the said Rowland and his righte heires for ever. *And* that the said fyne shalbe and the said John Parrott Harry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knightes and the heires and assignes of the said John Parrott Knighte by force and vertue of the same fyne shall stand and remayne seased of and in so muche of all and singuler the residue of the said lands tenements and hereditaments to be comprised and contayned in the said fyne as is in the joynture of Jenett Lacharn widdowe mother of the said Rowland in the hundred of Dowland to the use and behooffe of the said Jenett Lacharne for terme of her naturell lief w^{thout} impeachment of any maner of waste and after her decease to the use and behoof of the said Rowland and the heires w^{ch} he shall begett upon the body of the said Lettice. And for defaute of suche yssue to the use and behooffe of the said Rowland and his righte heires for ever. *And* that the said fyne shalbe and the said John Parrott Harry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knightes and the heires and assignes of John Parrott Knighte by force and vertue of the same shall stande and remayne seased of and in all and singuler the residue of the said lands tenements and hereditaments to be comprised and contayned in the said fyne to the use and behooffe of the said Rowland Lacharne and the heires of his body w^{ch} he shall begett upon the body of the said Lettice. And for defaute of suche yssue to the use of the said Rowland and his righte heires for ever. *Provided* allwayes and yt is nevertheles graunted agreed apointed and determined betwene the said parties to these presents that if in case the said Rowland Lacharne shall hereafter happen to departe this transitory lief w^{thout} heires males of his body begotten upon the body of the said Lettice and havinge other yssue male lawefully begotten upon the body of another wief after the death of the said Lettice that then and thencefurth as touchinge and concerninge all and singuler the lands tenements and hereditaments afforesaid contayned in the said fyne excepte all the lands tenements and hereditaments in Mynnierton Renalton Thomas Chapell Kingesmorehed Leverax fowre tenements in Bygelly in the tenure or occupacion of William Yowan John Owen and Margaret Phillipp widdowe in litle Marlosse and of six powndes tenne shillinges rent yssuinge out of landes in Hascard Cottes and Burton wth their appurtenaunces that then the said fyne shalbe

of the residue of the said lands tenements and hereditaments (excepte before excepted) and the said John Parrott Harry Johns and Thomas Parrott Knightes and the heires of the said John Parrott shall stand and remayne seased by force and vertue of the same fyne only to the use and behoof of suche heires males of the body of the said Rowland and the yssue males of suche heires males. And for defaute of suche heires males or of heires males of suche yssue males to the use and behooffe of the righte heires of the said Rowland for ever any thinge to the contrary in any wise notwthstandinge. *And* moreover the said Rowland for him his heires executors and administrators covenannteth and graunteth to and wth the said John Parrott Knighte his executors and administrators that he the said Rowland shall wthin two yeares nexte followinge the date hereof make assure convey or suffer or execute all and singuler acts and devises in lawe as shalbe further devised by the said John Parrott Knighte his heires or assignes or his or ther learned counsell upon the charges in lawe of the said John Parrott Knighte for the further sure makinge and conveyinge of the premisses to be remayne and come only to the former uses herein affore declared and to none other use purpose behooff consideracion or intent. And yt is also agreed betwene the said parties that all feoffments fynes recoveries and other assurances w^{ch} shall hereafter passe of or upon the premisses shalbe and the conizees hereof shall remayne seased thereof only to the severall uses intents and declaracions heretofore in these presents containned and to none other use consideracion or intent. *And* the said Rowland for hym his executors and administrators further covenannteth and graunteth by these presents to and wth the said John Parrott Lord Deputy his executors and administrators that he the said Rowland shall leave or cause to be lefte to the said Lettice at his deathe unto her only use and behooffe the nomber value and quantitie of suche or the like stocke of corne and cattell as the said Lettices said joynture at this present is stored wthall. *In Wittnes* whereof the parties above named to the presents interchaungeably have put to their seales. Dated the daye and yeare firste above mentioned.

By me, ROWLAND LAUGHARNE.

Indorsed.—Sealed and delivered by the within named Roland Laugharne in presence of

TH. WALTERS
HUGH OWEN
MAURICE CONNOR
CHRISTOFOR BAYNEBRIDGE.

XIV.

Will of Sir James Perrot.

In the Name of God Amen. The six and twentieth day of January In the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty six and in the twelfth yeare of the raigne of our dread Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland Fraunce and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. I Sir James Perrott of Haroldston in the Countie of Pembroke Knight being sicke in body but of Good and perfect memory and strong in mind prayse and thanks be onto Almighty God therefore doe make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge revokinge and disannulling hereby by deed and in lawe all former Wills and Testam'ts by mee heretofore made. First I doe willingly give againe and comitt my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Maker hoping assuredlie by the meritts of the death and passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour onlie (and by noe other meanes) to be saved and to be made p'taker of lieffe everlasting and my bodye to the earth from whence it came to be buried in Christian Buriall in the parish Church of Saint Maries within the Towne and Countie of Harfordwest. Item I give and bequeathe onto the Cathedrall Church of St. David five shillings Item I give and bequeath onto my Godsonne Thomas Laugharne the sonne of Rowland Laugharne Gent as a small token of my love and affection all and singuler my lands and Tenements with th'appurtennecs scittuat lyeinge and beinge in the parish of Dale in the said Countie of Pembroke and hereafter menconed (videlicet) one messuage or tenement of lande in the tenure of John White the younger of yearelie rent of fortie shillings. One other Messuage or tenement of lande in the tenure of Bartholomew Allen of the yearlie rente of fourteene shillings and one other Messuage or tenement of Lande in the tenure of Rowe Widdowe of the yearely Rent of Tenn shillings. To have and toould the same and everie parte hereof, vnto the said Thomas Laugharne and to the heires of his body lawfully to be begotten for ever. And yf it shall happen that the said Thomas Laugharne shall die without issue of his bodie Then I give and bequeath the said Premisses and every part thereof vnto Essex Laugharne another sonne of the said Rowland Laugharne and brother of the said Thomas Laugharne To have and to hould the same and every part thereof vnto the said Essex Laugharne and his heires for ever. Item I give and bequeath vnto Harbert Perrott sonne and heire of Robert

Perrott of Mooretowne in the County of Hereford east gent all and singuler my houses lands tenem^{ts} closes of land and cheefe rents scittuat lyinge and being within the towne and Countie of Hardfordwest and hereafter menconed (videlit). One messuage or tennement wth th'appurtencs in the tenure of Balthazer Gosse of the yearlie rente of twenty shillings. One other house and garden wth th'appurtenncs in the tenure of Arnold Jones of the yearlie rent of twenty shillings one little Burgadge of Land in the tenure of John James of the yearlie rent of five shillings one other house and garden with th'appurtennnces late in the tenure of Richard Meyler cor' deceased and now in the tenure of Richard Rapfie cor' of the yearlie rent of tenn shillings one other house or stable with a garden thereunto annexed and in the tenure of Samuell Tom of the yearlie rent of Tenn shillings one other house and close of Land thereunto annexed heretofore in the tenure of Edmond Harris and now in the tenure of Sir Thomas Canon Knight of the yearlie rent of One Little Garden by the Dam in the tenure of Robert Mayler of the yearlie rent of two closes of lande and one little meadowe therevnto adioyninge lying by Magdalens leyes in the tenure of Jane Howell Widdowe of the yearlie rent of and two other parcells of lande called by the severall names of Magdalens Meade and Pattents Parke in myne owne tenure one annuitie or yearlie rente of fower shillings yssuing out of the late dwellinghouse of John Kymer Esquire deceased lying in the Markett Streete and one other annuitie or yearlie rent of eight shillings issuing out of a house in the Hill Streete in the tenure of Meredith Tanner Baker To have and to hould the said Messuages houses gardens closes cheefe rents and other the P'msses last menconed vnto the said Harbert Perrott and his heires for ever provided alwaies and it is my Will that the said Harbert Perrott shalbe yearlie paid out of the rents of issues and proffitts of the said P'misses soe to him bequeathed the somme of three pounds of lawfull English money vnto John Jesopp preacher of the word of God in the Towne of Pembroke duringe his naturall Life yf hee the said John Jesopp shall soe long remaine in the Countie of Pembroke Item I give and bequeath vnto Dame Mary Perrott my welbeloved Wife all my plate and lynnens that I am owner of And as touching my household stuffe and implements of husbandry that I have at Haroldston aforesaid my Will is and I doe give and bequeath the same to my said Wieffe duringe her widdowhood and afterwards to remaine in the said house at Haroldston aforesaid to the said Harbert Perrott and his heires for ever Item I give and bequeath to Peter Morgan the sonne of David Morgan of

Abergeveny in the Countie of Monmouth gent my Nephew twentie pounds to be paid vnto him within two yeares after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Lettyce Morgan my Neece and daughter of the said David Morgan twenty pounds to be paid vnto her within one yeare after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Jane Morgan my Neece another daughter of the said David Morgan twentie pounds to be paid to her within twentyeares after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Marie Butler my Neece daughter of John Butler of Coedcenlas Esquire deceased and Wiefe of John Mabe gent the some of twentie pounds To be paide vnto her within one yeare after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Martha Butler my Neece another of the daughters of the said John Butler and Wief of Arnold Butler gent the somme of Tenn pounds to bee paid to her within three yeares after my decease Item I give and bequeath vnto Olive Butler my Neece the daughter of Thomas Butler of Scoveston Esquire my Nephewe and Wife of William Owins twentie pounds to be paid to her within six months after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Lloyd my Neece the Daughter of Alban Lloyd late of Freystrop gent deceased Tenn pounds To be paid to her within two yeares after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Jane Lloyd my Neece another of the daughters of the said Alban Lloyd Tenn pounds to be paid to hir within two yeares after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Lettice Lloyd another of the daughters of the said Alban Lloyd Tenn pounds to bee paid to her within three yeares next after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Marie Lloyd my Neece another of the daughters of the said Alban Lloyd Tenn pounds to bee paid to her within three yeares after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Sisley Jurdan the daughter of John Jurdan late of Dumbledale gent deceased the some of Tenn pounds to bee paid to her within two yeares after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Anne Beavan my servant the daughter of John Beavan twentie shillings To be paid to her within six months after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Thomas Stephens Gent my servant three poundes to bee paid to him within two months after my decease Item I give and bequeath to John Emerson my servant three pounds To be paid to him within two months after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Owen Griffith my servant Three pounds To bee paid vnto him within two months after my decease Item I give and bequeath to Thomas Martin my servant fortie shillings To bee paid to him within two months after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to William Lloyd my servant Fower poundes To bee paid to him within six months after my decease.

And as touching my stock of cattles horses and sheepe att Haroldston aforesaid my Will is and I doe hereby give and bequeath the same vnto my said Wife Mary Perrott vppon condicon that shee shall within one month after my decease enter into bond of the penaltie of a thousand pounds with twoe sufficient sureties to my executors hereafter named with condicon to satisfie and pay out of the said stocke the aforementioned legacies by the tymes as I have hereby appointed the same to be paid and to answer to my said Executors the overplus of the values and prices of the said stocke as they were of late valued within a yeare after my decease whereby she may out of the same satisfie and pay such debts as I doe owe and in case my said Wife refuse to enter into such bonds within the tyme aforesaid then my Will is that the said Stocke of cattle horses and sheepe shall remaine presentlie after the said Moneth vnto my said Executors and that it shall be then lawfull for them to take the same into their Custodie and to sell and dispose the same and therewith to satisfie the said legacies and debts. Item I give and bequeath to Sibill Butler my Niece daughter of the said Thomas Butler Esquire to bee paid to her within two yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath vnto Elizabeth Butler my Neece another of the daughters of the said Thomas Butler and Wife of Thomas Phillipps Gent tenn pounds to bee paid to her within two yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath vnto Anne Butler my Neece another of the daughters of the said Thomas Butler tenn pounds to be paid to her within twoe yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to Margaret Butler my Neece another of the daughters of the said Thomas Butler tenn pounds to bee paid to her within three yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to Sara Butler my Neece another of the daughters of the said Thomas Butler Tenn pounds to bee paid within fower yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to Dorothe Butler my Neece another of the daughters of the said Thomas Butler the some of Tenn pounds to bee ? to her within fower yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to Johan Lloyd my Neece another of the daughters of the said Alban Lloyd Tenn pounds to be paid to her within fower yeares after my decease. All which last menconed legacies (my Will is) shall be paid by the times aforesaid by my said Executors out of such debts as the said Thomas Butler Esquire doth owe vnto mee by Bond or otherwise. Item I give and bequeath vnto Elizabeth Hayward my Neece the daughter of Thomas Hayward of Rudbaxton gent not for want but as a token of my goodwill twenty pounds to bee paid to her within three yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to

Elinor Jordan my Neece the daughter of the said John Jurdan and Wiffe of Henry Mithie six pounds thirteen shillings fower pence to bee paid to her wthin three yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to Dorothie Jordan my Neece another of the daughters of the said John Jurdan six pounds thirteene shillings fower pence to bee paid to her within three yeares after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to Marie Jurdan my Neece another of the daughters of the said John Jurdan six poundes thirteene shillings fower pence to be paid to her within three yeares after my decease. And as touchinge my Lease of Folkeston my Will is that if any yeares bee thereof vnexpired att the tyme of my decease that the same doe remaine and I doe hereby give the same vnto the said Thomas Butler Esquire. And as touchinge my lease of the Hall house and Tenement in Robeston West late in the tenure of William Hancker gent deceased my Will is that if any yeares bee thereof vnexpired att the tyme of my decease that the same doe remaine and I doe hereby give the same vnto my Neece Lettice Butler the Relict of the said William Hancker and her Children. Item I give and bequeath to the poore of the Towne and Countie of Haverfordwest the somme of twenty pounds to bee distributed amongst them in bread by myne Executors the Ministers and churchwardens of the severall parishes of the said towne in manner and forme followinge (videlicet) on every Sunday to the poore of St. Thomas Parishe eighteene pence To the poore of St. Maries Parishe Eighteene pence To the poore of St. Martins Parishe twelve pence the first Sunday to bee the Sunday moneth after my decease and soe to contynue every Sunday from thenceforth vntill the said twentye pounds bee fully distributed. Item I give and bequeath to the Corporacon of the towne and Countie of Haverfordwest the somme of twenty pounds to remaine for ever as a Stocke within the saide towne for the puttinge of the poore to worke to bee paid vnto them by myne Executors within One yeare after my decease. And I doe desire the Mayor and others of the comon councill of the said Towne that they take order for the imployment of the said stocke by setting the poore to worke according to this my Will and to give their comon securitie for continuance thereof for ever. All the rest of my goods cattels and Chattels moveable and immoveable not before bequeathed I give and bequeath vnto my trustie and welbeloved friends John Jesopp of the Town of Pembroke Clarke Marke Karr of Usmondston Clarke David Gwyn of the Towne and Countie of Hawfordwest gent and John Davids of the said Towne and Countie Gent whome I doe hereby constitute ordaine and appoint to

bee executors of this my last Will and Testament to see my debts paid my funerall expences discharged and this my Will in all points duely performed. In witness whereof I have herevnto sett my hand and seale the daie and yeare first above written James Perrott Signed Sealed and delivered in the p'sence of Richard Townson Atheldred Wigan Morgan Walter William Kmond (? Esmond or Rymond) Clearke William Hake William Griffith Charles Perrott Tho. Martin.

(The will was proved in London, before Sir Harry Marten, by Jessopp, Karr, and Gwyn, 31 May, 1637. Davids declined to act.)

XV.

Will of Alice Parret.

The Testament of Alice Parret made the xxist day of March 1556 and she died the second day of July 1558.

"In the name of God. Amen. The xxist day of March in the yere of our Lorde God a thousand five hundred fifty and six in the 3rd and 4th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady Philip and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen of England Spain France both Sicilies Jerusalem and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Archduke of Flanders and the Tyroll. I Alice Parret of the City of Oxford, widow being sick in body and of whole mind and perfect remembrance, thanks be to God Almighty, make and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say, first I bequeath and commend my soul unto the Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer and my Body to be buried in St. Peter's Church in the East by my late husband Robert Parrett, and I bequeath unto my son Clement Parret ten pounds which my late Husband committed to my discretion and pleasure to be given unto him. Item I bequeath to my son John Parret ten pounds in money to be delivered forthwith after my decease to him by him that I shall ordain and make my executor of this my last will and Testament. Item I bequeath to Leonard Parret my son ten pounds in like manner to be paid. Item I bequeath to Elizabeth my daughter twenty pounds to be delivered in like manner. Item I bequeath to my daughter Dorothea ten pounds to be delivered in like manner. Item I will that there be twenty pounds given to the poor people of St. Peter's parish in the East by my Executor his heirs and assignes after this sort and manner, that is to say, twenty shillings yearly after my decease for the space of twenty years

at the anniversary of me the said Alice, whereof the first payment shall begin the next year following my decease, and so yearly to be bestowed twenty shillings during the said twenty years in manner aforesaid. Item I will that there be twenty shillings bestowed amongst the President and company of St. Mary Magdalen college at my decease. Item I bequeath to my sister Joan Stevynson of Sunningwell forty shillings and my frock purfled with velvet. Item I will that there be bestowed at Sunningwell and Harwell either parish twenty shillings at my burial to the Priest and Clerk and other poor men of the said parish at the discretion of my executor. Item I bequeath to the parishes of Horspath and Binsey either of them ten shillings to be bestowed in like manner at the discretion of my executor. Item I will that there be five marks bestowed amongst all the parishes in Oxford in like manner at the discretion of my executor. Item I bequeath to the parish Church of St. Ellyne in Abingdon forty shillings to be bestowed in like manner at the discretion of my executor. Item I bequeath to Elizabeth Parret my son Simon's wife my best Cassock of and my satin kirtle. The residue of mine apparel I will be bestowed at the discretion of my Executor. Item I will that if any of my said children be not contented with the portion limited unto them or any of them as is aforesaid that then as now and now as then my will is that the said child or children refusing the portion as is afore-appointed shall have nothing. Anything in this my last will and Testament notwithstanding, the residue of all my lands and goods movable and not movable not bequeathed as is expressed in this my present testament, my funeral expenses performed, I wholly give and bequeath unto my son Simon Perrot, whom I ordain, constitute, and make my sole executor. Item I make Dr. Wright Archdeacon of Oxfordshire and Mr. Arthur Cole Pr of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford the supervisors and overseers of this my last will and Testament. And in consideration of their fidelities in this behalf I give and bequeath unto either of them forty shillings. These undernamed being witnesses Dr. John Baker Priest and Curate of St. Peter's aforesaid Richard Atkinson Alderman, Edward Abedward Grocer, Roger Heron, Robert Arderne and Osmund Farre with others.¹

¹ The will of Robert, husband of Alice Perrot, bears date 18 April, 1550, and is printed in Bloxam's *Register of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford*. See also the Appendix to Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*.

XVI.

Marriage Settlement of Simon and Avis Parret, 1573.

Articles betwene Simon parret and Avys White touching the marriage.

1. Articles of agreemente betwene Simon parret of Oxford & Avis White of the same citie gent. made & agreed upon the xxviiith Daye of June in the xvth yere of the raigne of our Soueraigne Ladie Elizabethe by the grace of God Quene of England france & Ireland: defendor of the faith & of & concerninge a mariage to be made betwene the said Simon and Avis 1573.

Inprimis in consideration that the said Avis shall not make anie claime: nor require anie interest in the thirde parte of the said Simon Parretts lands: goodes or in anie other thinge of the said Simons for her dowerie: neither shall claime anie interest in anie copiehold of the said Simons: duringe her widowes estate: otherwise then is hereafter expressed: yf she the said Avis do ouerliue the said Simon, the said Simon covenanteth & graunteth to & with the said Avis: that the said Simon will give unto the said Avis at the time of his deathe by testament or otherwise: yf he die before the said Avis: the lease of the tythes of Rauenthorpe: guisdisborough: cotton: and holwell: lyinge & beinge in the countie of Northampton: & apperteinyng to Christes church in Oxon: To haue and to holde the said lease with all and singuler profitts & commodities with thappurtenances: cominge & growinge of the said tythes to the said Avis and her assignes: duringe the wholle number of yeres comprised & specified in a paire of Indentures: made betwene the deane & chapter of the Cathedrall church of Christe in Oxon & Robert Benbowe: bearinge date the firste daye of Auguste in the second & third yeres of the raigne of our late kinge & Quene Philip & Marie. And furthermore the said Simon dothe covenaut & graunt that his heires executors administrators or assignes shall deliuer or cause to be deliuered the said lease vncancelled to the said Avis or to her assignes yf the said Avis or anie other for her shall require the said lease: within one moneth nexte after the deathe of the said Simon. And if the said Avis cannot obtaine & get into her haunds the said lease to be deliuered in maner & forme aforesaid upon her reasonable requeste made for the same: wherebie she cannot enioye the said Simons gifte of the said lease accordingle, that then it shalbe lawfull for the said Avis to claime & to possesse all suche rights & interest in the said

Simons landes as otherwise mighte growe unto her by order of lawe. Provided notwithstandinge that if the said Avis die before the expiringe of the said lease with some isshewe of her bodie begotten of the said Simon: the said Avis shall geve thole number of yeres then remaininge to some of the children gotten betwene theim.

2. Item the said Simon couenaunteth & graunteth: that yf the said Avis do ouerlive the said Simon that the said Avis shall have her chambre rume in either of his howses both in Oxford and Northlighe: with thoccupacione of the furniture therein: & meat & drinke for her selfe & her maide duringe her widowes estate. And yf the said Avis will departe & live amongstest her frendes in some other place: then the said Simons sone or he that shall occupie & enioye the said Simons howse & landes in northlighe: shall paye unto the said Avis yerelie duringe her widowes estate Six poundes thertene shillings foure pence: of lawfull englishe monaye at foure termes in the yere to be paied: or with in fiftene dayes next after cuerie terme beinge lawfullie asked. And for not true payment thereof as is aforesaid: it shall be lawfull for the said Avis to enter upon the said howse & landes in Northligh & to kepe & possesse the same to her owne use: Duringe her widowes estate: anie former acte done by the said Simon to the contrarie not-witstandinge.

3. ffynallie in consideratione of the premisses beinge performed the said Avis dothe couenaunt & graunt to & with the said Simon his heires executors & assignes that neither she: the said Avis nor anie other for her: shall at anie tyme after the deathe of the said Simon: claime anie dowerie in the said Simons landes goodes or cattells: nor make anie claime to anie copieholde or to anie other thinge of the said Simons: that she might claime by order of lawe: otherwise then is before written: but to stand sufficientlie contented & satisfied with the former gifte of the tythes & other made unto her by the said Simon for her dowerie & utterlie for euer to relinquishe bothe launds leases copie holdes goodes cattells & chattells & all other things of the said Simons leavinge them to thonellie distributione of the said Simon amongst his children.

And for a faithfull performance of the premisses on the parte of the said Avis to be performed: the said Avis as also doctor Whyte warden of Newe Colledge in Oxon her uncle & John Whyte of Staunton in the countie of Oxford fermar her brother do stand bound to the said Simon his heires executors & assignes in one obligacione of five hundreth pounds. In witnes of all and singuler the premisses the said Simon & Avis ech to

thoother hath put their hands & seales to these couenants the daye & yere firste aboue written in presens of these whose names be under written 1573.

Sealed and deliuered in the presence of us

Laurence humfrey Edward love

John Māsell

Noverint universi per præsentēs nos Avis White de Oxon Thomam White doctorem in iure ciuili et wardianum vulgariter nuncupatum Newe Colledge in Oxford: ac Johannem White de Staunton in com' Oxon firmarium: teneri et firmiter obligari Simoni parret de Oxon generoso in quingentis libris bonæ et legalis monete Angliæ, soluendis eidem Simoni heredibus executoribus seu administratoribus suis. Ad quam quidam solucionem bene et fideliter faciendam: obligamus nos et quemlibet nostrum heredes executores seu administratores nostros per præsentēs pro se pro toto et in solid'. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus. Datum apud Oxon vicessimo octavo die mensis Junii: anno Regni serenissimæ nostræ principis dominæ Elizabethæ dei gratia Angliæ ffranciæ et hiberniæ Reginæ: fidei defensoris etc. xv^{to} 1573.

The condicion of this obligaton is such that if the aboue bounden Avis White do faithfullie performe observe & kepe all & singuler articles covenants and agreements which on the parte of the said Avis are to be performed & kepte of & concerninge the said Avis dowerie made & agreed upon, betwene the said Simon & Avis: bearinge date of this present obligatione that then this present obligatione to be utterlie extincte, void, and of none effecte or els to stande in his full strenght and vertue. 1573. John White

Avis + Whites marke Sealed and delivered in the presence of us Laurence Humfrey. Edward love.

John Mansell.

XVII.

Marriage Settlement of Ann Parret.

Agreements betwene Simon Parret and Tho. Doyley concerning the marriage of Simon Parrets doughter: named Anne Parret, 1569.

Articles of agreements betwene Robert Doyley of Greneland in the countie of Bucks esquier and Thomas Doyley of Oxford gent of tother partie and Simon Parrett of Oxford in the countie of Oxon gent of tother partie: concerninge a marriage to

be made and solemnised betwene the said Thomas Doylie of thone partie and Anne Parret daughter of the said Simon of thother partie the xxth daye of December in the twelveth yere of the reigne of our soueraigne ladie Elizabethe by the grace of God quene of England ffrance & Irelande: defender of the faith &c. 1569.

In primis the said Simon for him his heires and executors doth couenaunt & graunt by these presents to geue unto the said Thomas in mariage with his said doughter one hundreth twentie & six pounds thirtyn shillings and iiij pence of good and lawfull money of England to be paid to the said Thomas in manner & forme followinge that is to witt: upon the daye of the said mariage one hundreth pounds and after the said marriage tenne poundes at the feaste of St. Mychaell tharchann-gell which shalbe in the yere of our lorde 1571: and other tenne pounds at the feaste of St. Michaell tharchann-gell which shalbe in the yere of our lord 1572: so that thei shalbe married before: and other vi pounds xiii shillings and foure pence after the said mariage at the feast of St. Mychaell tharchangel which shalbe in the yere of our lord 1573. And further the said Simon promisethe by these presents to dobbble arraye his saide doughter againe the daye of her mariage. In consideration whereof the saide Robert Doyle & Thomas for them theire heires and executors doe couenant and graunt by these presents to & with the said Simon his heires and assignes that if it please God to take out of this life y^e the (*sic*) saide Thomas at anie tyme after the mariage duringe the naturall life of the said Anne: that thei and either of them shall leave the said Anne in moveable goodes worth 200 poundes of good and lawfull money of England: ouer and beside the lease of the personage of Romname (?) in the countie of Barcke and for the good will that the said Robert dothe beare unto the said Thomas his brother: the said Robert for him his heires and executors doth couenaunt and graunt by these presents to and with the said Simon his executors and assignes to geue the lease of Remnan personage aforesaid to the said Thomas and Anne as amplee fullie and whollie as he the said Robert enioyeth the same to haue and to holde the said personage with the appurtenances to the said Thomas and Anne and to the longer liver of them in manner and forme aforesaid from the feast of th' anniciatione of our blessed ladie next ensuinge the date of these presents duringe the hole terme the which the said Robert hath in the same presentlie in possessione. And further the said Robert and Thomas for them theire heires and executors doe couenaunt and graunte by

these presents, that if the said Robert and Thomas or either of them shall at anie tyme hereafter procure anie other lease in reversione or in possessione of the said personage: that then the full state thereof shalbe conveid and made to the said Thomas & Anne & to the longer liver of them: to suche effecte that if the said Anne shall survive the said Thomas that then the said Anne maye enioye the residue of the terme of yeres as well in the lease in possession as in the lease in reversione accordinge to the true intent and meaninge of these presents. In witnes whereof the said parties to these presents have enterchangable set to there haunds and seales the daye and yere above written, 1569.

Sealed & d'd the daye and yere above written in the presens of:

ROBERT DOYLE.

THOMAS DOYLE.

Robt. & Thomas Doleis obligac'on. — Richard Slythurst
Thomas dānars Jhōn Mansell: Wiiliam Standish.

Nouerint uniuersi per præsentēs nos Robertum Doyle de Grenelands in com' Bucks Armigerum et Thomam de Doyle de Oxon in com' Oxon generosum: teneri ac firmiter obligari Simoni Parret de Oxon in com' Oxon generoso in trecentis libris bonæ et legalis monetæ Angliæ. Soluendis eidem Simoni executoribus vel assignatis suis aut suo certo attornato: ad quam solutionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et quemlibet nostrum in totum et in solidum heredes et executores nostros per præsentēs sigillis nostris sigillatos. Datum vigesimo die decembris anno regni serenissimæ nostræ principis dominæ Elizabethæ dei gracia Angliæ ffrance et Hiberniæ reginæ fidei defensoris & duodecimo.

The condicion of this obligatione is suche that if the with-in bounden Robert Doyle and Thomas Doilie there executors and assignes doe well and trulie obserue performe fulfill and kepe all and singular such articles covenants graunts and agreements which one the parte of the said Roberte and Thomas theire executors and assignes are to be obserued performed fulfilled and kepte and are specified in a paire of indentures bearinge the date of these presents which indentures were made betwene the within named Simon parret of thon partie & the within bounden robert doylie and Thomas doylie of thother partie concerninge a mariage to be made and solemnised betwene the said Thomas doylie of thon partie and Anne parret daughter of the said Simon of thother partie: that then this presente obligatione to be utterlie extincte void and

of none effecte or els to stand in his full strengthe and vertue.
Sealed and d'd the daye and yere above written in the presence of
1569.

ROBERT DOYLE.

THOMAS DOYLE.

RIC. SLYTHURST.

THOMAS DA'MARS.

JOHN MANSELL.

WILLIAM STANDISHE.

Anno domini 1573 primo Octobris Simon parrets acquittance from thomas Doley for the marriage money.

Receaued of my father in lawe Simon parret gent. : the full sume of six score syx pounds thirtine shillings iiijd of lawfull money of england : deue unto me for my mariage money with his doughter Anne as forther appereth in a peire of indentures: beringe date the xxth daye of decemberr: in the xiith yere of the reigne of our soueraigne ladie queen Elizabeth etc. 1569. by me Thomas Doyley.

XVIII.

Extracts from Parret Register.

Robert Parret of Oxford the son of Simon Parret gent. was married to Mary Withington daughter to Oliver Withington Doctor of Phisick in the Universitie of Oxford uppon the tenth day of July being Monday and the act day in Oxford in the parrish church of St. Peters there, which Robert was of th' age at the tyme of hys marriage xxxiiij upon the xjth day of January before his marriage and the said Mary of th' age of xvij^{ten} uppon the fourth day of December next after her marriage being borne at iiij^o of the clock in the after noon, which Robert and Mary had these children.

1. Ann Parret daughter to the said Robert and Mary was borne in Oxford uppon the xiiijth day of September betwixt haulfe howre and three quarters after x of the clock at night being fryday in the yere of Queene Elizabeth the xxth Anno Domini 1588. Godfather Mr. William Lech, Godmothers Mrs. Ann Flon and Mrs. Suzan Withington.

Oliver Parret was borne in Oxford uppon the xiiijth day of November being Fryday at x^{ten} minets after v of the clock in the morning in Anno 1589, his Godfathers Mr. Doctor Withington and Mr. Thomas Dochen of Oxford and his Godmother Mrs. Lettice Lofford of Oxford, he died the xiiijth of January anno predicto.

2. Mary Parret was borne at Northligh uppon the xxixth of

November being Sondag anno Reg. Elizab. xxxij^o Anno Domini 1590, betwixt iij^{or} and v of the clock in the afternoone. Her Godfather Mr. George Dale Doctor of the Civill Law. Her Godmothers Mrs. Mary Culpepper of Handborow, and Mrs. Mary Hutchinson of Oxford, the wyfe of Mr. Hutchinson President of St. John's Colledge. She was marryed to John Banks Gent. and had issue only Mary, who by Ervard Dewe Gent. and afterward by William Wright Ald. of Oxford had many children.

3. Elizabeth Parret was borne in Northlighe upon the xxiiijth day of March in the xxxiiijth yere of Queene Elizabeth being Goodfryday about three of the clocke in the after noone, her Godfather Francis Parret her Godmothers Mrs. Ann Withington and Elizabeth Kyng daughter to Steven Brice and wife to William King of Northligh, 1591.

Edward Parret was borne at Northligh upon the vijth day of February being Thurseday one quarter of an howre after six of the clock in the Evening Anno Elizab: Regine xxxvjth 1593. His Godfathers were Mr. William Lentall of Wilcott and Mr. Henry Chittye fellow of Magd. Colledge in Oxford, his Godmother Mrs. Susan Withington of Oxford. He dyed in Oxford the 27th of Febr. anno 1684, and was buried in the chancell of the Parish Church of Northleigh.

4. Susan Parret was borne in Northligh upon the xxjth of June being Saterdag Anno Elizab. Reg. xxxvij^o Anno Domini 1595. three quarters after fowre of the clock in th'after noone, Oliver Withington bachelor of Arts of Oxford being Godfather. Mrs. Mary Harte of Northligh, and Mrs. Ann Poulden of Churchenston Godmothers—she dyed unmarried.

John Parret was born upon the xixth day of May, Elizabethhe Regine xlj^{mo} Anno Domini 1599 being Saterdag betwene one and two of the clocke in the afternoone his Godfathers were Mr. Edward Withington and Abell Bernard of Pirten gent. His Godmother Mrs. Jane Culpepper of Handborow, died at Grais Inne the day of

Edward Parrott of Northleighe the eldest sonne of Robert Parrott was married unto Elizabeth¹ Stonhouse eldest daughter of William Stonhouse of Radley in the county of Berkes Esquire, the three and twentyth day of January 1623 in the parish church of Radley Anno Jac. Angliæ 2.

Robert Parrott the eldest sonne of Edward Parrott and Elizabeth his wife was borne at Radley on Tuesday being the second day of December 1623 about eight of the clocke in the forenoone. Godfathers Mr. William Stonhouse his Grandfather and Mr. John Denton of North Aston, Godmother Mrs. Mary

¹ Her name was Mary, according to her monument in Northleigh Church.

Langton wife of Mr. Doctor Langton President of Magdalen College in Oxford.

Elizabeth Parrott was borne at Northleighe on Wensday the 15th day of June Anno Domini 1625. 1^o Anno Caroli regis about fower of the clocke in the morninge, and was christned at Northleigh the 23 day of the said monthe her Godfather beinge Mr. Edward Hart of Brill in the county of Buck, and Godmothers the Ladi Fettiplace of Astoll and Mrs. Elizabeth Stonhouse of Radley in comit. Berkes her grandmother.

Anne Parrott borne at Radley the six and twentithe day of May Anno Domini 1626. 2^o Anno Caroli Reg. about three of the clocke in the morninge and was christned the thirtithe day of the same monthe. Mr. Thomas Holt fellow of Magdalen College in Oxon beinge Godfather, and Mrs. Anne Stonhouse and Mrs. Susan Parrott Godmothers.

Charles Parrott borne at Abington in the county of Berks on Munday the tenthe of December 1627 about seven of clocke at night and was christned the 19th of the same monthe beinge Wensday at St. Elens church, his Godfathers were Charles Wiseman of Steventon Esq. and Cornelius Fairmedoe of London Esq. his godmother his grandmother Mrs. Elizabeth Stonhouse 3^o Caroli Regis.

Edward Parrott borne at Northleighe on Wensday the five and twentithe day of November about seven of the clocke in the morninge and was christened on Tusday the eight day of December after, his Godfathers were John Martin of Witney Esqre. and George Stonhouse of Grays Inne Esqr. his Godmother Mrs. Jane Culpeper of Hanborowe.

William Parrott was borne at Northleighe on the day of Anno Domini 1630. And was christened on his Godfathers were Sir William Stonhouse of Radley in the county of Berkes Baronett and Robert Fitzharbert of Bagbrooke in the county of Oxford Esqr. his Godmother Mrs. Ursula Denton Wife of John Denton of Northaston Esqr.

Mary Parrot was borne at Northleighe on Munday about seven of the clocke at night beinge the one and twentithe day of November 1631 and was christened on Saturday the third day of December followinge, her Godfather was Richard Baylye of Ducklington Esqr. her Godmothers Mrs. Dorothy Brise wife of Mr. Robert Brise of Witney and Mary Bankes wife of Mr. John Bankes of Abington in the county of Barkes.

Ursula Parrott borne at Northleighe the three and twentithe day of June about nine of the clocke at night Anno Domini 1633, and was christened on Tuesday the second of July, her Godfather was Sir Thomas Meviston of Coggs Baronett, her

Godmothers the Ladye Carye wife of Sir Matthew Carye of Cockrupt and Mrs. Martin wife of John Martin of Wittney Esquire.

Simon Parrott was borne at Northleighe the of
about of the clocke at Anno Domini 1635 and was
christened on the fifth day of December, his Godfathers were
John Bankes of Islippe gent. and Thomas Denton of Northaston
gent., his Godmother was Mrs. Anne Bierley of Ducklington.

John Parrott borne at Northleighe the day of
about of the clocke Anno Domini 1636 and was
christened the 18th day of February 1636, his Godfathers were
William Stonhouse of Cockthroppe Esqr. and Mr. Michaell
Moulines of Holy Court his Godmother Mrs. Elizabeth Pope of
Cogyes.

Laid out for my children at divers tymes—

1. In primis, paid to Frances' Master for his apprenticeship
xxij*li*. v*js*. viij*d*. dubble apparrell and for chardges
xii*js*. iiij*d*.
2. Item, Paid for Johns apprenticeship v*li*. xii*js*. iiij*d*. dubble
apparrell and for expenses *xs*.
3. Paid for Thomas Parrets apprenticeship x*li*. dubble apparrell
and for expenses *xs*.
4. Paid for James apprenticeship viij*li*. dubble apparrell and for
expenses *xs*.
5. Paid for Martha apprenticeship v*li*. dubble apparrell and for
expenses *xs*.
6. Paid for Simon Parrets office at the Colledg of Glocestor
xviij*li*. I did give unto him and paid for him at soondry
tymes above the soom of x*li*. Summe xxviij*li*.

June.—Simon Parret of Oxford gent. was married to Alys
White of Oxford gent. the xxixth day of June St. Peters day
being Moonday the yere 1573, the said Alys being of th'age
yeres at the tyme of her marriage.

August.—Peter Parret was borne at Northlighe on Monday
being xvth day of August 1574 about v of the clocke in the after
noone, His Godfathers were Thomas Bromley the quenes
majesties generall solicitor, now lord chauncellor of England,
and Doctor Birkley Warden of Merton Colledg in Oxford and
Mrs. Margery Babington (now lady) of Kiddington gent. God-
moother.

December.—Simon Parret the yonger was borne at North-
lighe the xiiijth day of December—Thursday—1576 about xij
of the clock at none His Godfathers Mr. Edward Pore of Wilcot
gent: and Peter Ranell of Witney clothier, and Mrs. Yates

the wife of Thomas Yates Godmother 1576. He departed this worlde day of January 1576 at Hanborough and was burried at Northlighe church in the North Ile.

February.—Elizabeth Parret was borne the xxijth dai of February 1578 being Moonday at Northlighe betweene j and ij of the clock in the morning. Her Godfather Mr. Thomas Bloont of Euston and Magdalen King of Northlighe and Mary Brian of Coges Godmothers 1578. Elizabeth died at Oxford the xxjth day of October, 1582 and was burried in St. Peter's church where my late wife Elizabeth was buried.

September.—Mary Perret was borne the viijth day of September 1580 being Thursday at Northlighe about xj of the clock that night, her Godfather Mr. William Inkforbie clarke of the landes in Magd. Colledg, and Mrs. Chamberlane of Combe, and Mrs. Jones of Witney Godmothers 1580.

Aprill.—Hester Parret was borne the vjth dai of Aprill 1582 being Friday at Oxford about ij of the clock in the morning, her Godfather Doctor Oliver Withington, D. of Phisick and Mrs. Anne Florid and Mrs. Justine Dormer Godmothers, 1582.

Simon Parret of the Universitie of Oxford gent. departed this worlde at Oxford uppon this xxiiijth day of September betwixt v and vj of the clock in the evening being Thursday in the xxvjth yere of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth Anno Domini 1584 being of th'age lxxj yeres the Satterday next before his death, and lieth buried in the church of St. Peters in the East in Oxford, in the grave of his late wyffe Elizabeth, leaving behind him lyving his second wyfe and xvten children.

ROBERT PARRET.

Robert Parret.

My Father Mr. Robert Parret was borne in Hackness in the Countie of York, his fathers name was George Parret, his moothers name was Isabell Langdall, and she had another sister, who was married to Lepington, the said Robert lived to th'age of lxxij yeres or thereabouts, and departed this world the xxti day of Aprill in the year of our Lord God 1550 Anno quarto Edwardi Sexti, and lyeth buried in St. Peter's church in Oxford.

Ales Parret wife to the said Robert.

My moother Mrs. Ales Parret was borne in Soningwell in the countie of Berks, her fathers name was Robert Gardiner, her moothers name was Ales Orpewood, and she had one other sister name Jane who was married to John Stevenson of Soningwell the said Ales lived to th'age of lxx yeres or thereabouts,

and departed this world the second day of July in the yere of our Lord God 1558 and lyeth buried by the said Robert in St. Peters church in Oxford. .

The above named Robert and Ales had ten children, viz. Clement, Simon, Elizabeth, Catherine, Ales, Dorothei, John, Leonard, Jane and Agnes—all theis were borne in Oxford.

Simon Parret quondam Socius Collegii Magd. Oxon.

Simon Parret was married to Elizabeth Love Mr. Edward Loves daughter of Aenoho in the countie of Northampton the xxviiith day of September uppon St. Michaells Eve; being Soonday that yere, Anno Domini 1550 Anno Regni Reg. Edwardi Sexti quarto, at Aenoho aforesaid the said Simon being xxxvjth yeres of age at the tyme of the marriage viz. the xixth day of September 1550 and she died 24. Decembre 1572.

Elizabeth Love.

Elizabeth Love was xix yeres of age the first day of March next before her mariadg unto Simon Parret, as appered by her fathers hand writing. She departed in childbed at Oxford the xxiiijth day of December being Christmas Eve about viijth of the clock at night and was buried on Christmas day in the afternone in St. Peters Parishe Church in the East in Oxford, the above named Simon and Elizabeth had xixth children, in order as followith viz. Edward (dead), Anne, Robert, Simon, Ales, Edward (dead), Elizabeth (dead), Walter (dead), Mary (dead), Frauncs, Mary (dead), and Dorothei, borne at one birth, Jane, Martha, Susanna, John, Thomas, and another man child named John, borne with him at one birth, which departed as sowne at it was borne, Christian Parret.

Edward Parret, dede.

July. Edward dead.—Edward Parret th'elder was borne at Brackley in the Scholmer howse the vij of July 1551, and departed this world the xxiiijth day of December next following at Charlton beside Newbottell in the countie of Northampton and was buried in New Bottell quier.

August. Anne. Saturday.—Anne Parret was borne the xxth day of August at Middleton Stonie in the countie of Oxon betwixt viij and ix of the clocke in the morning beinge Saturday Anno Domini 1552, her Godfather Giles Love gent. and Godmothers Mrs. Anne Straberley of Aenoho and Margaret Ardern and Catherin Ardern of Cottsford the said Anne was married to Mr. Thomas Doyle Master of Arte and fellowe of Magd. Colledg in Oxford on. Moonday the vth day of February 1570 at

his Moother's Howse at Chesylhampton in the countie of Oxon, the said Anne being xvijth yer'es of adge the xxth day of August next before her mariadge.

Robert Parret, Thursday.

January.—Robert Parret was borne the xj day of January at Middleton Stonie about iiij of the clock after noone being Thirsday that yere 1553. his Godfather Thomas Woodward of Woodstock and Anthoni Ardern of Kirtlington gent. and Ales Heath of Middelton Godmother, and Edward Gledarell of Souldren Godfather at the Bishop.

Simon Parret, Moonday.

January.—Simon Parrett was borne the xiiijth of January at Middelton Stonie about ij of the clocke in the morning being Monday 1559, his Godfathers Edward Love Junior of Aenoho, George Hawkins of Middleton, Roland Shaberley of Aenoho gent. and Mary Love of Aenoho wife to old Mr. Edward Love Godmother.

Ales Parret, Monday.

February.—Ales Parret was borne the xxijth day of February at Middelton Stonie between one of the clock in the morning and two being Moonday that yere 1555 her Godfather John Ardern of Cottsford and her Godmothers Jane Wide of Sowlderne and Margaret Love of Aenoho and Sibill Herne of Oxford wife to Roger Herne.

Edward Parret, dede. Wenisday.

March, dead.—Edward Parret was borne at Middelton Stonie the xvijth day of March about one of the clock in the morning being Wenisday 1556, his Godfathers Edward Love the younger and William Wide of Souldren and his Godmother Katherin Love of Aenoho, this Edward departed this world the vth of May next following and is buried in the quier at Stoke by his grandmother, 1556.

Elizabeth Parret (1558), dede. Soonday.

Dead. October.—Elizabeth Parret was borne the xxxth day of October at Oxford about one of the clock in the Morning being Soonday, hir Godmoother's Elizabeth Frier and Jane Ardern of Oxford, her Godfather Mr. Adrian Hawthorne Principall of Magd. Hall 1558, and Christian Hewster of Oxford Godmother, she departed this world 2^o Marcii 1570 at Wapnam in the countie of Northampton and was buried ther in the quier.

Walter Parret, dede. Saturday.

Dead. June.—Walter Parret was borne the *xxij^u* day of June about *vj* of the clock in the morning, being Saturday 1560, and departed the *xxvij^u* day of the said monith next following at Hensington beside Woodstock, and was buried at Stoke in the quier by his brother Edward, 1560.

Mary Parret, dede. Thursday.

Dead. October.—Mary Parret was borne the *xxx^u* day of October 1562 at *vij* of the clock at evening being Thursday at Oxford and was buried in the church of Northligh in the North Ile the second day of June, 1563.

Francis Parret. Saturday.

Aprill.—Francis Parret was borne the *xxiiij^u* day of Aprill at Oxford 1563, at *vij* of the clock in the morning being Saturday his Godfathers Francis Hastings and William Lane gent. his Godmother Mrs. Jane Humfrie wife unto the President of Magd. College.

Mary (dead) and Dorotheie. Friday.

Mary, dead. June.—Mary and Dorothei Parret wer borne the *xxiiij^u* day of June at Northligh about one of the clock in the morning 1564 being Friday, Mary was th'elder by almost a quarter of an howre Mary's Godfather Mr. Bellaney fellow of Trinity College and Godmothers old mother Curtes and good wife King, Dorotheis Godfather Mr. Rooks fellow of Magd. Colledg and Godmothers Mrs. Cooper of Oxford and Mrs. Brian of Cogs, Mary departed this world the *xjth* day of May and was buried in Northligh, in the North Ile by her sister Mary in the Chappell on the North side.

Jane Parret. Moonday.

Aprill.—Jane Parrett was borne the *xxix^u* day of Aprill a littell before *iiij* of the clock in the morning at Oxford 1566, being Moonday, Mr. Henry Barkley sub-warden of New College Godfather and Mrs. Humfrie and Mrs. Slithurst Godmothers.

Martha Parret. Friday.

July.—Martha Parrett was born the *xvij^u* day of July between one and two of the clock after none at Oxford being Friday 1567 Mr. John Mansell the Burser of Magd. Colledg in Oxford Godfather, and Mrs. Mary Matthew and Mrs. Elizabeth Garbrand Godmothers.

Susanna Parret. Moonday.

October.—Susan Parret was borne the forth day of October between one and two of the clock after none at Oxford being

Moonday 1568, Mr. Thomas Doiley fellow of Magd. Colledg in Oxford Godfather and Elizabeth Cooper daughter of the deane of Christs Chirch in Oxford and Justine Humfrie the Presidents daughter of Magd. Colledg Godmoothers.

John Parret. Saturday.

May.—John Parret was borne at Oxford the xxvijth day of May, about xij of the clock at none being Saturday 1570, Doctor Cooper deane of Christs Chirche in Oxford and Mr. John Pope of Wroxton esquire Godfather and Willobei gent. godmoother.

Saturday. Thomas Parret, and another man child named John by the midwife and departed.

June.—Thomas Parret was borne at Northlighe the last day of June a very littell after iij of the clock in the afternone being Saturday 1571. D. Humfrie President of Magd. Colledg in Oxford, Mr. Thomas Gibbons then being Shirife of Oxfordshere Godfathers and Mrs. Bramley gent. Godmoother, there was another man childe borne with Thomas, but that died and buried in Northlighe.

Christian Parret. Wenisday.

December.—Christian Parret was borne at Oxford the xxiiijth day of December being Wednisday one quarter of an howre before vij of the clock at night 1572 Mr. Cole of Magd. Colledg Godfather and Mrs. Susan Withington and Mrs. Jane Cole Godmoothers.

Mr. Symon Parret was baptised the 5th of December Anno Domini 1635.

Mr. John Parret was baptized the 18th of February Anno Domini 1636.

XIX.

Will of Sir Herbert Perrot.

In the name of God. Amen. I Sir Herbert Perrot of Haroldston in the county of Pembroke, Knight being crazy in body but of sound and perfect memory, for which the Lord's Holy name be praised doe hereby make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following hereby also revokeing and making void all former Wills and Testaments Item in the first and principally I doe hereby give and bequeath my soule body and spirit into the hands and protection of my ever glorious blessed Maker and Creator humbly hoping and instantly intreating His gracious Mercy for the

free pardon and remission of all my sins and transgressions which I have most grievously comitted against his sacred Ma^{tie} and all others whatsoever during the course of my whole life all which I most humbly earnestly heartily beg and implore only for the passion merits satisfaction and redemption of my Soule and Body from sinn death and everlasting damnacon by the bitter passion and death of my gracious Redeemer Jesus Christ the only beloved sonne of God.

Item I make constitute and ordaine my wel beloved wife Dame Susanna Perrott also Norris my only and sole executer of this my last Will and Testament earnestly disiring and intreating her, and charging her as shee will one day answer to the contrary to see and take care that this my said last Will and Testament may be well and duly performed and executed in all particulars according to the best of her power and ability.

Item I give grant and bequeath to my said deare wife my executrix an Annuity or Rentcharge of two hundred pounds per an^m to be gathered leavied received and taken by her [and] by her Executors Administrators and assynes out of all my Lordshippes, Lands, Tenements and hereditaments in the County of Pembroke or Towne and County of Haverford West, and in case of non payment power to distraine for the same, Neverthelesse with this especial trust and confidence that shee my said executrix, her executors, administrators, and assynes may be supplied with money out of the said Rents, Profits and Revenues for the paying and discharging of all my debts legacies and payments anywise due or payable by me in law, conscience, equity, or trust, to which end I doe hereby give grant, and bequeath unto my said executrix her executors, administrators and assigns a lease for thirteen years to begin within six monthes after my decease of all the said rent, annuity or rentcharge of two hundred pounds per annum issuing out of all my Estates in Pembrokeshire as aforesaid.

Item I give and bequeath unto my said beloved wife and executrix all my lands tenements and hereditaments in the County of Hereford within the several Lordships and Parishes of Wellington, Moreton upon Lugg Pipe Lydi (?) and Burgh hill during her naturell life over and above her joynture of Wellington for an augmentation of her jointure.

Item I charge and commend my daughter Hester to be fully and wholly ruled and governed by the directions of her said Mother Susanna Perrott in all things and not to marry without her consent.

Item I desire my said Executrix immediately with the first money that comes to her hands to discharge all, and all manners of debts or payments due unto any person whatsoever in law or conscience from me or remaining yet unpaid of the legacies given by my uncle Francis Perrot of London merchant if they or their executors and assynes can any wayes be searched or found out or otherwise the said Legacies to be given to the Poore or other charitable use by advice and discretion in the performance of which I doe acknowledge and confesse that I have been too slack and doe ask the Lord's pardon in the same though I was also hindred and obstructed by the warrs and troubles that were in this kingdome in these times.

Item I give and bequeath to my Nephew John Street of Gatertop in the county of Hereford Gent, one hundred pounds to be paid him within six months after my decease.

Item I give and bequeath to Mrs. Damaris Edwards Widow my sister, Tenne pounds in money, to my Cousin John Edwards her son tenne pounds in money to my cousin Frances Owen and Martha Edwards ten pounds a piece in money to be paid in all, being a hundred pounds to every of them within six months after my decease.

Item I desire and also hereby nominate and appoint my worthy and much honoured friend William Mordant of Hovingston in the county of Pembroke Esquire and my trusty and well beloved friend W^m Williams of Lanrian in the county of Pembroke Gent to be overseers for the due and well performance of this my last Will and Testament in all particulars, and I give and bequeath to each of them as a Legacy, and for their care therein five pounds apiece to be paid to each of them within six months after my decease—and Whereas I have by the Lord's assistance lately reedified and built again the decayed Church of S^t Ismels of Haroldston, my mind and desire is that the tithes of Haroldston of Haylet and Boydon and Drenchman (Drudgeman) hill, and all other tythes within the said Parish of S^t Ismel's shall be by myselfe during my life, by my heirs executors and assignes disposed and paid according to certain leases made to the aforementioned William Williams, and according to other deeds by me also lately made and signed and delivered and other instructions in papers by me left for ordering the Church and Tythes of the Parish of S^t Ismels of Haroldston.

Item I give and bequeath tenne pounds in money towards the further rebuilding the Parish Church of S^t Thomas in the towne and county of Haverfordwest to be paid to the Church-

wardens and others that will truely and bona fide goe on certainly with the repaire of the same Nevertheless it is my full meaning and intention that the said Churchwardens Parishioners and other Undertakers shall build and erect for the use of me and my heirs and owners of Haroldstone convenient seate or Pugh near the Pulpit in the said Church where it formerly stood, to the use of me, my heires and assigns.

Whereas I have agreed with one Henry Cooper of Wellington in the county of Hereford, carpenter, for the erecting and building of a certaine almshouse upon the leased lands of mine in tenure of Richard Jones, according to certain articles between me and him, the said Cooper covenanted and in writing agreed, I have left eighty pounds in the custody of my wife within her closset in Wellington in Herefordshire, to be expended and paid for building and erecting the said almshouse, and the said Henry Cooper hath received tenne pounds in money already for the finishing of the same. Now my will and meaning is that my said executrix shall see that building or almshouse well and sufficiently built according to the said agreements. Allsoe my full meaning and intention is that the tythes of all the demesnes of the manor of Wellington, excepting only the tythes of the woods in Chancehill and all other my woods in Wellington shall ever be settled and granted and are hereby given and granted to the maintenance of the said Hospitall or almshouse to the vallue of thirty pounds p' annum. Tenne pounds whereof to be yearly paid to a schoolmaster there for teaching twelve or thirteen children at school and educating them in learning and the feare of the Lord, who are to be the children of the inhabitants of Wellington Morton Lyde Burghill and Collon Prior, of those that shall at any time of vacancy first come and desire to be admitted. Neverthelesse it is my true meaning and intention that the tythes aforesaid issuing out of the demesnes of Wellington, viz. two parts of three thereof being my inheritance shall be settled and conveyed by advice of Councell and an Act of Parliament in that behalfe to be gained that the said tythes nor any part thereof may not be forfeited or taken away or any otherwise disposed by the Kings Ma^{ty} the Bishop or any other upon pretence of the statute of mortmaine nor by any other authority but to the true meaning of these presents, and that then in case any such claime or pretence shall be soe made that then the said Sir Herbert Perrot his heires to be and remaine in their former estates and receive the issues and profits of the said tythes to their owne proper use anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, and if it happen that the said tythes cannot be by any means soe settled and granted

and confirmed by Parliament that they may be well and firmly conveyed to the uses before assigned, then it is my full meaning and intention, and I do desire my wife and executrix that she shall purchase as much lands out of the said issues and profits of my lands in Pembrokeshire and Herefordshire and the yearly profits of the aforementioned tythes in Wellington as the schoolmaster of the said almshouse may have clearly paid him in money tenne pounds and six almsmen who are to be old honest decayed laborers that have always lived civilly and in the feare of God, to be chosen by my executrix, heires and assignes may each of them be paid quarterly in money forty five shillings a piece, that is to say forty five shillings in the whole year paid them at four times, and the residue of the thirty pounds per ann^m yet undisposed of, my meaning is that each of them have ten shillings a yeare more paid for a cloth coat of good civell browne or liver colour with red buttons and three shillings a piece for a paire of shoes every yeare, and twenty shillings more towards the keeping of the almshouse in repaire. If there be any remainder of the thirty pounds to be divided between the schoolmaster and almsmen share and share alike if there be no charges repaires nor necessary uses concerne the foundation of the house to employ the same in.

Item I give and bequeath to the parish church of St. Marie's in the towne and county of Haverfordwest the sum of five pounds to be paid to the churchwardens or overseers of the work there within three months after my decease.

Item I give and bequeath to the poore of the towne and county of Haverfordwest forty shillings in money to be distributed among them at the discretion of my executrix.

Item I give and bequeath unto the poor of the parish of Worbley (? Weobley) in the county of Hereford forty shillings in money to be distributed among them as aforesaid.

Item I give and bequeathe to the poor of the parish of Wellington in the county of Hereford to be distributed among them as before mentioned. (The amount bequeathed is omitted.)

Item I give and bequeath to the poore of the parish of Morton upon Lugg in the county of Hereford thirty shillings in money to be distributed among them at the discretion of my executrix within three months after my decease.

Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish of St. Ismaels of Haroldston in the county of Pembroke twenty shillings in money to be paid to them as aforesaid.

Item I give and bequeath to my loving friend Mr. Peregrine Phillips of Drenchman's (? Drudgman's) Hill the sum of five pounds to be paid within three months after my decease.

Item I give and bequeath unto every servant that shall be living with me and hath served me three years at the time of my decease twenty shillings apiece in money to be paid to each of them within three months after my decease.

I also heartily pray and desire the Lord to blesse and sanctify my daughter Hester Perrot and that she may grow in virtue and the feare [of] the Lord. I also give and bequeath unto my said daughter Hester Perrot all my lands, lordshippes tenements and hereditaments within the county of Hereford Pembroke and the towne and county of Haverford West during her life and to the heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten, if such heires shall have issue of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for want of heires of the body of Hester Perrot lawfully to be begotten, or for want of issue of the heirs of Hester Perrot lawfully begotten, then my full meaning and intention is that all my lands, lordshippes and tenements and hereditaments in the County of Pembroke Hereford, and towne and county of Haverford West shall descend and goe to my next heires according to the course of the common law of England.

Item I doe hereby alsoe will and desire my well-beloved wife Dame Susan Perrot executrix of my last Will and Testament to build and erect in St^e. Mary's Church in the towne and county of Haverford west a monument or comely grave stone over the body of Sir James Perrot upon which I desire may in legible characters be engraven thereon these words following vz^t. "Here lyeth the body of Sir James Perrot of Haroldston in the county of Pembroke Knight who deceased about two and fourty years since. He was by the suffrage of all a very pious learned and charitable Gentleman. Here also lieth by him the body of Dame Perrot his wife daughter of Sir Thomas Ashfield of Buckinghamshire as alsoe the body of James Perrot Gent. second brother to Sir Herbert Perrot of Haroldston in the county of Pembroke Knight who in memory of the deceased hath caused this stone here to be placed the day of" . . .

I desire also my executrix to cause another plate of brass to be engraven and erected in the Cathedral Church of Hereford near Bishop Westphaling's tomb for my grandfather with these words well and deeply engraven, "Here lieth the body of Richard Perrot of Morton upon Lugg in the county of Hereford Esq^r who deceased in the yeare of He married Alice the daughter of Richard Bromth. Esq and by her had issue John Perrot, Robert Perrot Richart Perrot and Francis Perrot of London Merchant, and Alice Perrot and by a

second Venter William Perrot in memory of whom Sir Herbert Perrot of Wellington Knight, son of Robert Perrot aforesaid hath caused this brasse to be erected and here placed."

I also desire my executrix to cause another plate of brasse to be engraven and settled in the parish Church of Titley near Stanton on Severne (Arrow) in the county of Hereford for my father with this inscription deep and well engraved.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Perrot of Morton upon Lug in the County of Hereford Gent. who deceased the . . . He married Fortune one of the daughters of Richard Tomkyns of Monnington in the county of Hereford Esq and his wife Catharine Baskerville by whom he had issue Herbert Perrot James Perrot Francis Perrot Penelope Perrot and Damaris Perrot in whose memory the said Herbert Perrot hath caused this brasse to be here erected and placed.

Item it is my will and memory (?) and I doe alsoe desire my Executrix to cause another plate of brasse to be engraven and erected in the pugh of Woolchurch in the city of London for my uncle Francis Perrot with good and deep letters containing this inscription "Here lyeth the body of Francis Perrot Gent: of London merchant who deceased the day of September in the [year] 1642. He was the third sonne of Richard Perrot of Morton upon Lug in the county of Hereford Esq^r and Alice Brom^{ch} his wife. Hee was a very religious charitable and affable Gent. very kind to all his countrymen and Relacions. Sir Herbert Perrot of Wellington in the County of Pembroke and also of Haroldston in the county of Pembroke being his nephew and executor of his last will and Testament hath caused this Brasse to be here erected and placed in memory of his dear uncle to whose love and care he was highly accountable for his breeding and educacon—my will and meaning alsoe is and I do hereby will and devise my Executrix to cause another plate of Brass to be well and deeply engraven and erected and placed over the body of my sonne Herbert Perrot who lies buried in the Middle Temple Church in the Round within the City of London with this inscription hereafter following thereon inscribed. "Herbertus Perrot Armiger nuper Societate Medii Templi Filius unicus Herberti Perrot in Agro Pembrochiensi Militis. Summi Ingenii, omnibus gratissimus universis animi et corporis dotibus egregii pollens et qui non neminis suffragis ad ardua tantum natus videbatur. Tandem (pro! facinus) ferro inimicæ et perfidæ manus im(m)ature præreptus ingenti Parentis dolore plurimis amicorum fletibus, et mira cunctorum sympathia sed omni epitaphio major hic jacet.—And lastly my meaning and intention is and I do fully [] and desire my said Executrix to put up and erect for myselfe a monument in the

Parish Church of St Ismells of Haroldston where I desire to be buried in case I decease in Pembrokeshire. I desire also my said executrix to build and erect another monument for me in the Parish Church of Wellington in the county of Hereford with such inscriptions Epitaphs &c. as she shall be advised to be convenient.

Item I give and bequeath towards my funerall expences a hundred pounds, and doe earnestly charge and desire my dear Wife Dame Susan Perrot whom I do hereby appoint and ordaine to be the sole executrix of all my goods, personall estate, leases and chattells to see this my last will and Testament fully performed in all things.

Item I give and bequeath to the Cathedrall Church of St Paul's in London five pounds for the building thereof to be paid to the overseers of that work within six months after my decease.

HERBERT PERROT.

Published and declared the 21st of June 1682 in the presence of William Williams, Will. Hill, M. M. Hirst.

Probate was granted to Dame Elizabeth Perrot in Sept. 1683—sworn before Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knight, D.C.L., Custos or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

To the will is appended a seal in red wax, which bore in first and fourth quarters Perrot of Pembrokeshire; second and third, paly of six, *or* and *azure*, on a fess *gules* two mullets *argent*.

Sir Herbert was buried in Aug. 1683, at Wellington.

E. L. BARNWELL.

CORRIGENDA.

VOL. XI.

- P. 10. The chevron is erroneously introduced. See woodcut in Appendix No. I.
 P. 23, 7, 8 l. For "Nicolas ap Griffith" read "Griffith ap Nicolas."
 " 4 l. from bottom of page. For "Tuberville" read "Turberville."
 P. 24, 8 l. from bottom of page. Before Margaret insert 3.
 P. 29, 31 l. For "Neva" read "Nevern."
 P. 107, l. 3 from bottom. For "Lettice" read "Dorothy."
 P. 112, l. 9. For "sometimes" read "some time."
 P. 120, l. 28. After "twenty-three" insert "or twenty-four."
 P. 230, l. 28. For "Pembrokeshire" read "Herefordshire."
 P. 232, l. 23. For "Hayllbode" read "Heywood."
 P. 371, ll. 5, 6 from bottom After "year" insert "4, William; 5, Simon"; and for "4" read "6."

VOL. XII.

- P. 181, l. 22. For "Bellingham" read "Bullingham."
 P. 315. Add "Robert" next to "John," son of Robert Perrot and Mary Withington.
 P. 320. Remove the vertical line from "Richard=Alice Paynoll," to "Robert=Fortuna Tomkyns."

Obituary.

THE MARQUIS CAMDEN.—We regret to notice the decease of a patron of our Association in the person of the Marquis Camden, a most enlightened and generous promoter of archæological pursuits, and a good antiquary. Other associations besides our own have to lament his loss, for the deceased nobleman stood at the head of several. He was more immediately connected with Wales through his property in Brecknockshire; and he had distinguished his possessorship of the Priory at Brecon by his liberal encouragement of the late restoration of that fine church. His Lordship was also owner of another grand monastic remain, Bayham Abbey near Tonbridge; and there, as everywhere, evinced his desire of protecting the buildings, and all objects of antiquity, to the utmost of his power. The late peer was born 2 May, 1799, and died 6 August, 1866.

Correspondence.

ANCIENT GRAVE, LLANELIDAN, DENBIGH-SHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—During the present summer a grave was discovered in some digging operations, the walls of which appear, by the description given, to have been surmounted with overlapping stones; but unfortunately no steps were taken to ascertain satisfactorily the real fact. Some bones, said to be those of a man and of a horse, were the sole deposits, with the exception of what is described to be an iron hoop. The situation of this grave is by the road, near a farm called Cefn Coch, in the parish of Llanelidan Dyffryn Clwyd. At little more than half a mile from the spot, in a south-easterly direction, on the farm of Bodlowydd Ucha, a large quantity of small Roman brass coins of the lower empire were discovered nearly at the same time. Unfortunately they have been scattered among many persons; but appear to have been in excellent preservation, and mostly of the time of Constantine. With them was discovered a gold ring, since disposed of by the finder, an old woman, who disposed of it for the sum of one pound. It is to be hoped that the attention of the Local Secretaries for Denbighshire will be directed

to these facts, and more satisfactory information be obtained as to the real character of the objects then discovered. It is remarkable that a few years ago a large deposit of similar Roman coins was brought to light in stubbing up a hedge near Maesmore, Cornwall, a short notice of which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. In both cases they appear to have been carefully concealed; and, unless Roman money was the only medium of circulation among the Welsh, after the withdrawal of the Roman legions, and before Saxon money was to be had, these two deposits denote clearly the Roman occupation of this part of the Principality, which is not in immediate contiguity to the great lines of communication.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

CAMBRENSIS.

Sept. 2, 1866.

WELSH GRADUATES OF OXFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—As you have favoured my list of old wills of Welshmen with a place in your valuable miscellany (see *Arch. Camb.* for July 1866, pp. 370-71), I am encouraged to send you a list of Cambrians of olden time, who have taken their degrees in the University of Oxford; copied by me either from the papers in the Bodleian, or from Registers in that University. Many of those therein contained, distinguishing themselves by their writings or ministrations in after-life, will, I presume, be identified by some of your readers as scholars of eminence, and as men who did honour to the land that gave them birth, as well as to the ancient race and lineage from which they sprang.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Penrhos House, Weston-s.-Mare.

2nd August, 1866.

Welshmen, Bachelors of Arts, who took their Degrees at the University of Oxford as under:

David Edwards, A.D. 1522. By a subsequent list it appears that

"David Edward" took his M.A. degree in 1525

John Edwards, 1524

Richard Vahan, 1524

John Jamys, 1528

John Jamys, M.A., A.D. 1532

Reign of Henry VIII,—

Phillip Welshman, 1531-2

John Lewys, 1534-5

Roger Jamys, 1539-40

Harry Morgan, 1540-41

Richard Hewys, ditto

Robert Jonys, 1541-42

Ludovic Powell, ditto

David Jonys, 1542

John Lloyd, 1542-43

Richard Edward, 1544-45

David Howell, ditto

John Edwards,

2 Mary,—

Edward Jamys, 1553

Robert Davys, 1555

Robert Craddoc, ditto

Robert Benion, 1557

Thomas Benion, M.A., 1561, vicar of Edmonton in 1558, Fellow of Merton

Elizabeth,—

W. Jonys, 1569	Edward Hewes, ditto
Thomas Williams, 1562	Stephen Hewes, ditto
David Edwards, ditto	John Matthew, ditto
John Pritchard, ditto	John Edwards, ditto
Davie Hewes, 17 Feb. 1562.	Thomas Matthew, ditto
Dav. Hewes, M.A., 1567	Roger Jamys, 1571
Galf Vaughan, 1562	William Thomas, ditto
William Phillippis, ditto	John Edwards, ditto
Job Matthew, 1563	William Griffith, ditto
Thomas Jeffrys, ditto	David Powell, 1572
William Mericke, ditto	Richard Meredith, ditto
Thomas Powell, 1565	William Edward, 1574
Rich. Jeffrys, ditto	Griffith Williams, ditto
Thomas Johnes, 1568	Thomas Jenkyns, 1575
Rodri Powell, 1569	Richard Hewes, 1575-76

*Welshmen, Masters of Arts, who took their Degrees at the University of Oxford as under :**Reign of Henry VII,—*

Richard Vaughan, 1503	John Hewes, 1506. Merton
Morgan Aprice, 1505, 24 July	Thomas Phillips, 1 Feby. 1508
Edward Phyllyps, ditto, 21 May	Matthew Lewes, 1509
William Gryffyth, ditto	John Thomas, 1510
John Gryffyth, ditto	

Reign of King Henry VIII,—

William Griffith, 6 Feb. 1511. Oriel	Rob. Phyllyps, 18 June, 1537
David Griffith, 1512	James Phyllyps, 1538
Thomas Davys <i>vel</i> Davyd, 1515	Thomas Hewes, 27 March, 1539
Thomas Davyd Davyth Davy, 1519	Thomas Rice, 1540
John Davyd, 1521	Ludowic Powell ap Howel, 1541
Francis Phylippis, ditto	John ap Harry, ditto
Dav. Edwards, 14 July, 1525 ¹	John Gryffyth, ditto
John Davy, 1525	Walter David, 1542
John Gryffyth, 1527	Roger Harvard, 3 July, 1543.
Mich. Apreece, 11 March, 1528	Exon.
Rob. Jamys, 1528	David Howell, June, 1544
Maurice ap Rice, 1530	Rob. Powell, ditto
John Howels, ditto	Richard Hewes, 1546
John Vaghan, ditto	John Edwards, ditto
Rich. Vaghan, 1535	Thomas Roger, 1547

¹ There was a David Edward, doctor of physic, buried at Maney in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 22 May, 1542; probably this David Edwards, Hugh Edwards being at that time, or shortly before, seated at Maney Castle; and in the sixteenth year of King Henry VIII was the king's commissioner for the collection of his majesty's subsidy for Northamptonshire, and towards which, being a very wealthy subject, he was, in his own parish, by far the greatest contributor. Marcy Castle at a previous period belonged to the Lords Wake. A brother of this Hugh (and probably also of this David) was John Edwards of Horton in the parish of Beeding, co. of Sussex, as he and his descendants are included in the London Visitation for 1634, and had a confirmation of their *ancient* coat of arms from Sir Wm. Sigan, garter king at arms, 22 Sept. 2nd Chas. I (1626). In said Visitation these are set forth as sons of "*Edward of Monmouth.*" (*Vide* Harleian MSS. 1476, folio 30.)

1 *Edward VI.*—

Thomas Rice, 1547

Hierom Phylippes, 1552

2 *Mary.*—

Rob. Hewys, 1555

Richard Harrys, 1562. C. Nov.

Elizabeth.—

John Meyrick, 1562

Walken Vaughan

Thomas Mansell, ditto

Henry Parry, 1582. Au. Gloster.

William Philipps, 1567

Evan Thomas, 8 July, 1582

Rich. Davys, 1569. Oriel

Hugh Richards

Geo. Elye, 3 July, ditto

William Vaughan

Thomas Jenkyns, 1570

John Williams

Hugh Evance, 1574

Evance Thomas, 1584. Æn.

John Edwards, 1575

Rich. Vaughan, 1585

Rich. Meredith, ditto

Lewes Evans, ditto. Aula Gloster.

Rice Vaughan, ditto

Francis Vaughan, 1586

David Price, 1576

Thomas Darye, ditto

David Poell

Robt. Darye *vel* Davies, 1588. Mert.

Rich. Wyllyams, ditto

Griff. Powell, ditto. Jesus

Elizeus Morice

Ric. Turberville, ditto. Aula Gloster.

Robt. Price

John Pritchard, ditto. Ditto

Rowland Morgan

Evan Davys, 1589. Ditto

Owen Hughes

Thomas Griffith, ditto. Ænean.

Thomas Hughes

Wm. Madox, ditto. Aula Edm.

Griffin Wyllyams

Robt. Llwyd, ditto. Ditto

Peter Gillam

Wm. Griffith, ditto

Griffin Vaughan. Univ.

John Williams, ditto. Æd. Ch.

Matthew Lloyd. Jesus

Wm. Griffin ap Griffith, ditto

John Davys. Au. Gloster.

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—We have now arrived at a period, in the work of restoration, when it seems to be necessary to look back upon what has been already accomplished, as well as to look forward, to what still remains to be done. It requires, however, some effort, even from those who have been long dwellers at Llandaff, and familiar with its scenery from their earliest years, to recall to mind the condition of our Cathedral as they first knew it, so changed and altered in its aspect now.

At the time of the re-opening, in 1857, of that portion of the building which still remained under cover, nearly nine thousand pounds had been spent in the restoration of the Lady Chapel and of the Presbytery—in rebuilding the clerestory for which happily a pattern was yet left in one single bay amidst the ruin, which time more merciful than man had spared—in the reconstruction and in the roofing of the choir and nave—in providing a stone pulpit of peculiar beauty, with carved figures from designs of Mr. Wolner—a reredos, to supply the place of that erected by Bishop Marshall, which encroached upon the base of the Norman arch, and which seemed, even if its restoration had been desirable, too much mutilated to be successfully replaced, though its relics have been carefully preserved in the Mathew's Chapel—Sedilia richly wrought in Caen stone in their original position—buttresses which were needed for the stability of the building, and

which, at the same time, add to its beauty by relieving the hitherto unbroken length of its exterior—massive seats of oak, which accord well with the character of the structure. But when all this, and more than all this had been done, and it became possible to re-open once more the choir, and a limited portion of the nave for public worship, much was still wanting even then to give completeness to the work, such as—the reconstruction of the roof the side aisles and the laying of their floors with encaustic tiles—the provision of an organ—of the bishop's throne—of stalls, both for the clergy and the choir—of the means of efficiently warming and lighting the building ; matters of no slight importance for the comfort of the congregation ; and even if all this had been accomplished, the eastern portion of the Cathedral, which was to be used for God's service, must still have been approached, as it had been for many a year, through a ruin at the western end, as complete, with its roofless nave and shattered aisles, as any of our deserted Abbeys, which attract in their mouldering beauty the poet or the painter, and we should still have been subjected to the disgrace of leaving to uncared for destruction, in this our time of wealth and of abundance, one half of the holy and beautiful house which our fathers had raised to God's honour, in their days of comparative poverty and straitness. But we have rolled from us this reproach, for on the very day of our partial re-opening in 1857, it was resolved by the large gathering of the laity and of the clergy present on that occasion that the work should at once go on, and that there should be no pause or resting-place until the Cathedral Church of the Diocese had regained once more the full measure of its ancient beauty and proportion ; and the work has gone on, nor has it ever been delayed for one single day for want of funds, which the public in redemption of their pledge have largely and liberally supplied ; about ten thousand pounds, including the cost of the organ, having been already contributed and expended on its execution since that date.

What has been alluded to as wanting in the eastern portion of the building in 1857 has been nearly all supplied. Throne and stalls, richly carved and inlaid, are there. The sound of an organ, so long unheard within our walls, again accompanies our songs of praise. Our side aisles are complete—both light and heat have been provided. But more than this, the ruin exists no longer. The interloping wall which for more than a century had cut the nave in two, has been removed. The western front has been carefully repaired, stone by stone ; the roofless walls of the western bays have been recovered ; the side aisles and the clerestory have been rebuilt ; the arcade of arches has been repaired, though it still tells by the stains of weather and by the prints of the clasping ivy, the tale of long exposure which it has so marvellously survived. The first stage of the south-western tower has been built on a foundation of concrete deeply sunk ; the whole western portion of the nave and side aisles has been laid with encaustic tiles, the large accumulations of earth and rubbish having been first removed. The parapet has been continued from the eastern to the western end. The windows have been glazed ; a handsome teak wood door, with iron work richly wrought, has been set up at the main entrance from the west. The chapter-house has been thoroughly restored, and with its lofty pointed roof breaking, as it does, like a transept on the southern side, the extreme length of the Cathedral, now adds much to the beauty of the whole building, while it is in itself an object at once graceful and picturesque. Besides this, a new entrance has replaced the unsightly one of modern workmanship which had for some time disfigured the approach to the Lady Chapel on the south-eastern side. And while such have been the results of public sympathy and support, we are indebted to a special subscription for the three pictures

painted by Mr. Rosetti for the reredos ; and a font, a lectern, and standard light for the presbytery have been received as individual gifts, and three stained glass windows have been already inserted, and three more are in preparation—all the offerings of those who in preserving the memory of departed friends, wish to do something at the same time for the adornment of the House of God.

It is a pleasant task to chronicle all that has thus been accomplished in the outward restoration of our church, and we do indeed thank God who has stirred the hearts of men to aid us in the work, while we gratefully acknowledge what we owe to them for their large and liberal support ; but it is even pleasanter still to be permitted to speak of choral services long intermitted at length restored,—of opportunities of public worship multiplied—of daily prayers renewed—of more frequent celebrations of the Holy Communion—of a larger number of communicants—of increasing congregations three times assembling on the Sunday, and stretching already far down into what but a few years ago was the roofless and ruined portion of the nave—of occasional gatherings such as the meetings of the parochial choirs, when our walls even in their now unbroken length can scarce contain the number of those who come up to join with us in a solemn act of worship in the mother church of the diocese, wherein all have a common heritage. These are, indeed, results which call for yet deeper feelings of thankfulness to God, and they are such as must gladden the hearts of all who have come forward to aid us in the work. There has been no waste here, and the strictest utilitarian can scarce begrudge an outlay which has been so amply and so quickly repaid.

But we must now turn to the future, for our work is not ended yet, and we seem to be but interpreting the public wish, if we determine to attempt without delay, what will be its crown and consummation—the rebuilding of the south-western tower, without which the unrivalled western front, and, indeed, the whole building will still look maimed and incomplete ; and, lacking which, it will lack something not merely of beauty, but of strength and of solidity too.

There are no doubt many minor details yet to be desired. Such as suitable doors at the north-western and south-western entrances, the carving of corbels and of seats—the completion of the *flèche* and the restoration of the battlements of the northern tower, but all these are matters of far inferior moment, and will require no extraordinary efforts for their completion. The one great undertaking before us is the rebuilding of the south-western tower, whose fall in 1722 wrought such destruction on the fabric, and whose restoration will, we trust, ere long be the glory of our own day.

We are well aware that this must be a costly enterprise : but the cost is surely no reason either for abandoning or even delaying the task. In the present season of unexampled material prosperity, when, especially in our own district, wealth is rapidly accumulated on every side, there is no question of expense for any secular undertaking, which promises either pleasure or profit to the projector ; and we will not, therefore, for a moment believe that the costly character of the work will be treated as an impediment to its completion ; the large and liberal gifts which have hitherto been poured into our treasury forbid us to entertain the thought.

Those who have thus far supported us will not, we are persuaded, be content with an unfinished work, while others who have not as yet made their offerings for the sanctuary, may not be unwilling to avail themselves of a fresh and seemingly the last opportunity of shewing their interest in our task.

We have, therefore, obtained from our architect detailed plans, estimates,

and specifications for the rebuilding of the tower, and as soon as the necessary funds can be procured, the work will be at once begun ; but it is not intended to move a step until a guarantee is afforded that it can be steadily pursued even to the end, so that those who give may have the satisfaction of feeling that they are contributing to a thorough, and not to a mere partial or piece-meal undertaking.

We dare not, indeed, stay our hand, and some of those who have hitherto watched over the progress of the restoration, and laboured for its completion, may be pardoned if, in failing strength and in declining years, they feel a longing, it may be a selfish desire to witness ere the close of life its glorious termination, and to see the top-stone brought forth with shouting, and the whole fabric once more appearing in all that fairness of beauty and proportion which gladdened the hearts of our fathers at its first erection. Under these circumstances we appeal once again to that liberality which has never yet failed us, and we ask for one more hearty earnest effort to bring our undertaking to its final close.

Deanery, Llandaff. June 29, 1866.

Reviews.

THE MEMORIALS OF THE TOWER OF LONDON. By LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD DE ROS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Murray.

THIS is a concise, and indeed rather too brief, an account of one of the most interesting, and certainly the most historic, fabrics of England, compiled by one who, from his official position, has had excellent opportunities of attaining accurate information on the subject. Bayley's larger account is now becoming a scarce, and has always been a rather expensive, work on the same subject ; but the present book contains the cream of the history of the Tower, without much antiquarian discussion, arranged in a form that will be judged convenient by the majority of popular readers. It is written in a plain, straightforward style, such as is befitting a military man ; is illustrated with numerous satisfactory woodblocks ; and is appropriately dedicated to the Constable of the Tower, Sir J. M. Burgoyne, G.C.B.

There is a clear description of the buildings at the opening part of the book, and of the restorations and repairs effected by Mr. Salvin. Later on in the book we find it recorded that the merit of having preserved the buildings from further destruction and mutilation (for great abominations had been committed up to a comparatively late period) is mainly due to three distinguished personages : (1), the Duke of Wellington as Constable ; (2), the late Prince Consort ; (3), Her present Majesty. The much needed repairs could hardly have been entrusted to more competent hands than those of the eminent architect just named ; and the result is altogether such as the buildings deserved, and the nation expected. Lord de Ros observes about this matter :

"The dilapidation of the Tower of London, as well as the confusion of the records and papers in the Constable's charge, had long been a matter of concern to the Duke, as likewise the unquestionable fact, that the

troops stationed in the Tower were much more unhealthy than in any other of the London barracks and quarters. For these reasons, upon the office of Lieut.-Governor falling vacant, he selected the late Sir George (then Colonel) Cathcart, an officer of distinguished talent and merit, and an able man of business, to fill this post, and carry out the improvements he had designed. On careful investigation of the causes of ill-health in the garrison, Colonel Cathcart came to the conclusion, that the mud and stagnant water of the ditch must be the primary mischief, and suggested a project for draining it and converting it for the future into a dry ditch. The scheme was carried out, and answered so well, that this garrison is now considered as healthy as any of the barracks in London, and the western portion of the ditch, instead of being a nuisance, affords a dry gravelled parade, commonly used as an exercising ground for the garrison, as well as for several neighbouring Volunteer corps, who are permitted to drill there, on application to the Lieut.-Governor.

"At the Duke's urgent suggestion, it was determined by the Government to insert annually in the Parliamentary Estimates a certain sum to be expended, under superintendence of the Engineer department, for the gradual restoration of the Tower walls and bastions. During several years this plan was successfully executed, nor was a voice raised in the House of Commons to oppose an expenditure due to the credit of the nation, as well as a wise and needful precaution for the security of valuable national property. However, in the year 1852, a sudden stop was put by the Government to any further repair of the Tower defences, just as the western and northern ramparts had been completed, leaving the whole eastern front in the same ruinous and dilapidated condition as before. But the evil did not end here; advantage was taken of supposed exigencies of the Crimean war by the Secretary for War at the time, to order the construction of extensive stores on the very localities where the further restorations were to have taken place, even filling the dry ditch with accumulations of condemned stores, in the teeth of the protest of Lord Combermere, who had succeeded the late Duke of Wellington as Constable of the Tower. The enormous and ill-managed expenses of the war were still held out as reasons against the resumption of the works, and the dilapidation was becoming worse and worse till 1862, when the Right Honourable F. Lewis, the Secretary for War, resolved, after a careful personal inspection, to bring forward in his estimates the sum necessary for continuing the eastern defences. On Mr. Lewis's lamented death Earl de Grey took up the matter with his usual ability, and under the able direction of Colonel Nicholson great progress has been made in the rampart, which is casemated, in accordance with a characteristic elevation furnished by Mr. Salvin, while the parapet is 'arcaded' in the same style, to protect troops from any musketry fire from the lofty warehouses of St. Katherine's Docks. The precaution no doubt is judicious, though, as the late Duke of Wellington remarked on occasion of his last inspection of the Tower, a few heavy round-shot directed at the foot of St. Katherine's wall from the guns on the rampart would very soon induce any venturous rioters who might have occupied the roof, to abandon a post exposed to the risk of the whole building falling about their ears."

"One great difficulty which the Constable and his officers had formerly to contend with, was the absence of anything like good taste, or appreciation of a suitable style of architecture, on the part of the old Board of Ordnance, as regarded the restoration or construction of military buildings: witness the monster warehouses and store-offices which disfigure the river front of the Tower, and to which, so late as in 1852, an upper story was added, in the decorative style of the great gin-palaces of London.

"A different and more judicious course is now followed, and reference is made to Mr. Salvin, the celebrated castle architect, as well as to the commanding engineer, when it is a question of restoration or improvement of the walls, barracks, and storehouses in the Tower. With no greater expense than was formerly thrown away on absurd modern decoration, the buildings are now treated with due reference to the ancient style of the Tower. A general principle has lately been introduced by Mr. Salvin in making a distinction between the exterior style of building connected with the walls and defences, and the interior edifices of the Tower. According to this principle, the latter should have no defensive character about them, but their fronts and roofs should resemble the common street architecture in London before the great fire of 1666. Those readers who happen to be familiar with the appearance of the old part of the city of Chester, will readily understand the style considered suitable for the interior buildings in the Tower.

"The walls and outer defences must of course partake of a military character, though it has been shown, by the effect of the new rampart and casemates to the eastward, that it is perfectly possible to combine the requisites of fortification, with a style appropriate to so ancient and historical a pile as the venerable Tower of London.

"With deep respect for the memory of one who never meddled but to amend or to improve, it may here be observed that the late Prince Consort, by his discreet intervention on the part of the Queen, in reference to those portions of the Tower which were dependencies of the ancient palace, first established a proper system of control over the architecture of the Tower, by declaring it to be Her Majesty's pleasure that 'no edifice within its walls should be built, altered, or restored, until the plans and elevations should have been officially submitted for Her Majesty's personal approval'—a regulation which is now strictly attended to, and which has produced already some very satisfactory results."

Very little is said about the architectural peculiarities of the buildings, and it came hardly within the province of a military writer to go into disquisitions of the kind; but the historical mementoes of every separate tower and dungeon are all brought forward, and clearly sketched. The chief interest of the place, in fact, lies in the gloomy tragedies that have occurred within it; and accordingly the memorials of the prisoners, and their histories, fill up the chief part of the book. They constitute a melancholy tale,—one continued though varied series of confinement, torture, and execution. The whole of the Tower is only a "chamber of horrors," and the ghosts of the innocent as well as the guilty flit across the mental vision of the reader, page after page. We do not profess to abridge the author's narratives, they being always of the most concise kind; but we will quote a short one *in extenso*, as a good specimen of his style and powers of narration. It is an episode of the cruel Tudor period, and refers to the sufferings of poor Anne Askew:

"This young lady was the daughter of Sir W. Askew, of an old Lincolnshire family. She was married early to a Mr. Kyme; but unhappily it was a marriage entirely of interest, and arranged by the two families without any reference to Anne's inclinations, which from the bad character of young Kyme, as well as his religious bigotry, were wholly averse to it. Overruled by her father, she at length reluctantly consented; and though she con-

ducted herself admirably as a wife, and bore to Mr. Kyme two children, his dissipation and neglect prevented any conjugal happiness between them. Having received a learned education, and being of studious habits, she turned readily from her domestic sorrows to the study of the Bible, now for the first time accessible to the English laity, and became a professed follower of Wickliffe. Her husband, who, without any real principles of religion, was an intolerant Papist, took occasion from this circumstance to cast her off, and expel her from his house, when she betook herself to a residence in London, where she had many friends favourable to the reformed opinions. Queen Katherine Parr herself was among the friends of Mrs. Kyme; and it has been said that Anne was placed in some situation about the Queen's person for a short time. The promulgation of the Six Articles, sometimes called the 'Whip with six strings,' which the tyrant Henry VIII had set up as the standard for his subjects' faith, tended to draw closer those friends of Anne Kyme who shared her religious opinions, and who probably foresaw the persecutions which awaited her. There is reason to suppose that her own unworthy husband combined with others to place spies about her in London, who soon found an occasion of denouncing her for expressions which brought her under the general charge of heresy. In March, 1545, she was summoned before an Inquest or Commission at Guildhall, and subjected to a long examination by one Dare, when she displayed an intelligence and shrewdness which, with her modest, gentle demeanour, drew the admiration even of her enemies. Being remanded to the Compter, she was shortly after brought before Bishop Bonner for examination, who exercised all his subtlety to entangle her in her replies; and at length drew out a written summary, in which he had grossly perverted their meaning, and desired her, after hearing it read, to declare whether or not she would subscribe to its contents. Her answer merits to be recorded. 'I believe,' she said, 'as much hereof as is agreeable to the Holy Scriptures; and I desire that this sentence may be added to it.' Furious at what he called her obstinate evasions, Bonner was about to proceed to violent extremities, when by the intercession of some powerful friends, and probably for other reasons, she was allowed to be released on the bail of her cousin, one Brittain, who, during the examination, at which he was present, had judiciously entreated the Bishop 'not to set her weak woman's wit to his lordship's great wisdom.'

"We have no record of the cause, or rather pretext, of her being, about three months afterwards, again arrested. This time her husband, Kyme, was brought up along with her before the Privy Council, sitting at Greenwich.

"Wriothesley, the Chancellor, now undertook her examination, and chiefly on the great point of Transubstantiation, on which she firmly refused to abandon her own convictions, and was committed to Newgate, from whence she wrote some devotional letters, which show her to have possessed considerable talent. Her next appearance was before the Council at Guildhall, when, after an examination by a silly Lord Mayor (Martin), in which she entirely foiled him by her simplicity and good sense, she was plainly told, that unless she renounced her errors, and distinctly declared her acquiescence in the Six Articles, she must prepare to die; and, on her firm refusal, she was condemned, without any trial by jury, to be burned as an heretic. Meantime, instead of being sent back to Newgate, she was committed to the Tower, with a view to subject her to the torture of the rack, for which the gloomy seclusion of that fortress afforded greater convenience than the ordinary prison of Newgate, with the hope of inducing her to criminate the Duchess of Suffolk, the Countess of Sussex, the

Countess of Hertford, and other ladies, who were supposed to have assisted her with money for her support in prison. She was too high-minded and grateful to betray them; and whatever might have been the case, she declared that she had been chiefly kept from starvation by her faithful maid, who went out and begged for her of the 'prentices and others she met in the street.'

"The unhappy lady was now carried to a dungeon, and laid on the rack in the presence of the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir A. Knyvett, and Wriothesley, the Chancellor, Rich, a creature of Bonner's, and a secretary, sitting at her side, to take down her words. But when she endured the torture without opening her lips in reply to the Chancellor's questions, he became furious, and seizing the wheel himself, strained it with all his force, till Knyvett, revolting at such cruelty, insisted on her release from the dreadful machine. It was but in time to save her life, for she had twice swooned, and her limbs had been so stretched, and her joints so injured, that she was never again able to walk without support. Wriothesley hastened to Westminster to complain to the King of the Lieutenant's lenity; but the latter, getting into his barge with a favourable tide, arrived before him, obtained immediate audience, and told his tale so honestly, and with such earnestness, that Henry's hard heart was softened, and, approving his conduct, he dismissed him with favour: a stronger reason for this may have been that the rack was regarded with such horror by the people as to be applied only in secrecy; and had Anne expired under it, and the fact become known, some violent outbreak might have been apprehended in the city. She was shortly afterwards carried to Smithfield, and there burned to ashes, together with three other persons, for the same cause, in the presence of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Bedford, Sir Thomas Wriothesley, the Lord Mayor, and a vast concourse of people. One of the peers, learning that there was some gunpowder about the stakes, became frightened lest any accident should happen to himself, from the faggots being blown into the air; but the Earl of Bedford assuring him that no such chance could occur, and it was only to hasten the deaths of the sufferers, he remained looking on with the same barbarous indifference as the brutal mob, who had assembled to witness the dreadful spectacle."

We congratulate both author and publisher on the taste displayed in the printing and getting up of this interesting volume, which is destined to find a place both in library and in drawing-room. It is published at a very moderate cost, and is an excellent book for purposes of presentation to young students as well as more advanced ones.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

MACHYNLLETH.

AUGUST 27 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Local Committee.

Charles Frederick Thruston, Esq., of Talgarth Hall, *Chairman*.

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| Edmund Buckley, Junior, Esq., M.P.,
Plasyndinas | Rev. Josiah Jones, Machynlleth |
| D. Fothergill Cooke, Esq., Aberia | R. E. Jones, Esq., Plastrehelig |
| David Davies, Esq., Corris | Rev. William Basil Jones, Gwynfryn |
| Edward Davies, Esq., Galltylan | Rev. J. W. Kirkham, Llanbrynmair |
| Rev. Thomas Davies, Llanwrin | W. H. Larkin, Esq., Machynlleth |
| Rev. W. G. Davies, Cemmes. | Rev. D. P. Lewis, Guilsfield |
| Rev. D. S. Evans, Llanymawddwy | Thomas Houldsworth McConnell,
Esq., Towyn |
| Rev. Ebenezer Edwards, Mallwyd | Rev. R. W. Mason, Llanfair |
| Rev. Edward Edwards, Eglwysfach | Edward Morgan, Esq., Machynlleth |
| Rev. John Edwards, Newtown | T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwith |
| The Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Llan-
dyssil | Hugh Ellis Nanney, Esq., Gwynfryn |
| John Ffoulkes, Esq., Aberdovey | Frederick Percival, Esq., Bodawen |
| John Gittins, Esq., Newtown | Rev. E. Owen Phillips, Aberystwith |
| Rev. George Griffiths, Machynlleth | Rev. John Pugh, Llanbadarn |
| Griffith Griffiths, Esq., M.D., Tal-
treuddyn | John Pughe, Esq., Aberdovey |
| Griffith William Griffiths, Esq., Ma-
chynlleth | H. Reveley, Esq., Brynwgwin |
| Rev. John Griffith, Merthyr Tydfil | Laurence Ruck, Esq., Pantludw |
| C. E. Hopton, Esq., Pennal Towers | Col. Steuart, Plas Esgair |
| Abraham Howell, Esq., Welshpool | Lewis Thomas, Esq., Caerffynon |
| David Howell, Esq., Machynlleth | R. Priestley, Esq., Hendrefaig |
| John Hughes, Esq., Lluestgwilym | Rev. J. E. Troughton, Aberhavesp |
| Rev. John Ffoulkes Jones, Machynlleth | Herman Wayne, Esq., Cae Nêst |
| | D. Williams, Esq., Castell Dendraeth |
| | John Williams, Esq., London |
| | W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., M.P., Peniarth |

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

THE General Committee having considered and approved of the Report submitted to them, adjourned to the Hall, where the proceedings of the evening were opened by Mr. William Rees, who moved that Professor Babington should take the chair. Mr. J. Paghe seconded the resolution.

On such occasions it is the custom for the Chairman briefly to open the meeting, and then resign the chair to the President elect (in this case Earl Vane). The absence, however, of that nobleman rendered it necessary for Mr. Babington, the Chairman of the General Committee, to continue to preside over the meeting, which he did throughout the week, as during that period the President elect did not appear, or send any reason or excuse for his absence. As no provision had been made by the rules of the Association for such a contingency, unless the late President may be considered still in office, the Association for the present year has no President.

MR. BABINGTON, having read a letter from the ex-President, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, regretting that his official duties prevented his being present to resign the chair to his successor, proceeded to allude to the various remains of antiquity which would engage the attention of the members throughout the week. He said that he did not know much about the churches they might visit; but he had generally found such edifices, in the mountain districts, of rude and simple character, with little architectural interest or important details, as might be expected from the poverty of the district and want of suitable material. He had, however, noticed with great satisfaction, that of late years many of these humble buildings had been converted from their dark, damp, and untidy condition to at least suitable and comfortable churches, a circumstance which reflected no little credit on the clergy and gentry of the country. One church, however, he would more particularly mention, namely that of Llanbadarn Fawr, one of the most important and most interesting churches in Wales. When he saw it some years ago it was in a very discreditable, if not unsafe condition, but he hoped that since then it had been better looked after, and at least placed in a state of security.

The more remarkable objects, however, they would visit were the vast earthworks and fortified heights, almost always thrown up on the best chosen situations. Some of these were camps or military posts; others, especially those on a larger scale, were, in his opinion regular towns, either occupied constantly, or during par-

ticular seasons of the year, or on special emergencies. Of their age nothing certain at present could be said. They may have been the work of the early Welsh, but more probably were that of a much older race.

There was another important class of monuments of an age perhaps still more uncertain. He alluded to the great stone monuments—a class of monuments in which Wales was particularly rich. Whether any examples existed in the district in which they were assembled, he was not aware. If they did, they would all have, he trusted, an opportunity of examining them. He had heard with pleasure that the gentry and clergy of the district had been zealous in their preparations to welcome the Association, and he had no doubt but that the present meeting would be as useful and as pleasant as any of the preceding ones. He would now call on the Senior General Secretary to read the Report for the past year.

“THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CAMBRIAN
ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

“It is remarkable that the Association now assembles so near the scene of its first meeting. That meeting took place in 1847 at Aberystwith, and it is allowable to hope on the present occasion a similar succession of acknowledged results and discoveries. The first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* having been published the year before, the Association may be said to have completed its twenty-first year of existence at the close of its present year.

“At various periods different attempts have been made to establish in Wales literary associations for the illustration of its history and antiquities; but not one of them, with the exception of the one confined to the publication of Welsh MSS. has lasted longer than a few years, or issued more than five or six volumes of greater or lesser value. Hence it has been sometimes stated that no such association could exist in Wales for many years. The same was anticipated as regards the continuation of this Association soon after its commencement, but that anticipation has not yet been realised, although the Society has never yet received that encouragement and support from the majority of noblemen and gentry connected by estate or residence with the Principality which might have been expected. Its continual existence, in fact, has principally depended on the exertions of a few individual members who have spared neither time nor expense to promote its interests; and perhaps, more or less, such is necessarily the case in all similar associations. Yet at the same time, it is evident that unless more general support be rendered, even those individual exertions must at last fail.

“On the other hand, it has more than once been said that a Society which had been so long at its work in Wales must by this have completed it, or left little to be done. But so far is this from being the fact, that the longer the Association continues, the more its

work seems to grow upon it. Hence it is that with its present limited resources, it is unable to print and illustrate, as fast as could be wished, the numerous important communications from various quarters, which in spite of the enlargement of the late numbers of the *Journal* now overcrowd the editorial portfolio.

"The Association has visited every county in the Principality, and in some instances repeated the visit. It has also visited Cornwall and the Isle of Man. Of the kind and cordial manner in which the members were received in both those districts it is unnecessary to speak, as it is already well known; while the advantage thus rendered to the Society by such opportunities of examining the antiquities of countries more particularly connected by race, is very important. It is no less gratifying to know that these two visits have been acknowledged by Cornwall and Manx antiquarians to have been of considerable use and value to themselves.

"Wales, as it is known, is particularly deficient in county or local histories. Three southern counties only, viz.: Cardiganshire, Breconshire, and Monmouthshire (if reckoned as a Welsh county) have their histories. Fenton and Pennant's Tours, however, valuable in themselves, are not county histories. The same may also in some respects be said of the valuable description of Anglesey by Rowlands and Miss Lloyd (Angharad). Some years ago a sketch of Carnarvonshire, of much merit, was written by the Rev. P. B. Williams, of Llanrug, but it is only a brief notice; while the history of Radnorshire, by the late Rev. Jonathan Williams, and published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, completes this scanty list.

"Under these circumstances, the value of an Association like the Cambrian must be acknowledged; since without undertaking the office of historiographers of the whole Principality, it collects from all quarters those materials which may be one day of the greatest value to the future historian of Wales of Welsh districts.

"It has already, including supplemental ones, published nearly thirty volumes of such a character that no library in Wales can be considered complete without them.

"Attention has lately been directed by Sir James Y. Simpson, Baronet, to certain markings in rocks and early stone monuments, not unfrequent in England and Scotland. It is believed that only two instances are known in Wales, namely a stone near Harlech, and the Cromlech in Clynnog Fawr. A large number of stone monuments in Pembrokeshire have been lately examined by two members for these markings, but without any result. It would be very desirable that members residing near such monuments should attentively examine them with this view and communicate any information to your Committee.

"During the present meeting the subject of the unsettled account of the Gower survey will be brought before the attention of the members. A third part of the survey still remains unpublished, and application will be made to the Duke of Beaufort for permission to do so.

"At the Swansea meeting of 1861 it was found necessary to devote £40 a year to editorial expenses out of the small income of the Society. At the same time to prevent a diminution of illustrations and printed matter, a fund was established, arising from contributions of ten shillings. The fund does not seem to have attracted the general attention of the members, as the amount of contributions given is of extremely modest extent. Your Committee, therefore, strongly draw the attention of those members to the subject who wish the present scale of illustrations should be continued.

"The present meeting, although held in the county of Montgomery, is to be considered partly as for that of Merioneth. In 1855, when the third series was commenced, there were only three members contributed by the latter county. There were five at the commencement of the year, and two have since joined—seven members, however, from a county which contains so numerous and so important remains, would seem to imply that the existence of the Society is not known, nor its value appreciated.

"The financial position of the Association has not been much improved, although on the whole the subscriptions have been paid with greater regularity. The amount received from South Wales £93:11:6; that from North Wales, and the remaining districts, £187:17:1, which together with six guineas received by the Treasurer, make up with the previous balance £327:14:8. From this account must be deducted expenses of publication, £283:4.

"Your Committee propose a vote of thanks to his Excellency H. Brougham Lock, Esq., Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Man, for his services as President. Also that Earl Vane¹ and Lord Penrhyn, be added to the Patrons of the Association, and that the following Members be made Vice-Presidents: Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., Edinburgh, Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre, Sir Thomas David Lloyd, Bart., of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire, M.P., the Rev. Charles Williams, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, Edwin Guest, Esq., D.C.L., Master of Cambridge College, Cambridge, George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., Sedbury-park, John Henry Scourfield, Esq., M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest, and President of the Association 1864-5, and H. Brougham Lock, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man, President 1865-6: that R. W. Banks, Esq., be requested to accept the office of Local Secretary for Radnorshire, in the place of John Jones, Esq., of Cefnfaes, deceased, and the Rev. Reginald Hughes, M.S., Glyn, near Llangollen, succeed R. Lloyd Williams, Esq., of Denbigh, as Local Secretary for Denbighshire.

"Your Committee also recommend the following Societies to be Corresponding Societies, viz.: the Sussex Archæological Association, and the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, and that M. Du Caumont, President of the latter Society, be elected an honorary member.

"Your Committee recommend that the out-going members of the Committee be reelected."

¹ As regards Earl Vane, this proposal becomes void by the rule that none but members can hold any office in the Association.

Mr. J. PUGHE proposed that the Report be adopted and printed as usual, briefly alluding to the value of the past labours of the Association, and the very meagre support which had been given by his own county up to the present period.

The Rev. R. WILLIAMS MASON, in seconding the resolution, cordially agreed with Mr. Pughe.

Mr. GRAHAM WILLIAMS read a paper "On Ancient Camps lying between the Rheydol and Llyfnant, in the County of Cardigan." These works, with the exception of one at Dinas, near Ponterwyd, lay near the sea, and were, in his opinion, not intended as places of refuge in case of internal wars, but as protections against attacks from the coast. From their form and material he thought they were constructed by the natives, and not by the Romans. He thought, moreover, that the Romans, in their course from the east, had they reached the coast, would have left traces on the Plinlimon range, a district, he believed, which did not contain a single camp or any other work of the kind. Mr. Williams, having described minutely the separate camps of the district under consideration, suggested an inquiry into the object of such a number of strong works being collected together in such a limited space. He thought they could hardly have been intended to protect only horses or cattle or any other similar property, for unless the population and their cattle were confined to this particular district, there would be no reason for this crowding of the camps together; while invaders from the sea-coast could not easily have carried away in their small vessels such inconvenient booty. There were, however, still greater attractions, in his opinion, namely, the mines of the district, and he thought that the protection of them led to the forming so many strong defences. That the working of mines and metals in Wales was not unknown at those early days, he not only quoted several of the Triads to show, but advanced the still more substantial arguments of the rude stone implements found in some of the mines of the district, and which had been placed for inspection in the Temporary Museum. Believing, as he did, that the Romans did not advance in this direction further west than Caersws, he considered that the only enemies the inhabitants had to defend themselves against were those who attacked from the sea. Hence he found most of the works commanded a view of the sea, so that they could at once signal by beacons the speediest intelligence of the approaching foe: thus near Carnwen is a rock still called Cerrig-y-tan, or the rock of fire. This position commanded the mouth of the Dovey, as did the Roman Pharos, mentioned by Pennant, command the entrance of the Dee almost as far as Chester.

The Rev. WILLIAMS MASON, after thanking Mr. Williams for his interesting lecture, begged leave to express his dissent from one or two of the propositions laid down by that gentleman. In the first place, he denied that there was any connexion whatever between the sea-coast forts and the ancient mines, as he said the only known instances of ancient mines in that part of the country (those of Am-

lwch, worked by the Romans, and those of Llandudno, which bore marks of the operations of a primeval race) had no connexion with any defensive works. In the second place, he objected to the prevalent habit of calling ancient works Roman or British, without proper investigation, as if no other races had occupied the whole, or at least large portions, of Wales; and he especially wished to have the word "British" more accurately defined. Did it mean, he asked, works constructed by some other British tribe before the immigration of the Kymry from North Britain? Or did it refer to works raised by the intrusive Kymry to defend themselves against the incursions of the Irish and Pictish Gael and the Norse and Danish freebooters? Or, lastly, did the word signify works which the later Welsh threw up when they, in their turn, were pressed by the Angles, the Saxons, and the Normans. Some of the forts, especially those on the sea-coast, may have been, and probably were, built by the Gael when retreating before the conquering Kymry, or during the couple of centuries during which they endeavoured to recover possession of the country, and in part succeeded. It was a matter of history that the Gael reconquered Anglesey, and retained possession of it for a long period of years, until the chieftain Serigi was destroyed, with his army, near Holyhead; and also that they clung to South Wales for a much longer period, not having been driven thence at the first invasion of the sons of Kynedda. As one went further south, one found the Gaelic *k* taking the place of the Kymric *p* much oftener than in the north, as in *Kemarth* and *ticcyn* instead of *Peniarth* and *tippyn*. He presumed that few now disputed the fact that, whatever race might have preceded the Gael, the Gael at any rate preceded the Kymry in Wales. The Gael had left their mark on the language of their successors, and more especially on the nomenclature of the country. He would not mention Gaelic names which were given in later times, such as *Corsyddol*, when the two races fraternised; but confine himself to the primeval names of mountains and rivers. Take *Eryri* (Snowdon), for instance, the Heriri Mons of the Romans. The first syllable was Gaelic for "mountain"; the second also the Gaelic for "noble" or "chief," and might be identified with the first syllable in Ireland. So *Eryri* meant the "chief mountain." According to Mr. Max Muller, *Eire* was the most ancient name of Ireland; and *Er*, or *Eri*, the oldest name of the Irish Kelts, being equivalent to *aryan* or "noble." Again, the Carnarvonshire mountain, Yr Eifl, corrupted into "The Rivals," from the apparent equality of its three peaks, seems to be identical with the *eil* of the Eildon Hills in Scotland, the village at the foot of which is the Trimontium of Ptolemy. He did not know what was the configuration of the Eildon Hills; but no Latin word could describe Yr Eifl better than Trimontium. There seemed to be many Gaelic names in the neighbourhood of "The Rivals," as *Madryn*, "mountain"; and the district itself (Lleyn), which is the plural of the Gaelic *lleuan*, "a meadow"; and the sugar-loaf mountain called Cnicht. *Cnuic* was Gaelic for "knoll," or conical hill. *Cnuic*

Arda was a high hill, according to Llwyd. The *t* presented no difficulty, being added on the same principle as it was added to the double *l* at the end of words; and as *d* was added to words ending in *l* and *n*, as in "husband" from "house-man," and in the Tynwald for Thingwall, and in the common pronunciation of Rhuddland and Rhagland. The *famman* of the Moelfamman range, and Arran Fowddy, were probably Gaelic names. And next, as regarded rivers, he would only mention the Conwy and the Lligwy, which in Gaelic meant the "gentle stream" and the "abounding stream," terms highly descriptive of those rivers. But names of places in Wales were better explained by the Manx than by any other Gaelic dialect. He would give but one instance out of many. Enlli, the Welsh name for Bardsey, is fully explained by the Manx *eeanlle*, "wild fowls"; while the Gaelic *eeun* gives but a glimpse of the meaning. Mr. Mason also remarked that they should be cautious not to attribute to the Gael or Kymry, or later Welsh, works which may have been constructed by the Norse or Danes, who continually infested the Welsh coast from the Isle of Man and Dublin. The rudeness of their structure should not prevent them attributing them to the Norse and Danes, for these freebooters used to raise temporary forts, in which they lived in the summer months only, returning home before winter; and in which they performed their *strand-hoggfa*, or strand-slaughter,—that is, slaughtered and salted the cattle which they collected in their raids into the interior. Some rough stone forts, or rather compounds, near Harlech, seemed admirably adapted for this purpose. It was often difficult to distinguish between Norse and Gaelic names. Take, for instance, Hardelagh (Harlech), was it Gaelic or Norse? History seemed to point rather to a Gaelic origin for the name, as Matholwch, an Irishman, was mentioned as husband of the Princess Bronwen, from whom the castle once took its name; and the first syllable, *Harde* was Gaelic, meaning "lofty." But, on the other hand, *lagh* is rather Norse than Gaelic, though they had some Gaelic names of places in which it appeared, as *e.g.* Peohtaslach (Pitchley in Northamptonshire), the encampment of the Pictish Gaels, where their army was destroyed. But it was, he said, a common component of Norse words, as in the well known Danelagh, Gutalagh (Gothland), Stanelagh (Stanley), etc. The Norse also had left its impress on the nomenclature of Wales very evidently, though not in the same way as the Gael. While, with the exception of some words, such as *môn* and *menai* (the origin of which must be traced further back), the more ancient names of the mountains and rivers were Gaelic, the Norse names were confined to the islands and promontories and parts adjacent to the coast. In these latter cases the Norse names had superseded the old British or Gaelic names with the English and English speaking Welsh, while the Welsh speaking classes still clung to the older nomenclature. Thus there were two sets of names in general use to designate the islands and promontories of North Wales: *e.g.*, from many others he instanced the Ormshead, Priestholm (some-

times also called Puffin Island), the Skerries, the Swelly (a whirlpool in Norse), Bardsey, and Hell's Mouth (Rocky Harbour), as having so far superseded the more native names of Pen-y-gogarth, Ynys Lenach, Ynys y Moelrhomaidd (seal island), Pwll Gwngyll, Ynys Enlli, and Porth Nigwl. The Welsh Dinbych, corrupted into Denbigh and Tenby, was merely Danewick, the wick or town of the Danes. There was one little cave on the Anglesey coast which the peasants still called Ogof Dano (the Danes' cave). There was also one word which he often heard in common conversation in Anglesey, and nowhere else, viz. *axis*, meaning "ague," which was simply the Norwegian *aghis*. Mr. Mason was anxious to make these remarks, as he did not consider that sufficient importance was attached to the influence which other races besides the British and Roman had on the nomenclature of Wales and on its language generally, and also on the physiognomy and character of the people.

Mr. BARNWELL observed that even Pennant was not always to be trusted, accurate as he generally was. The so-called Roman Pharos at Whitford had nothing Roman about it, and was probably of the time of Elizabeth if not later, and was more like a block-house than a light-house.

Archdeacon EVANS questioned the accuracy of limiting the Roman occupation of this part of Wales to the line suggested by Mr. Graham Williams. Without attaching too much importance to the statements of the itineraries, yet, where they found tiles, coins, and other indications of Romans, they must assume that they had been in occupation of that place.

Mr. GRAHAM WILLIAMS explained that he had expressly allowed the Romans to have been at Caersws, but still thought they had never extended their progress further in the direction of Aberystwith, as no Roman coins or pottery have ever been found in the district.

The announcements of the excursion for the following day were then made, and the meeting dispersed.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

The intended excursion was to have included Llanaber, Craig Aderyn and its encampment, and even still more distant objects; but was necessarily limited to the examination of Castell-y-Bere, Towyn Church, and the Cadvan stone. Through the courtesy of the Tal-y-Llyn Railway and Slate Quarries Company a special train was placed at the service of the meeting from Towyn to Abergwynolin station, whence Castell-y-Bere was reached by a picturesque walk over the side of the opposite hill. Here Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth (who has given in vol. iv, first series, and vol. vii of the third series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* accounts of this castle), met the excursionists, and pointed out in detail the ruins of a castle stated to have been the largest in North Wales after Beaumaris

and Caernarvon. The work is of peculiar outline, arising from the outline of the rocky plateau on which it stands, having the principal apartments at each extremity, and one fine round tower nearly midway between them. Excavations made by Mr. Wynne since 1850 have brought to light a few fragments of enriched work of the thirteenth century, now preserved at Peniarth, and which are given in the plate facing p. 105, vol. viii, third series. These present those peculiarities which Mr. Freeman conjectures to show an Irish origin, or "Welsh in the strictest sense." (See *Ecclesiastical Architecture in Wales and the Marches*, vol. ii, p. 218, third series.) Among the fragments discovered by Mr. Wynne is a portion of a window where the roll moulding is continued across the sill, exactly as in Llanaber Church, near Barmouth, one of the churches quoted by Mr. Freeman. On the north-west side was noticed what appears to have been a double wall, the outer one being in a mutilated condition. The space between the walls may have served as a covered way for that portion of the works, there being an access to it from the inside at each extremity. The history of the castle is not certain. It was visited by Edward I in 1284, who granted a charter to the Ville from the shore of "Aber-mawr" to the Dovey. From the absence, however, of any record of expenses for repairs of buildings subsequent to the conquest of the Principality, Mr. Wynne conjectures it had been destroyed, and, from the large quantity of charcoal found, probably by fire. Admirably adapted as the situation is for a strong work, it does not present those military advantages which the situation of the great Edwardian castles in North Wales so well exhibit. Hence, perhaps, it was not rebuilt.

The Cadvan stone has been already described by Professor Westwood in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i, p. 90, third series. It is one of the three or four early incised stones which have Welsh inscriptions, and are therefore of peculiar importance as giving us genuine specimens of the Welsh language some centuries older than the oldest manuscripts. The actual reading and interpretation of the Cadvan inscription has not yet been satisfactorily determined. The form of the letters, according to Professor Westwood, points to a period extending from the sixth to the ninth centuries. It is at present lying in a dark corner against the north wall of the church. If placed upright and protected from mischievous persons, it would be better preserved and more easily inspected—at any rate treated with more decent respect. The church is in a very neglected and unsatisfactory state. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, church in North Wales. It is a plain, cruciform early Norman building without a trace of ornament. The low massive piers are built of rude rubble work. In the north wall of the chancel, under canopies of the fourteenth century, are the effigies of a knight and an ecclesiastic. The knight was Griffith ap Adda of Dolgoch, near Towyn, and a man of importance in the time of Edward III. The date of the ecclesiastic is not so certain. In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* it is gravely suggested that it is the effigy of St. Cadvan, the Armorican

missionary of the sixth century. In the west side of the modern tower is an incised early cross. St. Cadvan's well, near the church, once of famous reputation, and even now resorted to, was not visited.

At the evening meeting, Professor BABINGTON in the chair, Mr. TALBOT BURY made a few observations on Towyn church. He thought there were indications that the oldest looking portions of the church were original work, and not introduced subsequently in imitation of an older period, as in the case of the small windows over the piers. The arches of the tower he thought of a later period, approaching to early English. The monuments in the chancel, from the character of the armour of the knight and other details, were of the decorated style. He considered the church as well deserving careful study. In answer to a question of Mr. Barnwell as to the probable nature of certain openings in the walls of Castell-y-bere, and which Mr. Wynne of Peniarth considered to be merely openings for the discharge of missiles, stones, etc.; he was not prepared to give any opinion as to the correctness of Mr. Wynne, or the idea that there were ports of communication with the exterior.

Mr. T. O. MORGAN followed with a paper on the route of Henry VII from Milford Haven to Bosworth, in which additions were made to the account given in the *Cambrian Register*. These additional details as to the halting-places had been gathered from local traditions.

Dr. GRIFFITH GRIFFITH made some observations on the markings on stones, to which Sir James Simpson had lately attracted public attention. One, and the only one in Wales, as far as he knew, had been found by him in Dyffryn Ardudwy, on the hills near some early stone remains, and to save it from destruction he had brought it down into the vale, and had it placed where it now is, between the two meinihirion at Llanbedr. He alluded to an account of similar markings from Ellis's *Tour through Hawaii*, in which they are said to consist of straight lines, semicircular, or concentric circles, with rude imitations of the human figure cut in hard lava apparently with stone, not metal tools. The figures of fish, or large fruit, sometimes occur. The native explanation is, that they are the records of former travellers, denoting their having visited the spot, and that the dot in the centre of the concentric circles denoted the traveller, while the number of circles gave the number of his companions. In the same way the fish or fruit denoted that a fine specimen of each find had been found on the spot. It was clear, however, at any rate, that the natives knew as much about the real origin of these markings as Mr. Ellis himself. Of the existence, however, of such figures there was no doubt, for Queen Emma of the Sandwich Isles, on being shown by Dr. Griffith tracings of the circles found in Northumberland and elsewhere, at once recognised them as identical with those of her own islands, and promised to send him rubbings of them on her

arrival home. After alluding to the unexplored antiquities of Dyffryn Ardudwy, he wished to draw the attention of the members to certain ashmounds or kitchen-middens near Mochras, below his own residence at Taltreuddyn, close to the sea shore. These consisted of enormous heaps of accumulated sand full of bones, burnt stones, and other indications of man. The bones containing marrow had been split longitudinally, as was usually found in similar finds. That this vast collection of bones, etc., could have been brought there by the mere action of waves, was impossible, while many of the stones exhibited undoubted proofs of having been subjected to great heat. He had examined a similar midden near his residence in Hyères, the only one he believed yet discovered in that part of France, and had found shells and flints.

Mr. MASON said he had forwarded to Sir James Simpson a rubbing of the stone mentioned by Dr. Griffiths, and that Sir James came over to him to inspect it, on which occasion he pointed out a primæval town which had hitherto escaped notice.

The CHAIRMAN, alluding to the interest excited by Dr. Griffith's observations, compared the Mochras middens, with those which had been examined on the Scandinavian coasts, and which were certainly of a different character from the Scandinavian one, which contained no remains of burnt stone, or any other indication of fire. There were plenty of bones and shells, which had been opened and used for food, while the bones and shells were either those of extinct animals, or their present representatives had very much diminished in size. As to the bones found by Dr. Griffith, he should wish to know to what animals they belonged, or whether there was anything remarkable about them, except their being split longitudinally. He particularly wished to be informed whether they had been deprived of their extremities or not. In Denmark these were found wanting, and many curious deductions had been drawn from that fact.

Dr. GRIFFITH replied that he had not thoroughly examined the mounds, and was not aware that there was anything remarkable about the bones. The bones were certainly not human bones, but mostly as he thought of deer or other small animals.

Mr. BABINGTON suggested that they should be examined by those who were well skilled in comparative anatomy, and the mounds themselves explored by gentlemen who were well acquainted with the middens found on our north-eastern shores.

The Rev. DAVID THOMAS, alluding to some late discoveries in the Cefn Caves near St. Asaph, asked whether traces of lime had been found by Dr. Griffith, as hence might be explained the charred appearance of the bones. No traces of lime, however, exist in the Mochras midden.

The Secretary read a paper by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones on the Roman roads near Machynlleth. Of the three lines which must have led to Pennal, the south-east one, from Llanio, in Cardiganshire (Loventium), had been previously traced to some extent

by Mr. T. O. Morgan and Mr. Basil Jones. Of the north-eastern one, from Caersws, nothing was known, or even surmised, beyond Ystrad, on Llanbrynmair. The point, however, deserving more particular attention was the route from Pennal northwards, which could apparently only be effected either by going up the vale of Abergwnolwyn to Pont Ystumanner, and below Castell y Bere, whence the route may have continued over Cader Idris, descending by the curious zigzag road on the northern slope. The other route must have been in the line of the present coach-road, or along the Dysynni valley by Tal-y-Llin.

Archdeacon EVANS thought the Romans must have come from Caersws by the present line of railway near Cemaes-road station, and, not relying too much on the accuracy of the distances given in the Itineraries, he was inclined to identify Maglona with Machynlleth. The first syllable of each word he thought confirmed his view.

Mr. W. MASON said that every thing that could not be otherwise accounted for was called Roman. That the finding of Roman coins in any particular district was as much a proof of Roman occupation as the discovery of Greek and Cufic coins proved the presence of a Greek or Eastern people.

Mr. PUGHE suggested that the numerous coins found at Pennal did seem to indicate that the Romans were located there, nor could he agree with Archdeacon Evans in his placing Maglona at Machynlleth, where no Roman traces, not even of coins, as far as he knew, had ever been found. On the contrary, in addition to the finding of numerous coins at Pennal, there were other undoubted proofs of the Romans having been fixed there. A large portion of what was evidently a Roman camp still remains, and Roman bricks and tiles are found in abundance within its limits.

The Chairman then announced the proceedings of the next day, and dismissed the assembly.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.

In spite of the threatening appearance of the weather, a numerous party proceeded, under the conduct of Mr. Graham Williams, to examine some of the earthworks near Aberystwyth, and which had formed the subject of his paper read on Monday. Two only were visited, on account of the rain, which drove even the most determined to a hospitable refuge. Llanbadan church and crosses were subsequently visited. The church, however, is too well known to require any notice. It is kept in tolerable order, but still presents a desolate appearance. The crosses have been already described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

In the evening there was a meeting of the members only for despatch of business.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

The first object that attracted attention was the mount on which once stood the castle of Owen Cyfeiliog. A deed signed at this place was exhibited in the Museum by Miss Conway Griffith of Garreglwyd. Within the memory of man remains of its stone defences were to be seen. The mount is entirely artificial, and beyond its size and excellent situation in the bend of the stream which skirted its base, presented nothing remarkable. From this place an ascent was made to the hill, over the station at Llanbrynmaer, on the top of which are the tolerably perfect remains of a very large carn. At no great distance from it are two circles of isolated stones. Both of these were nearly perfect, but retained no traces of the carns that probably were once within. Some may, perhaps, see in the circles veritable temples, and others bardic circles. But as no circle has yet been proved to be either one or the other, and as there are innumerable instances of circles that did surround graves, it is perhaps safer to place these also in the same list.

On descending the hill, an excellent dinner was found ready at the small hotel near the station, to which was added a liberal supply of champagne by the order of Mr. Ffoulkes. The day's work was then resumed by proceeding to Caersws to explore what is above ground of the Roman station, but of which the greater part is at present occupied by a station of different character and age. The agger, however, along two of the sides of the work was easily made out. Some years ago important discoveries were made by the late Rev. David Davies, and published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in 1856. The little village contains no Roman relics, except a broken quern or two, and a chimney principally built of black slag taken from the interior of the camp. After leaving Caersws the excursionists climbed up to Cefn Garnedd, a remarkably strong and interesting earthwork. There were, however, no traces of carns on the summit, as its name suggests. This camp, or rather town, occupies the summit of the hill, having its strong defences of four or five ditches and banks on the north-west side. The opposite side being more difficult of access, is not protected in the same strong manner by artificial means. On the first-mentioned side, also, were the approaches, which could be easily made out, presenting the usual windings between the ditches. The interior is of a long oval form, and divided into two portions by a steep bank and ditch, the southern portion, much the smaller of the two, being probably the last stronghold in case of an attack. At the junction of the two divisions was apparently the principal entrance, which could not be forced without great risk and difficulty. No traces of dwellings could be made out. Some have conjectured it to have been the *Castra Æstiva* of Caersws, but it bears, in a marked degree, all the characteristics of works usually called British, nor is it unusual to find in

the neighbourhood of Roman fortified places works of decidedly older character.

At the evening meeting Mr. BONNEY, of St. John's College, Cambridge, at the request of the Chairman, entered into a general description of earthworks, similar to the one visited in the day, pointing out the more remarkable details of that on Cefn Garnedd.

Mr. PUGHE followed with an interesting memoir on the true reading of an inscription on the stone in Bardsey Island, the characters of which were very similar to those of the Cadvan one, and what was still more important, both contained the word *Marc*, a word, according to Mr. Pughe, unknown in ancient Welsh, and which he thought could not have appeared in an inscription of the date either of the Cadvan or Bardsey stones. Mr. Parry, of Madryn, had disposed of the difficulty of the latter inscription by reading *ESILU MARCWIEL*, or *Esilu of Marcwiel*, in Denbighshire, near Bangor, *Monachorum*, and who may be supposed to have escaped the fate of his fellow monks, and fled to Bardsey. The late Ab Ithel had also seen the rubbing, but was unable to suggest the reading, which is still undetermined, and the determination of which would throw light on the disputed one of the Cadvan stone. Mr. Pughe exhibited a rubbing of the Bardsey stone.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Pughe for his important communication, hoped that the question would be followed up, and some satisfactory conclusion on the point arrived at.

Mr. T. O. MORGAN read a paper on the History of Cyfeiliog, the western portion of Montgomeryshire, and its connexion with the ancient Powys, with a summary of the events that occurred within the district, more particularly during the periods of Owen Cyfeiliog and his son Gwenwynwyn.

Mr. PUGHE exhibited a bronze palgrave remarkable for the ornamentation on the shank, which must have been concealed from view by the wooden shaft, nor could the cross lines forming the pattern have been of any use as to giving a firm hold. As far as he knew, this was probably an unique example, for although ornamental palstabs and celts were common enough; he had never heard of any ornamented like the one now exhibited, and which was found in a turbarry of Upper Clynog, Carnarvonshire.

The Secretary then stated that a paper "On the Origin and Foundation Charter of Vale Crucis Abbey," by Mr. Morris C. Jones, had been placed in his hands, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, he feared it would be impossible to read it. He proposed, therefore, that it should be put in as read.

Votes of thanks were then unanimously passed to the late President, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man:

To the Local Committee for their services, coupled with the names of Mr. David Howell, Mr. Pughe, and the Rev. William Mason:

To the contributors to the Local Museum:

To Miss Davies for her intended hospitable reception of the members at Penmaen Dovey on the following day:

To the Directors of the Cambrian Railway for their kindness in conveying the members throughout the week at reduced prices:

To the Directors of the Tall Ilyn Railway for their placing a special train at the service of the members, and to Mr. Connel for his personal exertions and assistance.

These votes of thanks were acknowledged by Mr. David Howell and Mr. Pughe, and the proceedings of the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Professor Babington for his services in the chair throughout the week.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

The excursion of this day commenced with an examination of the Roman station at Pennal, which there is little doubt must be identified with Maglona. The farm-house called Cefn Gaer is built almost on the most perfect portion that remains of the agger, which can be traced in that direction with great ease in spite of the land having been under the plough for centuries. It can be traced also in the direction leading to the river, and with some little care can be made out through its entire circuit. In one corner of the camp, near the ricks in the farmyard, remains of a hypocaust had been exposed in anticipation of the visit. The rude pillars were composed of bricks simply placed on one another without any traces of mortar. Only a small portion had been laid bare, as the excavation was carried out in a narrow lane between two high and massive hedge banks. To carry out the work properly these banks must be removed. If this were done, the extent of the building might be ascertained. There is, however, sufficient evidence that at least in this corner of the camp once existed a Roman dwelling-house. Some of the tiles were slightly ornamented with a kind of wavy pattern: one exhibited in the Museum, but whether taken from the same spot was not ascertained, had the marks of having been pressed in linen while in a soft state. There were portions of tiles, also, which had been used for flues running up the sides of a chamber. In some of the hedge-banks within the area of the camp is found a vast quantity of ashes and fragments of carbonised wood, a circumstance not easily explained. Numerous Roman coins have been found at different periods, but appear to have been dispersed, as none were exhibited, or known to remain in the neighbourhood. There can be little doubt but that a complete investigation of the ground would add considerably to our knowledge of Roman remains in Wales.

Not far from the church—an indifferent modern structure—is a tumulus, under which is said to be buried the body of Thomas ap Griffiths, stabbed while prostrate on the ground by David Gough. The tumulus, however, may have been of a much earlier date, and used as convenient on this occasion. There is also a tradition that

it covers the bones of some Aberystwith men who had attacked their neighbours on the other side of the river.

From this spot a picturesque drive along the old road to Aberdovey brought the excursionists to a circle of meinihirion, situated very picturesquely on a ledge of rock. The stones are of various sizes, none of them remarkable for their height, and resemble the usual circle surrounding a grave. It is, however, remarkable that the grave, as is usually the case, was not placed on the higher ground above. It is also to be noticed that instead of being called, as usual, a druidical temple; it is known by the natives as the Irishman's church (Eglwys Gwyddelod). Although cyttian are frequently ascribed to this people, this is apparently the only instance of a church being thus assigned.

The excursion was to have been prolonged to Cefn March Arthur, with which and a small adjoining lake many curious traditions are connected, but a violent storm put an end to this portion of the programme, and the carriages at once proceeded to the Penmaen Dovey, where they were most hospitably entertained by Miss Davies. On the return to Machynlleth, the so-called Parliament House of Glendwr was inspected. There seems to be some question whether the existing house, or the adjoining one but lately removed by Earl Vane, was the house in question. The remains, however, of the still existing building (now two small cottages), consisting of a pointed doorway and massive wooden roof, which may have been contemporary with the period. It is true there are no particular indications of moulding or ornament on the latter, but its size and proportions show that it was intended for an important building. A house of the seventeenth century near the turnpike-gate, with an inscription on its face, which is difficult to explain, was also noticed. Beyond these two buildings Machynlleth contains not a single object of notice. There is a tradition that King Charles slept in a small house near the market-house on one occasion.

There was no evening meeting of members, the necessary business of the Association having been dispatched on the preceding Wednesday.

Hereford has been fixed on by the Committee as the place of meeting for 1867.

TEMPORARY MUSEUM AT MACHYNLLETH.

PRIMÆVAL.

Canoe found in Llyn Llydaw, near Snowdon ;

Two stone gouge-shaped chisels ;

Two stone celts ;

Flint arrow-heads.

All the above were found near Llyn Llydaw.

Two well-polished stone celts from Graigddu Trawsfynydd ;

Flint implement, probably used as a battle-axe, from Dyffryn Ardudwy ;

Large stone hammer from the same district ;

Two bronze celts from Wenalt, Llanbedr, near Harlech ;

Bronze spear-head from Maesyvelvor, near Harlech ;

Bronze boss of shield from the same spot ;

Large bronze celt from Cilbronydd, near Harlech ;

Specimens of contents of a "kitchen-midden," near Mochras Dyffryn, Ardudwy ;

Ditto from a similar midden near Hyères in the south of France.

Dr. Griffith Griffiths.

A large collection of stone mining hammers, wedges, and buckering stones, with small circular depressions worked in them, apparently for the purpose of grinding or crushing the ore ;

Stone hammer and wedge (the last split neatly, longitudinally) from Blaen Dyffryn Mine. Found 1866 ;

Buckering stone from Rhiw-rhugas Mine. Found 1866 ;

A similar stone found the same year in the old Darren Mine ;

Stone hammer found 1859 in the old copper mine near Machynlleth. This one is pierced for a firm grasp with the hand ;

Bronze celt, having apparently a larger proportion of copper than usual. Found 1859 on Cefn Coch sheep-walk.

Graham Williams, Esq.

Large stone hammer or mallet from Glan-ystwyth, 1858 ;

Bronze head of spear or dart found at Carno ;

Three bronze celts of various types ;

Bronze knife or dagger found at Hyddgen, the scene of a battle fought between Glyndwr and the Flemings.

T. O. Morgan, Esq.

Quern found in a grave in the churchyard of Llanbrynmair.

The Rev. J. W. Kirkham.

Quern of early character found near Aberdovey, 1855 ;

Two bronze celts, of the paalstab variety, found in a turbary near Ynys yr Arch, in Clynog fawr, Carnarvonshire. One of these has a diamond-shaped ornament on its lower extremity.

J. Pughe, Esq.

Perforated stone hammer, probably found in Merionethshire, having been in the possession of the late Sir Robt. Williams Vaughan, Bart.;

Stone pierced disk, commonly called a spindle-whorl, found in a camp near Moel-y-Gaer, Bodfari;

Bronze celt.

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., Peniarth.

Two well polished large stone celts from Carno.

W. Davies, Esq., Carno.

Three stone hammers found, July 1866, at Blaendyffryn Mine.

Messrs. Northey and Phillips.

Curious wooden spade found with four others in the upper level of old Dorwen Mine with stone implements.

Capt. Nicholl.

ROMAN.

Bronze vessel found with coins near Ynys Gwrtherin, co. Merioneth ;
Tiles from Cefn Gaer, 1866. One of these bears the impression of a linen wrapper ;

Fragments of Samian ware found 1865 in making the new railway station at London Bridge.

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., Peniarth.

Tiles from Cefn Caer, Pennal ;

Quern.

J. Pughe, Esq.

Ornamented brick from Tomen-y-Mur.

Dr. Griffiths.

MEDIÆVAL.

Bronze crucifix from Llanaber, engraved in the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute ;

Silver fibula (fourteenth century) found at Gellilwyd near Dolgel-lan ;

Gold ring with the image of St. Catharine, found at Cymmer Abbey, Merioneth ;

Bronze dove with silvered and gilt wings, used as a balance ;

Carved ivory dyptych ;

Tile.

These three articles are from Valle Crucis Abbey.

Pottery from Castle y Bere ;

Bronze thurible of the fourteenth century, found near Corwen ;

Carving from the old rood-screen of Llandannwg Church ;

Apostle spoon, 1624-5, one of a set ;

Button-headed ditto, 1607-8, one of a set ;

Box made from the oak of Charles II ;

Two silver candlesticks formerly belonging to Sir Roger Mostyn, the royalist, in the great rebellion ;

Dress suit of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, Custos Rotulorum for Merioneth, who died 1729 ;

A silk dress of a lady of the Nanney family, about 1730 ;

Embroidered stays of Jane Viscountess Bulkeley, heiress of Peniarth, who died 1765 ;

Silver mounted horn (1720) of an ox roasted in honour of the first Sir W. W. Wynn ;

Old purse with rose-noble of Edward III ;

Image found in a mummy-case at Thebes.

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

Small dagger with its handle curiously inlaid with silver, dug up near Rhuddlan ;

Norse sword found in Llanbedr near Harlech ;

Small iron casket *circa* 1600 ;

Whitlock fowling piece, *temp.* Henry VIII.

Dr. Griffiths.

Gold repeater watch, *temp.* George I.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A.

Wood carving from Clynnog Church, of the fifteenth century ;

Eagle carved in wood (1400), from Anglesey ;

Antique pocket-knife found in Anglesey ;

Red deer antlers having fourteen branches, measuring eight feet four inches from tip to tip through the skull. Found in the sands near Barmouth, 1843.

J. Pughe, Esq.

Sword, *temp.* Charles I, turned up by the plough in Royston Moor near Chester in 1840 ;

Cannon ball found in digging a drain in Bridge Street, Aberystwith.

Graham Williams, Esq.

Snuff-box of the first Duke of Marlborough ;

Gold and silver snuff-boxes of time of Anne ;

Jewelled box formerly belonging to Nell Gwynne ;

Gold teapot presented by George III to the Duke of Sussex ;

Gold box given to the third Marquess of Londonderry with the freedom of the city of Cork ;

China teakettle, which is said to have been used by Lord Byron in the manufacture of punch ;

Lady's silk dress, 1730 ;

Various articles of gold plate ;

Various miniatures of the Londonderry family, Alexander of Russia, and others ;

Examples of embroidery, about 1700 ;

Silver cup (Indian) ;

Various relics from Sebastopol ;

Specimens of aluminium works, crystal ;

A few fossils, collection of shells, No. 2.

Earl Vane.

Conteau de chasse, probably of the seventeenth century.

T. O. Morgan, Esq.

A collection of breast-plates and helmets of the seventeenth century.

Rev. John Edwards (Newtown).

Brass mace of the mayor of Dinas Mowddu, with cover of later date;

Iron fetter, named *Ty Feg Fawr*, said to have been used as a substitute for the stocks;

Six swords, commencing from the sixteenth century.

Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq., M.P.

A large collection of Syrian and Egyptian relics found during a tour through Egypt and Canaan.

The Rev. J. F. Jones.

Primitive wooden coffee or spice grinder.

Mr. Lewis Jones.

Portion of carved bedstead.

Mr. Richard Jones.

Indian work-boxes, No. 2.

Captain Lloyd.

Various examples of old glass, china, No. 2, were also exhibited by other contributors.

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

Denarius and aureus of Tiberius;

A gold coin of the Emperor Tiberius in a fair state of preservation.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A.

Denarii of Augustus and Vespasian;

Denarius Consular. C. F.;

Ditto xix Leg.;

Second brass. Agrippa.

The above five coins were discovered some years ago, with two bronze vases in Ynys Gwrtherin Dyffryn Ardudwy. (One of the two bronze vases was exhibited by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne.)

Penny of Edward I, found at Harlech;

Groat of Henry VII, from same place;

Sixpence and two threepenny pieces, from Dyffryn Ardudwy, of Elizabeth.

Dr. Griffiths.

Angel of Elizabeth, found at Coch-y-Bug Clynnog Fawr;

Penny of Edward I, and other coins of same period found near Aberdovey;

Penny of Charles II, found at Barmouth;

Four tokens of Ellis Jones, Carnarvon, 1664;

A collection of various tokens.

J. Pughe, Esq.

Rose, with Edward III.

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

Various gold and silver coins.

The Earl Vane.

Collection of gold coins.

Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq., M.P.

SEALS, ETC.

Electrotype of seal of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, and Lord Powis, fifteenth century ;

Ditto of Hawise, lady of Cyfeiliog, thirteenth century ;

Cast of impression of Madoc ap Griffith Mailor, founder of Vale Crucis Abbey, thirteenth century ;

Ditto of the corporation of Harlech from the original impression at Porkington ;

Seal of Sir John Owen, the Royalist leader in the great rebellion ;

Impressions of seals of Robert Wynne of Glyn (Merioneth), who died 1659.

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

DEEDS, PEDIGREES, AUTOGRAPHS, ETC.

Deed of Owen Cyfeiliog, signed at his castle near Machynlleth, 1199, being a grant of land to Strata Marcella.

Miss Conway Griffith.

Illuminated MS. of Offices, fifteenth century.

Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq., M.P.

A volume of autographs of lords-lieutenants, Custodes Rotulorum, and members of Parliament for Merionethshire ;

Original awards relating to Vale Crucis Abbey, 1247 ;

Deed relating to Cymmer Abbey ;

Illuminated pedigree of the Lumley family, which with the above mentioned deeds, are a portion of the Hengwrt collection,

W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.

Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his daughter, dated 25th October, 1649 ;

A letter of the Earl of Carbery, addressed to Justice Degge, dated Golden Grove, 22nd August, 1665 ;

The appointment of Robert Price, of Geler, as Deputy-lieutenant for Denbighshire, 12 Charles II, signed by the Earl of Carbery as President of Wales and the Marches ;

A letter of Dr. Thomas Coke, the Wesleyan missionary.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A.

Autograph of Dic Aberdaron, 1810, on the fly-leaf of a Greek grammar, said to have been the one first used by him in learning Greek ;

A rubbing of the Bardsey inscribed stone.

J. Pughe, Esq.

Autograph of Goronwy Owen.

Graham Williams, Esq.

A MS. list of upwards of 1,200 volumes of books relating to Wales in the library of Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon.

WATER COLOURS.

Drawings (by the exhibitor) of Aberystwyth and Harlech Castle, and of the interior of Llanaber Church.

Hugh Reveley, Esq.

Drawings of the so-called Parliament House of Glyndwr.

Various prints, etc., were also exhibited.

PRINTED BOOKS.

First edition, in the original binding, of the *Eicon Basilice*.

J. Pughe, Esq.

Progress of the Duke of Beaufort through Wales and the Marches in 1684, by Dinely. Privately printed from the original MS. at Badminton, and limited to one hundred copies;

List of Magistrates in England and Wales, 1686.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A.

Lewys Dwnn's Visitations of Wales;

Mabinogion, and other publications of the Welsh MSS. Society;

Baldwin's Itinerary through Wales, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis (Hoare);

Various histories of, and books connected with, Wales.

David Howell, Esq.

Collection of Orders, Votes, Debates, etc., of Parliament, 1679;

Iolo MSS.

R. Gillart, Esq.

Various histories of Wales and other books.

Graham Williams, Esq.

Other exhibitions of books were made by the Earl Vane, Robert Anwyl, Esq., Mr. Rees (Machynlleth), Mr. E. F. Jones.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEE, MACHYNLLETH.

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By ditto still due . . .	12	5	0	Printing and advertising	6	18	8
By tickets sold, etc. . .	5	10	0	Fitting up halls for meet-			
				ings, and Museum . . .	2	15	11
£85	4	6		Assistants, policemen, etc.	5	4	6
				Miscellaneous . . .	2	6	6
				Expenses of Mr. Blight .	10	0	0
				Reporter . . .	2	0	0
				Paid for carriage, etc., of			
				articles exhibited at Mu-			
				seum	2	14	9
				Balance	50	19	11
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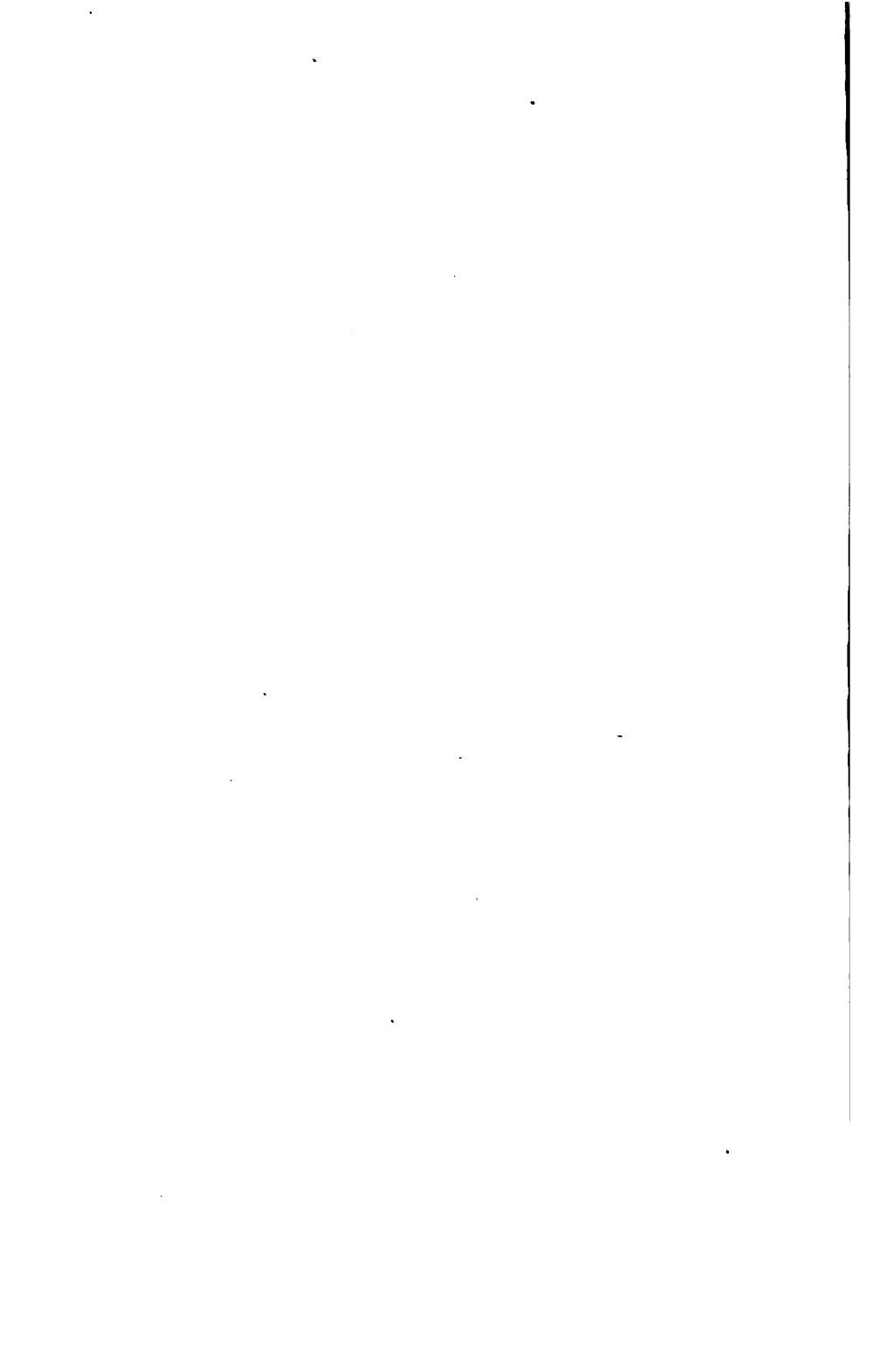
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400, Richmond Field Station
University of California
Richmond, CA 94804-4698

BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS
Month loans may be renewed by calling
(415) 642-6753
Near loans may be recharged by bringing
books to NRLF
Renewals and recharges may be made 4
days prior to due date.

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

SEP 24 1999

Nº 460332

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